RADIO NEWS

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JULY

Over 200 Illustrations

Edited by H. GERNSBACK

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$500.00 RADIATION PREVENTER CONTEST

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THE RADIO BEGINNER

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THE 100% RADIO MAGAZINE

EXPERIMENTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS OF

SCIENCE and INVENTION PRACTICAL ELECTRICS MOTOR CAMPER & TOURIST

Cunningham
RADIO TUBES

The Standard Tube of the World
for

RADIO RECEPTION

The Radio Tube, through radio telephony and public broadcasting, has been largely instrumental in establishing the new and increased interest to humanity attuned to Radio. This tremendous progress in Radio has brought about the development of radio receiving sets resulting in clearer reception of voice and music throughout the broadcast world.

Cunningham Radio Tubes are the product of years of research and experimental work by the engineers of that great scientific organization, the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company.

There is a Cunningham Radio Tube designed to meet the requirements of your particular set — ask your dealer.

PATENT NOTICE

Cunningham tubes are covered by patents dated 2-18-08, 2-18-12, 12-30-13, 10-23-17, 10-23-17, and others issued and pending. Licensed only for amateur, experimental and entertainment use in radio communication.

Any other use will be an infringement.

Cunningham 40-page Data Book fully explaining care and operation of Radio Tubes now available by sending 10c in stamps to San Francisco office.

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C-301A—5 Volts 1-4 Ampere filament	$5.00
C-299—3 Volt .06 amp. Dry Battery Det. and Amp.	$5.00
C-300—5 Volts Gas Content Detector	$5.00
C-11—1.1 Volts .25 amp. Dry Battery Det. and Amp. Special Base	$5.00
C-12—Similar to C-11 with standard base	$5.00

The Phones with the New Idea

N & K Head Sets mark a new era in radio reproduction—an era of *clearness* and *naturalness.* Designed especially for the reception of *musical tones,* they record the entire range of the human voice and of musical instruments with extreme clearness and freedom from distortion. This is due to mechanical design different from that of any head set produced in America. And to an *extremely careful quality of workmanship* almost impossible to obtain in this country.

Sold on a comparison basis

If, when you use N & K Phones on your own radio set, you do not find that they reproduce all the tones more clearly and naturally than any set you ever used before, and if they do not fit more comfortably, the store where you bought them will refund your money, promptly and cheerfully. We protect dealers and replace any returned phones.

N & K Head Set, Model D, 4000 ohms, has extra large diaphragms and ear caps, insuring better reproduction, better comfort and the exclusion of outside noises. Sanitary, leather-covered head bands. Six feet of stout cord. Retail price $8.50. Write for "*The Phones the Fans Are Talking About,*" interesting new descriptive folder.

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Dept. R7, 15 William St., NEW YORK
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N&K

Imported
PHONES

DEALERS: N & K Phones provide the high spot in the radio stocks of dealers all over America. Backed by advertising and strong sales cooperation, they are proving attractive profit-makers. Packed in cartons of ten, with display material and literature.

N&K KING OF THE AIR TRADE MARK

RADIO NEWS

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Index to Advertisers

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IN every issue of RADIO NEWS you undoubtedly see numerous articles advertised about which you would like to have further information. To sit down and write an individual letter to each of these respective concerns, regarding the article on which you desire information, would be quite a task.

As a special service to our readers, we will write the letters for you, thus saving your time and money.

Just write the names of the products about which you want information, and to avoid error the addresses of the manufacturers, on the coupon below and mail it to us.

If the advertiser requires any money or stamps to be sent to pay the mailing charges on his catalogue or descriptive literature, please be sure to enclose the correct amount with the coupon.
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If there is any Manufacturer not advertising in this month's issue of RADIO NEWS, from whom you would like to receive literature, write his name, address and the product in the special section of the coupon below.

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Experimenter Publishing Co., Inc., 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Please advise the firms listed below that I would like to receive detailed information on their product as advertised in the ..... issue of RADIO NEWS.

NAME	ADDRESS	List here specific article on which you wish literature.	If Catalogue of complete line is wanted, check in this column

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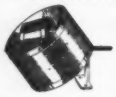
Your own name here .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

BUILD YOUR SET BETTER--AT LOWER COST

SUPERIOR 180° VARIOCOUPLER

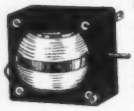


Z521 Each.....$1.10
A wonderful value. Produces excellent results. Green silk windings on black fibre tubes. Rigid mounting support for table or panel mounting. Primary tapped for fine tuning. ¼ inch shaft. Range 200 to 600 M.
Z522 Variometer—same style. Each $1.10

SUPERIOR VARIOCOUPLER

Z523 Each.....$3.35
A handsome instrument of superior design and construction. Stator tube and rotor ball of moulded red brown bakelite. Large size green silk windings insure highest efficiency. Table or panel mounting. ¼ inch shaft. Superior results in circuits for 180 to 650 meters. Tapped primary for finest tuning. Noiseless contacts.
Z526 Special single circuit type.....$3.75

SUPER MOULDED VARIOMETER



Z412 Each.....$2.48
Polished black moulded rotor and stator forms. Maximum inductance with greatest efficiency and minimum distributed capacity. A high grade instrument that will get the best results.
Wave length 180 to 600 meters.

EXCEL MOULDED VARIOMETER

Z524 Each.....$3.95
A wonderful value at our price. Properly designed and constructed. Polished black bakelite rotor and stator forms. Large size green silk wire insures greatest efficiency. ¼ inch shaft. Noiseless pigtail connection. Table or panel mounting. Split stator winding with binding post connections.

SUPERIOR VARIOMETER

Z525 Each.....$3.68
Forms moulded of red brown bakelite. A neat handsome instrument. Green silk windings calculated for highest efficiency. ¼ inch shaft. Noiseless pigtail connections. Table or panel mounting. Produces superior results in any type circuit 180 to 650 meters.

SPIDER WEB COIL FOR REINARTZ CIRCUIT

Z296 Each.....$1.30
Lists for $1.75. A very unusual bargain. Made of green silk covered wire, spider-web wound to produce greatest efficiency and lowest losses. 21 taps so arranged that crossing is avoided. Two fibre strips and wooden rod furnished permit various styles of mounting. With this coil a high grade set can be built at a low cost. Directions included.

ULTRA AUDION COIL

Z297 Each.....85c
Spider web wound of green silk covered wire. Four taps. Produces wonderful results. Fibre strips and wooden rod for mounting and directions included.

COCKADAY COILS

Z298 Per Set.....$1.95
Complete set coils for Cockaday circuit. Properly calculated and made to give best results on this new wonder circuit.

NEUTRODYNE TRANSFORMERS

Z571 Each $1.75. Per set of three..$4.95
An air core transformer for use in neutrodyne method of reception. Can also be used for tuned radio frequency or as a fixed coupler with condenser across secondary. Proper design for results and efficiency. Green silk windings on bakelite tubes with adjustable mounting brackets to fit most any condenser.

NEUTRALIZING CONDENSERS

Z572 Per set of two.....40c
Simple, inexpensive, effective precision type. Micrometer adjustment is attainable.

STANDARD NEUTRODYNE PARTS

Z851 Licensed Neutroformer (combined transformer and condenser). Each..$4.78

Z852 Licensed Neutrodyne Kit.....$14.95
Includes 3 WorkRite Neutroformers, 2 WorkRite Neutrodons, panel layout, paper template and book of instructions.

Z853 Licensed Neutrodon. Each.....43c
A very accurate and easily adjusted condenser for neutralizing tube.

SPIDER WEB COILS

Z290— 25 turn 39c **Z292**—50 turn 47c
Z291— 35 turn 42c **Z293**—75 turn 54c
Z294—100 turn. Each 68c
A new popular type of inductance of highest efficiency. Lowest distributed capacity and lowest high frequency resistance. Firm green silk windings with fibre mounting strips.

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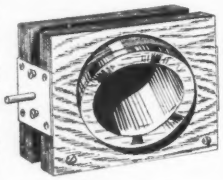
We Pay Transportation Charges in U.S. East of the Rockies

THE PRICES QUOTED DELIVER THE GOODS TO YOUR DOOR
FAST SERVICE—TRY US AND BE CONVINCED
THIS GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU—Examine the goods we ship you. They must suit you in every respect. If you are not satisfied with your purchase return the goods at once and we will refund the price you paid.

OUR SPECIAL VARIOMETER AND VARIOCOUPLER

Build into your set reliable instruments. You can depend on this variometer and variocoupler to give you the best results in any circuit working from 180 to 650 meters. In design and construction they are the best. Only the highest grade materials are used. The prices quoted save you 30 to 40 per cent. Why pay more?



Z418 Variocoupler. Each.....$2.45
The most efficient type of coupler, insures better tuning and louder signals. Primary and secondary wound on natural uncolored genuine bakelite tubes. Primary tapped for fine tuning. Can be panel or table mounted. 3-16 inch shaft.

Z410 Variometer. Each.....$2.10
Perfect in design and construction. Accurate wood forms thoroughly seasoned. Correct inductive ratios. Solid baked windings. Plenty of large sized wire insures highest efficiency. A strong high grade instrument that will give you lasting service, 3/16 inch shaft.

SOLID BARE COPPER WIRE

Solid bare copper wire for aerials, leads or wiring instruments.

Solid Bare Copper Wire, size 14.
Z240 100 ft. coil 48c
Z242 500 ft. coil $2.25

Solid Bare Copper Wire, Size 12.
Z244 100' coil 67c **Z245** 500' coil $3.05

STRANDED ANTENNA WIRE

Cabled of fine copper strands. Very flexible. High tensile strength. Best for aerials.
Z248 100' coil 58c **Z249** 500' coil $2.75

MAGNET WIRE

Insulated copper wire. Best quality even drawn wire, one piece to a spool. Prices quoted are for 8 oz. spools unless otherwise stated. Note, our prices are prepaid.

Double Cotton Covered		Enameled Insulation		Single Green Silk-Covered	
Number Z990		Number Z992		Number Z991	
Gauge	Price	Gauge	Price	Gauge	Price
18	39c	20	35c	20	$0.75
20	48c	22	45c	22	.90
22	60c	24	50c	24	1.05
24	65c	26	55c	26	1.15
26	80c	30	60c	30 (4 oz.)	.90
28	95c	32	65c	32 (4 oz.)	1.00
30	$1.15	36	85c	36 (4 oz.)	1.30

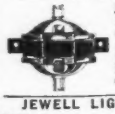
ANTENNA INSULATORS

Z260 Size 1x3¾. Composition, metal eyelets. Two for 17c
Z263 Ribbed Porcelain insulator, 2½ in. long. Ea. 6c Dozen 55c
Z265 Ribbed porcelain insulator — 5 inches long. Each.....15c

LEAD-IN INSULATORS

Z270 For 4 inch walls or less....42c
Z271 For 9 inch walls or less....69c
The only practical lead-in insulator for aerial wires. Small, neat, effective, durable. Fits ⅝ inch hole. Securely locked by two adjustable nuts.

OUTDOOR LIGHTNING ARRESTER



Z980 Price $1.24
Protect your instruments with this lightning arrester. Weatherproof Bakelite case. Air gap type. Permanent. Durable. Underwriters approved.

JEWELL LIGHTNING ARRESTER

Z981 Each.....85c
A dependable protector, always on guard. Small and compact. Weatherproof porcelain case. Easily fastened and connected. Underwriters approved. Lists for $1.10.

TINNED COPPER "BUS BAR" WIRE

Size 14 tinned copper wire. For wiring sets. Best size for neat job and easy soldering.
Z957 Round. Ten feet for.....12c
Z958 Square. Ten feet for.....14c

SPAGHETTI

For covering connecting wires in sets. For size 12 and 14 wires.
Z955 Finest quality braided and saturated with best baked lustrous transparent insulating varnish, 3 feet for.....19c
Z956 Best quality braid and covered with black insulating compound. 3 feet for..9c

PORCELAIN BASE SWITCHES

Fine white porcelain bases. Copper contacts and blades. Can be used as antenna switches.
Z385 Single Pole Single Throw. Ea. 20c
Z383 Single Pole Double Throw. Ea. 32c
Z384 Double Pole Double Throw. Ea. 50c

RADIO SOLDER SET

Z538 Complete ...83c
Handy for soldering radio connections or for general small repair jobs. Consists of soldering copper with handle, sal ammoniac, soldering salts, solder and sand paper.

RADIO SOLDERING IRON

Z540 $1.35
Soldered connections in radio sets produce better results. This guaranteed iron is exactly right for radio work. A neat solid connection quickly and easily made. Operates on any lighting current 100 to 120 volts. 6 ft. cord with attaching plug. Length 13 inches. Heats quickly, will not overheat.

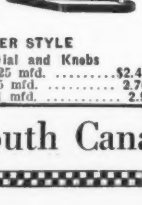
Heavier irons for general repair work. Wonderful values at our prices.
Z541 Medium size $3.48
Z542 Large size 4.25

MIGNON VERNIER VARIABLE CONDENSERS

Z827 .0002 M.F. Each.....$2.30
Z828 .0005 M.F. Each.....2.70
Z829 .001 M.F. Each.....2.95
Highest grade instruments. Accurate rating. Extremely low dielectric losses. Independent friction vernier control insures perfect positive adjustment. ¼ inch shaft. No dial included.

PANEL MOUNTING VARIABLE CONDENSERS

These are especially high grade condensers and we guarantee them to be mechanically and electrically perfect. Fine polished end plates of heavy bakelite. Shafts ¼ inch diameter. Sturdy, heavy aluminum alloy plates perfectly spaced to insure smooth, even, reliable capacity. Our low prices save you money. These condensers are of the very best make and are not to be compared with many inferior, cheap condensers offered. We guarantee them to please you or your money back. The vernier style has one separately controlled plate which permits of the finest tuning. Quality considered, these values are unapproached by others.



REGULAR STYLE
Z815— 3 plate 58c
Z816— 5 plate 97c
Z814—11 plate .00025 mfd. $1.13
Z813—21 plate .0005 mfd. 1.27
Z812—43 plate .001 mfd. 1.47

VERNIER STYLE
Including Dial and Knobs
Z825—14 plate .00025 mfd. $2.45
Z824—26 plate .0005 mfd. 2.70
Z826—46 plate .001 mfd. 2.95

OUR SPECIAL AUDIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFYING TRANSFORMERS

Z550 Each $2.25
In quality of tone and volume of sound, the things a transformer is built for we guarantee it to equal or surpass any other transformer. Neat in appearance. Carefully made. Fully mounted with plainly marked binding post connections. Wonderful results on one, two or three steps without distortion or howling. A quality item in every respect.

SHIELDED TRANSFORMER

Z551 3½ to 1 Ratio $2.48
Z552 6 to 1 Ratio 2.68
Note that our price is prepaid. The same high grade style of transformer as above enclosed in a metal case which completely shields it from any outside magnetic influences. Free from howling and local disturbances.

OTHER STANDARD BRANDS AUDIO FREQUENCY TRANSFORMERS

Fresh, Clean Stock in Original Containers	
Z232 THORDARSON Ratio 3½ to 1	$3.30
Z233 THORDARSON Ratio 6 to 1..	3.70
Z553 Acme. Each	4.20
Z554 Coto. Each	4.45
Z555 Federal No. 226. Each	4.45
Z712 Radio Corp. Each	5.70
Z234 All American 10 to 1 Shielded	3.80
Z239 All American 5 to 1 Shielded	3.80
Z236 All American 3 to 1 Shielded	3.60
Z231 All American Push Pull	5.10

TRICOIL RADIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFYING TRANSFORMER

Z560 for 201A or 301A Tubes $1.58
Z561 For 199 or 11 or 12 Tubes 1.58
This transformer will produce wonderful results in any type of regular or reflex radio frequency circuit. Perfect for one, two or three stages. Compact, convenient form, easily mounted. Range 175 to 600 meters.

OTHER STANDARD BRANDS RADIO FREQUENCY TRANSFORMERS

Z568 Our special—as good as any of them	$ .48
Z562 Dubilier. Each	3.48
Z563 Acme. First stage. Each	4.45
Z565 Acme. First stage. Each	4.45
Z566 Acme. Second stage. Each	4.45
Z567 Acme. Third stage. Each	4.45
Z714 Radio Corp. Each	5.95
Z995 All American. Each	3.95
Z575 Erla. First stage. Each	3.45
Z576 Erla. Second stage. Each	3.45
Z577 Erla. Third stage. Each	3.45
Z578 Erla, Reflex No. 1 or 2. Each	4.35

FAHNESTOCK CONNECTORS

Z366 Single. Dozen 25c
Z367 Double. Dozen 39c
Handy and convenient for connecting wires or making connections on binding posts or other parts of instruments. Wires held firmly in spring grip but may be instantly removed.
Z368 Antenna Connector. Each.....8c
Requires no soldering. Makes connection in a few seconds.

LIGHT SOCKET ANTENNA

Z251 Each 97c
Screws into any light socket. Replaces the regular out door antenna. Very satisfactory for nearby stations and under favorable conditions will bring in distant stations. Easy to install. No danger. Gives clear reception with little static interference. Ideal for people in apartment buildings.

TINOL

Z969 Per tube ..19c
A combined solder and flux in handy form. Put a little on the connection, heat with a match, torch or solder iron and you have a neat electrically and mechanically perfect joint.

AUTOMATIC BLOW TORCH

Z543 Each $1.19
Burns denatured alcohol. Automatically generates pointed flame in a few seconds. Easy to solder joints in hard places. Lights with a match. Burns 20 minutes on one filling. 5½ inches high, ⅞ inch diameter cylinder. Works fine with Tinol listed above.

ANTENNA LEAD-IN

Z259 Each.....25c
Solves a hard problem. With it you can bring in the antenna wire without drilling a hole for an insulator. Place on window sill and window can be closed down tight and locked as before. Takes but a minute to install. Perfectly insulated. Can be bent into any shape. Made of copper strip properly insulated. Neat and durable.

WITH BARAWIK QUALITY RADIO GOODS

VACUUM TUBES

Standard Brands—Cunningham, Radiotron. Every one guaranteed new and perfect. We will ship brand in stock unless you specify otherwise.

Z105 Detector UV200 C300 Each $4.45
Z112 Amplifier, UV201A C301A. Each 4.45
Z118 5-Watt Transmitter.. 7.70
Z107 WD11 C11. Each.... 4.45
Z101 WD12 C12. Each.... 4.45
Z102 UV199 C299. Each..... 4.45
Z104 UV199 Adapter fits 199 tube to standard socket ..... .39
Z108 WD11 Socket. Each ..... .30
Z109 WD11 Adapter. Each..... .42

BAKELITE TUBE SOCKET

Z140 Standard base.. 39c
Z141 UV199 base ...39c

Moulded of genuine red brown bakelite. Binding post connections. For table or panel mounting. Neat and strong.

199 SOCKET

Z145 Each 59c
Moulded of high insulating material. Sponge rubber base prevents ringing in tube. Plainly marked binding post connections. Neat and compact.

STANDARD TUBE SOCKET

Z150 Each.....76c
Bakelite base. Polished nickeled tube. Highest quality socket on the market. Best insulation. Positive contact. Marked terminals. For base or panel mounting.

FILAMENT CONTROL RHEOSTATS

Z132 6 ohm. Each.....38c
Z129 20 ohm. Each.....40c
Z131 30 ohm. Each.....44c
Z135 6 ohm. Vernier...95c
Best grade. Will give real service. Durable and lasting. High heat resisting base, diam. 2¼" in. Tapered polished black knob 1¼" diam.

Potentiometers. Match above rheostats. Same high grade construction.
Z151 200 ohm. Each.....50c
Z152 400 ohm. Each.....55c

OTHER STANDARD BRAND RHEOSTATS and POTENTIOMETERS

Z207 Filkostat. Each $1.90
Z208 Bradleystat. Each 1.74
Z209 Bradleyometer 200 ohm. Each.. 1.89
Z210 Bradleyometer 400 ohm. Each.. 2.89
Z211 Howard 6 ohm Plain Rheo. Ea... .85
Z212 Howard 6 ohm Ver. Rheo. Ea... 1.25
Z213 Howard 25 ohm Plain Rheo. Ea. .85
Z214 Howard 25 ohm Ver. Rheo. Ea. 1.25
Z215 Howard 40 ohm Plain Rheo. Ea. .85
Z216 Howard 40 ohm Ver. Rheo. Ea. 1.25
Z217 Howard 200 ohm Potentiometers. Each 1.25
Z218 Howard 400 ohm Potentiometers. Each 1.69
Z219 Klosner 6 ohm Vernier. Each.. 1.19
Z221 Klosner 30 ohm Vernier. Each.. 1.45
Z222 Amperite with mounting..... .95

SUPERIOR RHEOSTATS

Z153 6 ohm. Each.....69c
Z154 20 ohm. Each.....76c
Z155 30 ohm. Each.....83c
The finest rheostat. Smooth, even action. Best design, best workmanship. Supplied with attractive dial and knob.

Potentiometers to match above rheostats with dial and knob.
Z156 200 ohm 98c

UNIVERNIER CONTROL DIAL

Z918 For 5/16 inch shaft.....$1.15
Z919 For ¼ inch shaft 1.15
Replaces ordinary knob or dial. Gives perfect vernier control on condenser, variometer, variocoupler, tickler, etc. Positive easy action. Looks fine. Easily installed. Especially desirable in tuning neutrodyne sets.

COMPOSITION DIALS

Z921 Diam. 2 in. for 3-16 in. shaft. Ea. 16c
Z922 Diam. 2 in. for ¼ in. shaft. Ea. 16c
Z923 Diam. 3 in. for 3-16 in. shaft. Ea. 22c
Z924 Diam. 3 in. for ¼ in. shaft. Ea. 22c
Z925 Diam. 3⅞ in. for ¼ in. shaft. Ea. 27c
Handsome dials moulded in one piece of polished black composition. 2 inch size has 270° scale marked 0 to 100 finely engraved in contrasting white enamel. 3 and 3⅞ inch size have 180° scale marked 0 to 100.

BAKELITE DIALS

Z931—2 in. Diam. for 3-16 in. shaft. Each.. 35c
Z932—2 in. Diam. for ¼ in. shaft. Each... 35c
Z933—3 in. Diam. for 3-16 in. shaft. Each.. 39c
Z934—3 in. Diam. for ¼ in. shaft. Each....39c
Z935—4 in. Diam. for ¼ in. shaft. Ea. 48c
Moulded in one piece of genuine bakelite in polished black finish. Finely engraved scale in contrasting white enamel. Sure grip knob that fits the fingers. Higher grade dials for good sets. Match perfectly.

VERNIER DIAL ADJUSTER

Z941 Each.....19c
Easily installed at edge of dial, gives finest vernier adjustment of condenser or inductance. A great value. Polished black knob.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES IN U. S. East of the Rockies

PRESERVE THESE PAGES—ORDER FROM THEM AND SAVE MONEY
FAST SERVICE—TRY US AND BE CONVINCED
THE PRICES QUOTED DELIVER THE GOODS TO YOUR DOOR

OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU—We handle only the best goods, carefully tested and checked by expert radio engineers. You are assured of getting guaranteed apparatus that will give superior results. And while our goods are best, our prices are lowest. Our goods equal or surpass the claims we make for them. We do not attempt to deceive or mislead. Our reputation for fair dealing is our most valued asset.

HOW TO ORDER—Write your Order plainly, state Article Number, Description and Price of items wanted. Send Postoffice or Express Money Order, Certified Check or Bank Draft for Total of Order. Prompt Shipment is assured when these directions are followed.

CABINETS

Fine looking cabinets solidly built. Elegant hand rubbed dark mahogany finish. You will be proud of your set mounted in one of these cabinets. Hinged tops. Front rabbeted to take panels. Panels not included. Prices are transportation paid. Note that our prices are prepaid.

Panel Size	Inside Dimensions High	Wide	Deep	Art. No.	Price Each
6x 7"	5½"	6½"	7"	Z420	$1.95
6x10½"	5½"	10"	7"	Z422	2.45
7x10"	6½"	9½"	7"	Z421	2.60
7x12"	6½"	11½"	7"	Z424	3.05
7x14"	6½"	13½"	7"	Z423	3.20
7x18"	6½"	17½"	7"	Z426	3.45
7x21"	6½"	20½"	7"	Z425	3.85
7x24"	6½"	23½"	7"	Z429	4.35
7x26"	6½"	25½"	7"	Z431	5.50
9x14"	8½"	13½"	10"	Z428	3.55
12x14"	11½"	13½"	10"	Z430	4.00
12x21"	11½"	20½"	10"	Z432	5.05

CRYSTAL DETECTORS

The latest development in Crystal Detectors. Give better results and more reliable than old style. Used in Reflex circuits.
Z742 Grewol Detector. Each.....$1.48
Z743 B Metal Detector. Each..... 1.39
Z744 B Metal Crystal. Each..... .45
Z741 Gold Grain Detector. Each.... .83
Z745 Yellow Tip Detector. Each.... 1.79
Z746 Du-Tec. Crystal. Each..... .27

SUPERIOR VARIABLE GRID RESISTANCE

Z167 Each 80c
Z168 With .00025 Condenser 98c
Eliminates hissing, clarifies signals. Capacity smoothly varied from 0 to 6 megohms by half turn of knob. Easily mounted on any panel.

RADIO "BAKELITE" PANELS

Notice our very low prices on this fine quality material. Others ask as much for hard rubber panels which are worth much less. We supply genuine Bakelite, Condensite Celeron or Formica, all of which are materials with practically identical mechanical, chemical and electrical properties. Machines well without chipping. Won't warp. Waterproof. Highest mechanical and dielectric strength. Attractive natural polished black finish which can be sanded and oiled. Note that our prices are prepaid.

Panel Size Inches	⅛" thick Art. No.	Price	3/16" thick Art. No.	Price	¼" thick Art. No.	Price
6x 7	Z450	$.55	Z460	$.89	Z470	$1.15
6x10½	Z451	.86	Z461	1.10	Z471	1.73
7x14	Z458	1.38	Z468	1.73	Z478	2.76
7x18	Z453	1.78	Z463	2.27	Z473	3.56
7x21	Z457	2.05	Z467	2.65	Z477	5.10
7x24	Z459	2.42	Z469	2.97		
7x26			Z462	3.25		
9x14	Z454	1.85	Z464	2.35	Z474	3.56
12x14	Z455	2.42	Z465	2.97	Z475	4.78
12x21	Z456	3.62	Z466	4.25	Z476	7.13

GRID LEAKS

Z177 Freshman back of panel style...59c
Z178 Freshman back of panel style with .00025 Condenser 79c
Z171 Freshman base mounting type with .00025 Condenser. 79c
Z172 Durham Variable Grid Leak with Mounting 89c
Z173 C.R.L. Variable Grid Leak.. $1.19
Z175 C.R.L. Variable Grid Leak with grid condenser..... $1.48

DUBILIER MICADON TYPE 601

Z502 .0001.....28c
Z503 .00025.....28c
Z504 .0005.....28c
Z505 .001.....32c
Z506 .002.....32c
Z507 .0025.....32c
Z508 .003.....40c
Z509 .004.....40c
Z510 .005.....48c
Z511 .006.....60c

SUPERIOR RADIO JACKS

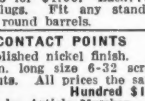
Finest grade jacks. Improved design. Best materials. Phosphor bronze springs. Silver contact points. Nickel finish. Mount on panels ⅛ to ⅜ in.
Z390 Open circuit. Each.....36c
Z391 Closed circuit. Each ..... .45c
Z392 Two circuit. Each..... .54c
Z393 Single circuit filament control...52c
Z394 Two circuit filament control.....68c

STANDARD JACKS AND PLUG

Z387 Open circuit jack. Each.....27c
Z388 Two circuit jack. Each.....35c
Z396 Plug takes two sets of phones....35c
Well made, durable, smooth working, nickel finished frame. Well insulated.

SUPERIOR RADIO PLUGS

Z395 With Set Screws for fastening cord. Each....35c
Z397 Two-way — takes two pair any style cords. Lists for $1.00. Each..59c
Highest grade plugs. Fit any standard jacks. Polished round barrels.



SWITCH CONTACT POINTS

Brass polished nickel finish. All have ⅝ in. long size 6-32 screws and two nuts. All prices the same.
Dozen 15c **Hundred $1.00**
Order by Article Number.
Z360 Head. ¼" diam.; ¼" high.
Z362 Head. 3-16" diam.; ¼" high.
Z363 Head. 3-16" diam.; 1-16" high

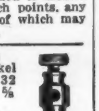
Solder Lugs to Fit Contact Points
Also for connecting wires to binding posts, etc.

Z365 **Dozen 8c** **Hundred 30c**

SWITCH LEVER STOP

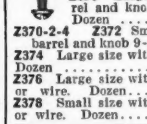
Brass polished nickel finish.
Z386 **Dozen 18c** **Hundred $1.05**

SWITCH LEVERS



Very neat polished black composition knob. Exposed metal parts polished nickel finish. Fitted with panel bushing and two set nuts. A high grade switch.
Z381 1¼" Radius. Each 14c

INDUCTANCE SWITCH



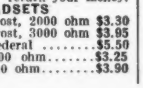
Z285 Price including knob and dial. $1.18
Mounts switch points and contact lever behind panel. Only one hole needed to mount. 15 switch points, any number of which may be used.

BINDING POSTS

Brass, polished nickel finish. Washer and 6-32 in. screw extending ⅝ in.
Z370 Large size—barrel and knob ¾" long. Dozen 70c
Z370-2-4 Z372 Smaller size barrel and knob 9-16" long. Dozen..70c Z376-8
Z374 Large size with composition knob. Dozen 45c
Z376 Large size with hole for phone tip or wire. Dozen..... 80c
Z378 Small size with hole for phone tip or wire. Dozen..... 35c

SUPERIOR INDUCTANCE SWITCH

Z288 Each.....85c
Quickly and securely mounted by drilling one hole. Only knob and pointer show in front of panel. Connections can be soldered before fastening switch, making assembly much easier.



BARAWIK QUALITY HEADSETS

Z770 Per Set. 2000 ohms.....$2.60
These headsets have proven on rigid tests to be one of the very best on the market. The tone quality is excellent with an unusual volume. Skilled workmen make them from only the best selected materials. The receiver cases are fine polished finish with polished black ear pieces. Fabric covered head band comfortably and quickly fitted to the head. Supplied with 5-foot cord. These sets were designed to sell for much higher prices than we ask, and at our price are a wonderful bargain. We guarantee that you will be pleased with them and agree that they are the best value by far yet offered. If they don't suit you we will cheerfully return your money.

STANDARD BRAND HEADSETS

Z754 Baldwin Type C with universal jack plug $10.45
Z758 Western Elec...$9.50
Z764 Frost, 2000 ohm $3.30
Z766 Frost, 3000 ohm $3.95
Z759 Federal $5.50
Z751 Murdock 56, 2000 ohm.....$3.25
Z752 Murdock 56, 3000 ohm.....$3.90
Z756 Red-Head, 3000 ohm.....$5.75
Z768 Brandes, 2000 ohm.....$5.25
Z769 Brandes, 3000 ohm.....$6.95

PLATE CIRCUIT "B" BATTERIES

You can make real savings on these batteries. We guarantee them to equal any on the market regardless of price. Extra long life. Don't throw away your money on cheaper inferior useless batteries.
Z180 Signal Corps type, small size, 15 cells, 22½ volts. Each.....$1.10
Z182 Large size, 5 taps, 16½, 18, 19½, 21 and 22 volts. Each.....$1.45
Z184 Variable Large Navy size, 6½x4x3 inches, 5 taps, giving range from 16½ to 22½ volts in 1½ volt steps. Each $1.70
Z188 Combination Tapped 45 volts, 30 cell, 13x4x3 battery. Tapped to give 45, 22½, 21, 19½, 18 and 16½ volts. Handles both detector and amplifier tubes. Ea. $3.28

"B" BATTERY METER

Z189 Each.....98c
Reads 0 to 50 volts. Accurately tells you the exact condition of your "B" Battery. Convenient watch size. Polished nickel case with wire lead.

STORAGE "A" BATTERY

A high grade battery. Guaranteed for three years. Made of best new materials. Full capacity. The best battery buy on the market. Try one of these batteries on your set for 10 days. If at the end of that time you are not fully satisfied with the battery return it and we will refund the purchase price.
Z194 6 volt, 60 amp. size. Each..$9.90
Z196 6 volt, 100 amp. size. Each..13.25

HOMECHARGER BATTERY CHARGING RECTIFIER

Charge your battery at home over night for a few cents. Simply connect to any 110 volt 60 cycle light socket, turn on current and rectifier does the rest automatically. Will work for years without attention. Simple connections. Give a tapering charge which batteries should have. You can make it pay a profit charging your friends' auto batteries. Long connecting cords with pair of battery clips.
Z201 For 6 volt battery.....$12.95
Z203 For 12 volt battery..... 12.95

HYDROMETER

Z190 Each.....48c
Accurately tells you the condition of your storage battery. Helps you keep your battery in better condition.

BATTERY CLIPS

Z198 Two for 28c
Clip onto storage battery terminals, lead coated. Make positive non-corrosive contact at all times.

WIRE CONNECTING CLIPS

Z199 Per dozen.....30c
Small connecting clips for quickly fastening leads onto binding posts, etc. Handy and useful. Every radioist should have at least a dozen.

RUBBER COMPOUND PANELS

Made of a special compound having a rubber base. Equal in appearance and in all essential points to any other class of panels. Fine smooth polished finish. Can be drilled or cut without chipping. Guaranteed not to warp and to be a perfect insulator for radio use. Smooth, clean edges. Thickness 3/16 inch. Size given is in inches.

Z481	7x10....$ .80	Z484	7x18....	$1.38
Z482	7x12..... .90	Z485	7x21....	1.65
Z483	7x14..... 1.08	Z486	7x24....	1.95

STANDARD BRAND LOUD SPEAKERS AND UNITS

Z610 Murdock Loudspeaker $2.75
Z613 Barawik with Baldwin unit... 9.75
Z615 Pathe Loudspeaker 15.95
Z616 Atlas Loudspeaker 22.50
Z612 Magnavox R3 Loudspeaker ...29.50
Z614 Magnavox M1 Loudspeaker ...29.50
Z617 Music Master Loudspeaker ...27.00
Z755 Genuine Baldwin type C unit.. 5.10
Z619 Murdock Special Unit 2.60
Z618 Brandes Table Talker 9.25
Z620 Baldwin Loud Speaker 22.50
Z608 Atlas Unit. Each 10.75
Z607 Western Electric Unit. Each.. 10.75

RADIO SWITCH

Z287 Each.....28c
Cuts current on and off instantly by a push or pull. Very neat. Well made. Durable. Saves tubes and batteries.

BEZELS

Z399 Diameter ¾ inch. Each.....15c
Z400 Diameter 1½ inch. Each.....15c
Polished nickel finish. Finest quality. Fit any thickness panel. Greatly improve appearance of any set.

THE BARAWIK CO. Chicago's Original Radio Supply House. Beware of Imitators. 102 South Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

Nationally Advertised.

RICO

The Mark of Guaranteed Products

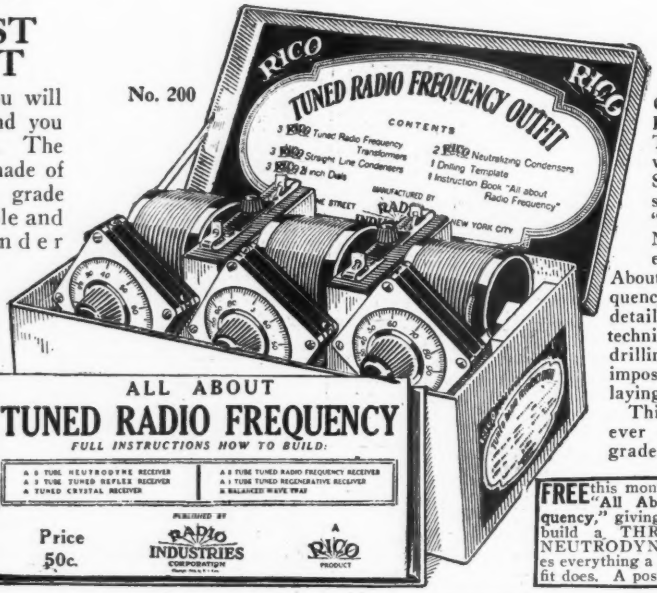
Tuned Radio Frequency

BUILD YOUR OWN WITH THIS SET.

THE BEST BY TEST

Sooner or later you will build your own and you will want the best. The "RICO" Kit is made of only the highest grade materals obtainable and manufactured under the supervision of Radio experts. It has been tested by 3 Radio Laboratories and passed by them. You therefore have the opinion of technical men to guide you in your selection. And the cost is not prohibitive—$15.00 complete.

No. 200



Complete "RICO" Kit $15.00

Contains 3 "RICO" Radio Frequency Transformers, coupled with the "RICO" Straight Line Condensers and Dials and two "RICO" new model Neutralizing Condensers. The booklet "All About Tuned Radio Frequency" is complete in all details, without the use of technical language. Two drilling templates make it impossible to go wrong in laying out the panels.

This is the greatest value ever offered for a high grade product.

FREE this month. Eight page booklet, "All About Tuned Radio Frequency," giving full instructions how to build a THREE TUBE REFLEX NEUTRODYNE outfit that accomplishes everything a five tube neutrodyne outfit does. A postal-card will bring it.

"RICO" STRAIGHT LINE CONDENSER

All Types $1.75 Each

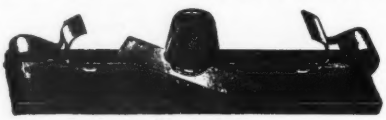
As the electric tramway has replaced the horse-drawn street cars, so will the RICO Straight Line Condenser replace the old mesh plate type.

The Rico Straight Line is dustproof and constant. It occupies two-thirds less space and can be had in .001, .0005 or .00025 mfd. capacities. Made for both panel and table mounting. One complete revolution of the dial from minimum to maximum. The dial has 100 point marking over 360°.

Solidly built and *impossible to short.*

No. 411—Straight Line Condenser .00025 ..... $1.75
No. 423—Straight Line Condenser .0005 ..... 1.75
No. 450—Straight Line Condenser .001 ..... 1.75

"RICO" NEUTRALIZING CONDENSER



No. 205

Another "RICO" Product to help make a good circuit better. Made of unbreakable parts, Bakelite base, easy to adjust. Simply turn the knob. Extremely low capacity to give the best results.

Tried, tested and approved by leading laboratories.

This is the same neutralizing condenser contained in the famous RICO Tuned Radio Frequency Kit and is sold separately to meet the popular request of radio fans.

No. 205 Condenser each $0.50

WHEN A BETTER PRODUCT IS MADE, RICO WILL MAKE IT

COUPON

Radio Industries Corp., RN7
131 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

As my dealer cannot supply my needs, kindly ship to me direct the following material, for which I will pay the postman on arrival.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
My dealer's name is.....

RADIO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
131 Duane Street
New York

Cable Address: Ricotrade, New York

DEALERS EVERYWHERE:

Consistent advertising in all leading periodicals is creating a tremendous demand for "RICO" Products. Write to us for our complete catalog and proposition of live wire merchandise at money making prices. Be in line to supply your trade with "RICO," the 100% guaranteed merchandise.

Price
$55.00

GT
20

Monodyne PORTABLE Outfits

MANY months of patient experiments and research tests under all possible conditions by masters of radio engineering have at last produced the perfect portable radio receiver—just in time for the out-of-door season.

Now you can have the finest possible radio reception— clear and loud, free from distortion, wherever you may go, best in camp,—auto tours—at the seashore—in the mountains,—on the lakes, — at summer hotels — anywhere. Think of listening to this summer's political speeches while in camp or on your auto trip!

NATIONAL AIRPHONE CORPORATION

18 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK

S-E-N-D N-O M-O-N-E-Y

National Airphone Corporation, BN7
18 Hudson Street,
New York City.
Gentlemen:

Please send prepaid one No. ..... MONODYNE portable outfit, for which I will pay the postman, upon delivery, the advertised price.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Technical Description
Model G T-20

The illustration shows the two tube model GT-20 portable Monodyne set. This set with telephone receivers will easily receive all broadcast within a range of 1,000 miles or more. Will operate a loud speaker within a radius of 100 miles with moderate volume. Only one control knob used, under ordinary conditions. New volume control shown in upper left hand corner for very fine regulation when receiving long distance. *The outfit does not include phones, tubes or batteries.* The battery compartment is located underneath the instrument board. There is sufficient space to carry telephone receivers and aerial equipment. With the outfit is furnished FREE a complete aerial equipment. On the inside of the cover there is a neat leather holder in which three tubes can be carried. Size of case 7½"x9"x14¼", covered with Walrus Grain Fabrikoid. Weight complete with batteries, phones, tubes, aerial, etc., 15 lbs. Solid brass fittings, leather corners —A BEAUTY. Strongly reinforced and braced leather handle.

MONODYNE — the perfect portable radio set, entirely self contained. Concealed dry batteries, only one tuning control, *new volume control,* nothing to adjust, nothing to get out of order.

MONODYNE
Three Tube Portable Set
Model G T-30

This set is full panel mounted, with automatic filament control jacks on each tube and has one vernier tuning dial and volume regulator. Marvelous for volume and loud speaker reception. Extremely sharp tuning, eliminating all interference. The ideal set for the vacationist, tourist or motorist.

Size 11½ x 14 x 6¾.

GT-30—three tube MONODYNE complete without batteries, tubes or loud speaker, but with complete aerial equipment—

$75.00

Order from your dealer, or sent postpaid to any address in the United States. Dealers write or wire for exclusive Agency proposition.

Earn $5.00 to $20.00 a Day *in* RADIO

You can! Hundreds of ambitious men are already earning thousands of dollars in this wonderful new industry —many working only in their spare time. Mail coupon below for Free Book which describes fully the amazing money making opportunities in Radio and tells how YOU can earn from $5,000 to over $10,000 a year!

The astounding growth of Radio has created thousands of big money opportunities. Millions of dollars were spent during the past year on Radio—and thousands of young men are needed right now to meet the ever increasing demand of work. Never before has there existed so many and such remarkable opportunities for making money in this wonderful new field.

Men are needed to build, sell and install radio sets—to design, test, repair — as radio engineers and executives — as operators at land stations and on ships traveling the world over—as operators at the hundreds of broadcasting stations. And these are just a few of the wonderful opportunities!

Easy to Learn Radio At Home In Spare Time

No matter if you know *nothing* about Radio now, you can quickly become a radio expert, by our marvelous new method of practical instruction—instruction which includes all the material for building the latest up-to-date radio apparatus.

Scores of young men who have taken our course are already earning from $75 to over $200 a week. Merle Wetzel of Chicago Heights, Ill., advanced from lineman to Radio Engineer, increasing his salary 100% *even while taking our course!* Emmett Welch, right after finishing his training, started earning $300 a month and expenses. Another graduate is now an operator of a broadcasting station, PWX of Havana, Cuba, and earns $250 a month.

Still another graduate only 16 years old, is averaging $70 a week in a radio store.

Wonderful Opportunities

Hardly a week goes by without our receiving urgent calls for our graduates.

"We need the services of a competent Radio Engineer."

"We want men with executive ability in addition to radio knowledge to become our local managers."—"We require the services of several resident demonstrators"—these are just a few small indications of the great variety of opportunities open to our graduates.

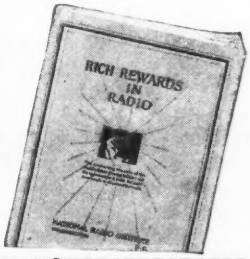
Take advantage of our practical training and the unusual conditions in Radio to step into a big paying position in this wonderful new field. Radio offers you more money than you probably ever dreamed possible—fascinating easy work—a chance to travel and see the world if you care to or to take any one of the many radio positions all around you at home. And Radio offers you a glorious future!

Send for FREE BOOK

Learn more about this tremendous new field and its remarkable opportunities. Learn how you can quickly become a radio expert and make big money in Radio. Find out what remarkable successes our graduates have had—even a few weeks after their training finished.

We have just prepared a new 32-page booklet which gives a thorough outline of the field of Radio — and describes our amazing practical training in detail. This Free Book, "Rich Rewards in Radio" will be sent to you without the slightest obligation. Mail coupon for it *now!*

National Radio Institute
Dept. 13GA
Washington, D. C.



National Radio Institute,
Dept. 13GA, Washington, D. C.

Please send me without the slightest obligation your Free Book, "Rich Rewards in Radio" and full details of your special Free Employment Service.

Please Write Plainly.

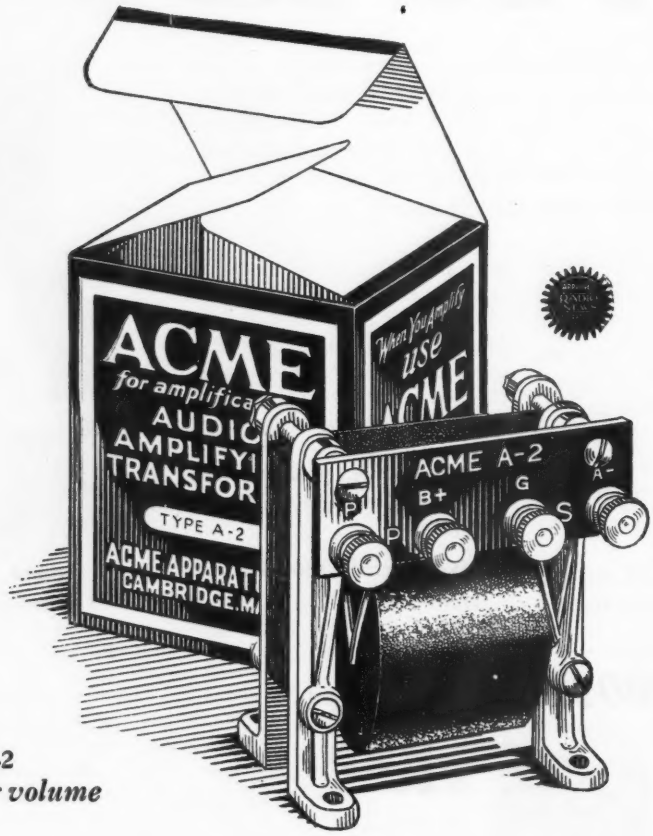
Name ..... Age.....

Address .....Occupation.....

City ..... State.....

Radio Firms—Secure practical Radio Experts among our graduates. Write us today.

Ask your neighbor —*he knows*



ACME A-2
for volume

ACME Transformers are used by thousands of radio owners to get increased range and louder, clearer radio. Acme Transformers give maximum amplification without distortion. Each transformer is tested and carries a guarantee tag. The name "Acme" is guarantee of best results. Use Acme Transformers in the set you build. Look for them in the set you buy.

ACME APPARATUS COMPANY
Transformer and Radio Engineers and Manufacturers
Cambridge, Mass.

ACME
~ *for amplification*

RADIO NEWS

H. GERNSBACK, Editor and Publisher
ROBERT E. LACAULT, Associate Editor

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Radio Patents

By HUGO GERNSBACK

LIKE most new industries, radio has its patent phase, but unlike other similar industries, it has not been built up upon a strictly patent foundation. Take, for instance, the moving picture industry, the phonograph industry, and the automobile industry; these have been built up on a patent foundation—broadly speaking. Curiously enough, the radio industry, based upon a revolutionary invention, so to speak, has no patent platform. When Marconi first brought out his wireless apparatus, he did indeed take out a number of patents, not only in his native country—Italy—but subsequently in Great Britain, later in America and still later in all civilized countries. It should be remembered that his patents could not be basic because the real discoverer of wireless, Henrich Hertz, a German professor did not take out patents on the original idea. If Marconi had made a basic invention, instead of its having been made by Hertz, he would have had the wireless industry in his control for at least 17 years. So the fact remains that his patents did him very little good. Everyone who so desired went into the wireless business, every company in the business had its own system and while there was some radio litigation, it was of no great importance. As far as apparatus was concerned, anyone and everyone could make and sell it, with but few exceptions. This was particularly true of receiving outfits.

This was the situation when broadcasting started. The situation, however, has not changed very greatly, although there are patents on broadcast transmitters. Those patents involved in the broadcasting transmitter practically all center around two pivotal points—the vacuum tube and certain radio circuits. On the other hand, it is possible to construct a broadcast station without infringing any patents.

On the receiving side we find a great many patents which do not seem to do their owners much good. The most famous patent, the Armstrong regenerative circuit—possibly the strongest of the lot—has just now been invalidated in favor of De Forest, who seemed to have conceived the idea before Armstrong. Even De Forest will not be able to enjoy the full fruits of his invention, due to the peculiar workings of the radio art.

In the instance of the Selden automobile patent, the inventor reaped worth-while benefits for the reason that it was practically impossible for a private individual to build a car for himself from parts he could buy in an automobile accessory store. Not so with radio. Despite Armstrong, or now De Forest, the average experimenter can walk into any store and buy the parts for a set which contains the patented regenerative circuit with no law to stop him. It is calculated that of the 3,500,000 outfits in America today, fully one-half are such home made outfits. This is a peculiarity of radio, possibly not found in any other industry.

Not only do the dealers openly encourage the sale of such parts, but are openly selling all the parts sufficient to build a certain patented circuit with impunity. The reason is that as long as the outfit is not sold complete or wired up, it is impossible to prove in any court that such apparatus could not be used in a different circuit from the patented one. The dealer or manufacturer of these goods does, of course, not really infringe a patent any more than does a magazine when it publishes a patented circuit. Therefore, as far as patented circuits are concerned, they produce revenue only when a manufacturer sells a complete outfit, ready wired.

The only other patents of any real value to the owners are those of the vacuum tube. Here we have an instrument that cannot possibly be made at home. It requires expensive machinery, much capital and wide and long experience. Before the Fleming patent expired early this year the vacuum tube situation probably was the strongest in the radio industry.

The owners of the vacuum tube patents successfully enjoined infringers from making tubes and this is practically the only case where the owners of a basic radio patent reaped the full benefit of their patents.

With the expiration of the Fleming valve patent, the situation regarding the vacuum tube is no longer strong. Soon anyone with the necessary money will be in a position to make tubes.

It would seem, therefore, that only basic patents are of value in radio and from the very nature of the art there can be only a few such patents. Unless a radio invention is basic, there would appear to be little use for patenting the invention. The owner must be the judge.

On the other hand, what does not seem to be an important invention today may prove so tomorrow. The writer would strongly urge all those who do much experimenting to make careful notes of all their experiments. If you run across something that is new, you should put the data concerning it on paper and have it witnessed by a notary. This only costs a few cents and may prove of tremendous value later.

Then there are, of course, many mechanical patents of high value in the radio industry. There are excellent patents on such items as telephone plugs, head bands, loud speaker construction, detector detail, condenser construction, grid leaks, rheostats, etc.

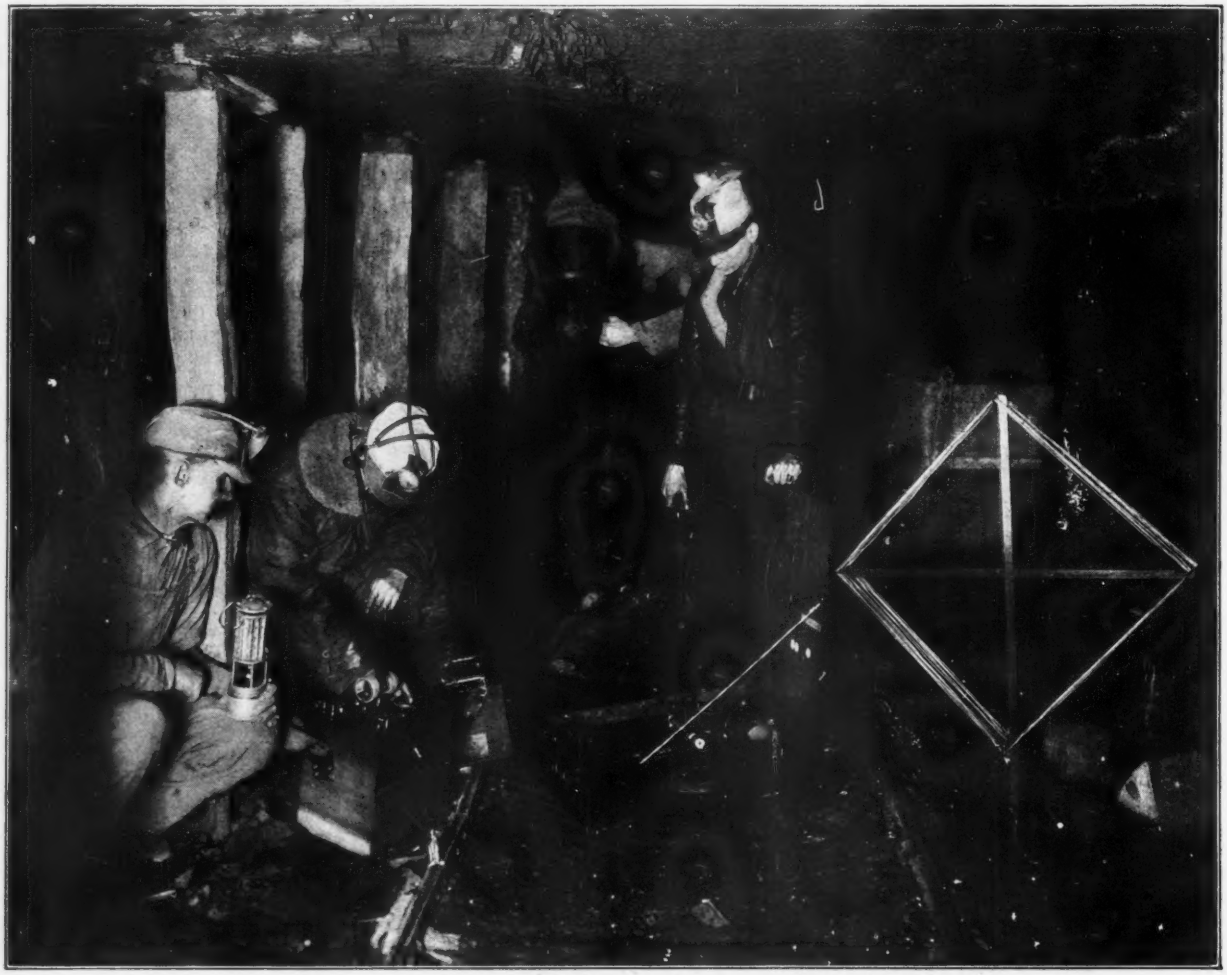
Some of these have been extremely valuable for their owners. If properly drafted by a competent patent attorney, such patents will effectively protect their owners.

It may be interesting to know that fortunes have been made in articles of this kind which are simply improvements on existing devices and are not at all basic.

Radio to the Rescue

By J. FARRELL

The recent succession of mine tragedies has made an indelible impression on the public and the U. S. Bureau of Mines has taken steps to prevent similar occurrences. Mr. Farrell gives an interesting description of the part radio will play in rescuing mine workers in the future.



A portable experimental loop transmitting and receiving station used in studying the absorption of signals in passing through beds of coal, effects of metallic conductors and mine water.

"RUSH help! Trapped on thousand-foot level near shaft six!" The call for aid coming from a group of miners entombed in Mine 7 in the Pennsylvania coal fields was plainly heard at station WWY, the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. A fleet of rescue cars was soon racing to the scene of the disaster, and the work of digging out the trapped miners was begun. As the rescue party cut through the wall of the cave-in, the miners inside directed their activities.

No, this is not wholly imaginative. It is a picture of the utilization of radio in mine rescue work, as made possible by recent experiments conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines. Radio, *per se*, has been found ineffectual in underground communication, but the practicability of a system of line-radio or wired-wireless has been demonstrated.

The Bureau of Mines line-radio system utilizes trolley wires, mine tracks, compressed air and water piping, cables and similar carriers for voice transmission.

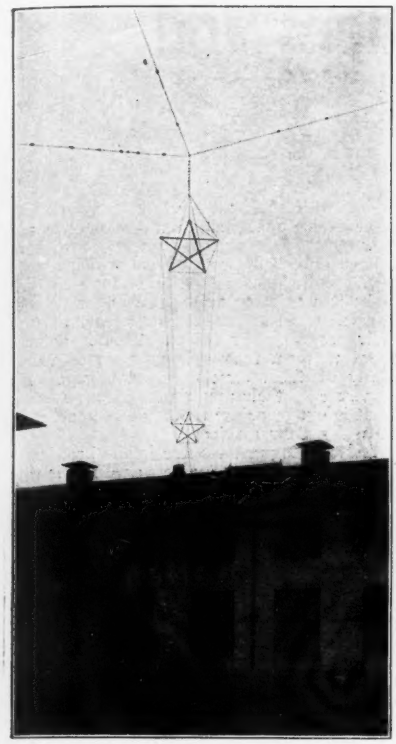
In a series of tests a 10-watt telephone transmitting set was mounted on a mine locomotive and the outfit connected to the harp of the locomotive trolley pole. A portable receiving set, detector two-step audio-frequency, was used on the surface and connected to a 50-foot single wire antenna. The mine is a shaft about 400 feet deep. There was no difficulty in picking up the underground moving locomotive station as long as the receiving antenna was placed in the vicinity of any electrical conductor extending into the mine. The signals were picked up readily when the receiving antenna was near the surface trolley wires, power and lighting circuits, telephone lines, and hoisting cables, the relative magnitude of the signals from the different carriers being in the order named.

In a series of tests conducted to determine the transmission range underground, a portable 10-watt transmitter was mounted on a storage battery locomotive. A short three-wire antenna mounted on the top side of the locomotive was used for transmitting. It was found that the range was dependent almost entirely upon the type of conductors present, their electrical constants, and other factors. The transmitting range of the set in the average coal mine was only a few hundred feet when no conductors were present, but several thousand feet when operating in the vicinity of metallic carriers.

LOOP TESTS

Similar effects were obtained in another series of tests when using a loop aerial for transmission and reception. In practically every case where the receiver was placed at a sufficient distance underground to be shielded, it was found that the loop antenna made for better reception when near metallic carriers. Moving the set to another location in the vicinity often resulted in the loop pointing in a different direction. A study of nearby conductors indicated that when using a capacity type antenna, such as a wire stretched along the mine entry, the loss of directional properties cannot as a rule be noticed.

The tests made by the Bureau indicated that the absorption of radio waves in pene-



The antenna system used by the Underground Communication Laboratory of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa.

An experimental loop receiver mounted on a storage battery locomotive. This and similar apparatus is being used to study the attenuation of waves in penetrating the earth.

trating the earth depends mainly upon the relative conductivity of the strata through which the waves are propagated. The conductivity of the earth depends largely upon the quantity of water present and its sheet distribution and to a somewhat less extent on the type of ore or mineral. Some strata such as coal, shale and some rock formations were found to be good insulators, and often to possess a good dielectric value when dry.

The metals recovered from ores may be excellent conductors, but their ores as they exist in the earth are not necessarily good conductors the tests showed. This is due to the fact that the metallic particles, if existing as such, are separated by the matrix which, as a rule, is a non-conductor. In most ores the metals do not exist as such, but as chemical compounds.

Coal, while often containing as high as 95 per cent. carbon, is usually an excellent insulator. Practically none of the carbon in coal is existent in the free state but is present in the form of a complex bituminiferous material—a pitch-like material, which is an insulator. Practically all the eastern coals are of such close structure as to contain very little "free" water or moisture. The "combined" water does not affect the electrical conductivity. Many seams both horizontal and vertical between strata contain sheet waters and seepages which prevent transmission of signals through them for any considerable distances.

SOME CONDUCTORS

Other minerals such as hematite and certain sulphide ores are conductors even when dry. In all cases, however, the conductivity of beds of ores and minerals is greatly increased by the presence of water. Mine waters containing relatively large quantities of dissolved salts are good electrolytes. There is a high attenuation of the waves in penetrating such waters and when horizontal uniform strata formation exists with numerous sheet waters only a short penetration of the radio waves may be expected. The thickness and number of such sheet water formations limit the penetrating power of the radio signals. Similar effects have been noted in numerous Government tests conducted in submarine signaling. It has been found that even the comparatively high-powered transmitting stations aboard battleships cannot be relied upon for continuous communication with submarines when the latter have submerged to a depth even approaching that of the average shallow coal mine.

The Bureau of Mines' tests in receiving from surface stations showed that the signal strength is not greatly affected at a short distance underground, but drops off very rapidly as soon as a depth below the surface is reached approximating that of seepages and the sheet water formations. This holds true when there are no metallic conductors present to act as carriers, but in mines having electric light and power circuits, such conductors carry the signals down from the surface, and often with inappreciable, or but slight diminution in intensity.

The extent to which such conductors act as carriers for the high frequency waves depends upon their electrical characteristics and the frequency of the wave. If the electrical circuits are such as to offer high reactances to the high frequency currents, there is a great loss in signal strength. However, the capacities existing between machine windings, parallel wiring, etc., are often of sufficient magnitude to offer a relatively low reactance by-pass or shunt for the high frequencies.

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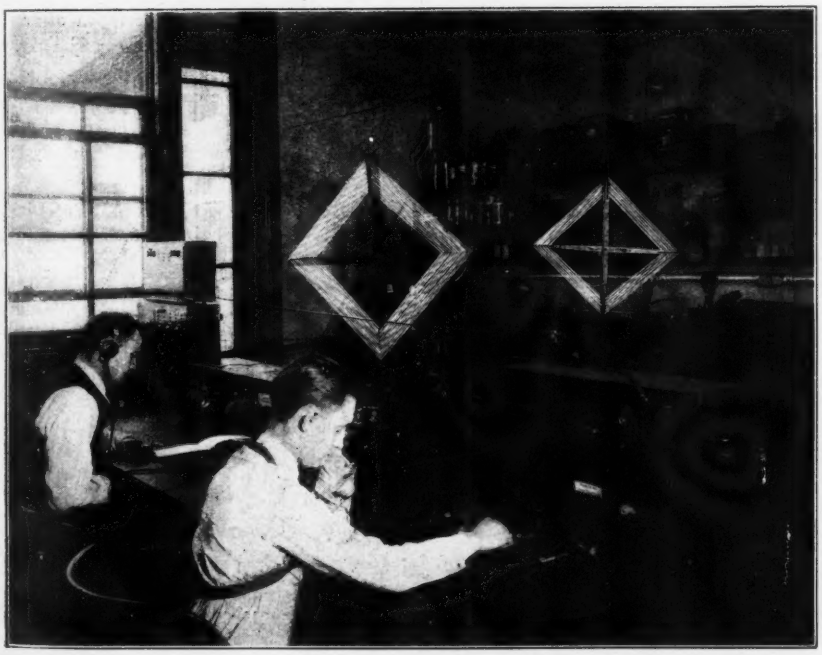


Various types of transmitting and receiving apparatus is used by this laboratory to keep in touch with portable field stations making tests in the coal mines in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

Broadcasters, Broadcatchers and Broadcashers

By ARMSTRONG PERRY

THREE of the elements in the complex and difficult broadcasting situation are the broadcasters, the broadcatchers and the broadcashers.

By broadcasters is meant those persons who, having something to say, play or sing to the world, find the microphone a channel through which to reach it. By broadcatchers is meant the listeners-in who are supposed to be catching the speech or music of the broadcasters. By broadcashers is meant the persons and concerns who pay the bills at the transmitting end and who, presumably, hope and expect that their expenditures will be justified by either a direct or an indirect return in cash, or by some adequate result of another sort.

It has become a habit among radio writers and editors to state that the listeners-in, the broadcatchers, express so little appreciation of the programs put into the air from hundreds of stations, day after day, that the broadcasters are becoming discouraged. The broadcatchers have even been threatened with the collapse of broadcasting if they do not support it better with applause cards and letters. They have taken the threat with a grain of salt, in view of the battle that is being waged for supremacy in the ether. It became apparent, however, that an investigation was needed to clear the atmosphere and the editor of RADIO NEWS invited the writer of this article to find out from broadcasters, broadcatchers and broadcashers just what the situation is and how it can be improved, if it needs improving.

Accordingly, a letter was sent to each station from which programs for the general public are transmitted. An attempt was made to include in it brief questions covering the whole situation. A great many managers of stations replied promptly, courteously and with letters that showed constructive thought on the problem. Others indicated by their silence that the listeners-in are not the only folks who are pessimistic.

NOT DIFFICULT TO SECURE ARTISTS

One of the statements that has been made frequently is that the shortage of applause has made it difficult to secure artists for broadcasting. Like most things that "everybody is saying" this proved to be untrue. How such false impressions gain currency as truth must be accounted for by the human weakness for passing along gossip that sounds interesting. A tabulation of the replies from stations showed that the satisfied artists outnumbered the dissatisfied ones by more than three to one. It is true that they often express disappointment at the small number of listeners who mentioned them by name. Naturally, an artist who is told that a million or more persons in all parts of the country, and outside of the country, are listening to his or her performance, expects that at least one in a hundred will be courteous enough to send a post card of appreciation when requested to do so. The artists do not know how small a percentage of replies satisfies the concern that buys a page of advertising in a magazine. That advertisers have been known to buy page after page, at what seems to the uninitiated as enormous prices, in order to reach a single large customer is not generally known.

Artists who entertain us by radio should not all be classed as advertisers, but the fact that the advertising received keeps the professionals seeking for opportunities to appear on the programs of the leading stations shows that they appreciate the publicity. Those who participate only in order to give pleasure to their hearers still have the assurance that they are heard and appreciated to a greater extent than the acknowledgements show. An artist who has achieved such outstanding fame that the whole world is willing to pay large prices to hear him may quite properly demand his own price for an appearance. Success is entitled to its compensation. But what really happens is summed up in the following paragraph from one of the best-known broadcast stations in the east:

SELECTION THE DIFFICULTY

"As to securing artists, we do not have difficulty in filling the time which we have available. In fact, it is a process of selecting artists from those who are available. It is rarely necessary to induce artists to perform. Usually their first performance is animated by the publicity value which accrues to them, but later appearances are animated nearly as much by generosity as by selfish motives. There is a growing realization on the part of artists who appear at our station that they are performing a helpful service which is appreciated by many listeners, particularly to those to whom radio brings, perhaps, the only real happiness they have. We have had many instances in which artists have been able to increase their incomes through engagements secured as a result of inquiries obtained through broadcasting."

WE requested Mr. Perry to make a country-wide investigation into the broadcast problem regarding the much discussed radio applause. Does the performing artist care for applause? Is it difficult or easy to get performers to broadcast nowadays? Do they threaten to quit entirely, because of lack of applause?

Mr. Perry has been in communication with every broadcast station throughout the country and the present article is the result of his investigations.

Every broadcast listener, every amateur, every manufacturer, every dealer, in short, the entire radio world is tremendously interested in the problem. We recommend the article strongly to you. —Editor

ARTISTS ENJOY BROADCASTING

Another supervisor of programs says of the artists: "Most of them enjoy broadcasting—otherwise they wouldn't travel a distance of 12 miles from the city to assist with concerts. . . . It cannot be said that the securing of competent artists is the easiest thing about broadcasting. Like everything else, the harder the thing is to obtain, the more valuable it is. However, we have found quite a willing spirit among the artists of the city, and have procured the hearty co-operation of some of the city's best."

A Middle West station says: "When we put on a musical program we are flooded with telephone calls, some of which are from the surrounding towns. For about two days after the program, we receive postal cards and letters from a radius of 50 to 60 miles." From farther west came the reply: "The majority of the artists enjoy the work and after having appeared at our station once, are only too glad to return. In nearly two years I have only had two cases in which artists would not come back a second time. We make it a point to send them either the originals of the letters sent in commenting on their programs, or copies. This is definite proof to them that their work is of value. Many of them have obtained engagements by virtue of their appearance at our station. That is our principal means of remunerating them for their services."

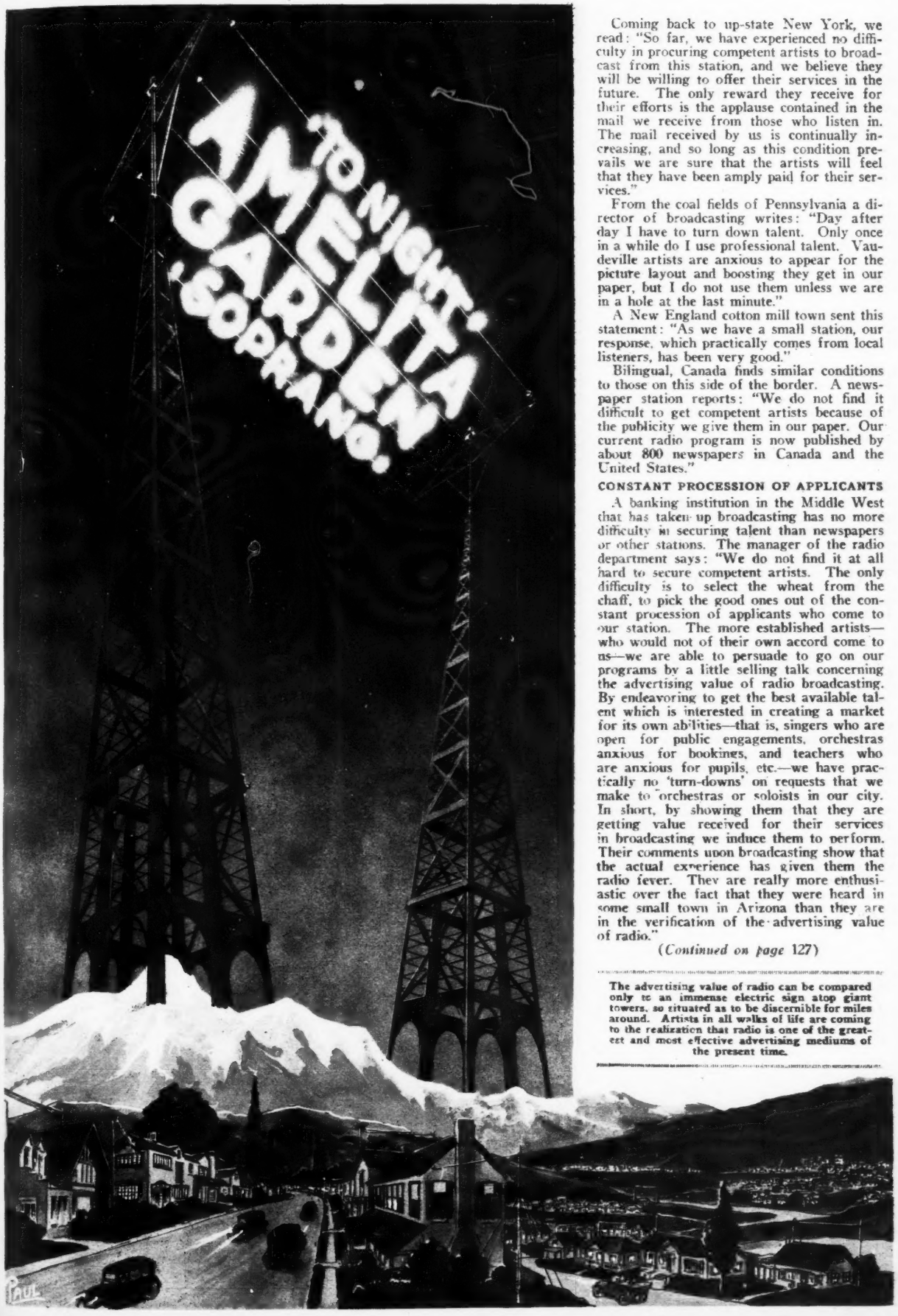
A New England pioneer in the broadcasting game reports: "The best applause is that which comes over the telephone during the course of the evening's entertainment. Whenever it is possible we let the artists receive the message. If, for instance, some one calls in, we answer the telephone and as soon as the criticism is found to be favorable, we request the caller to talk with the artist in person. It is the greatest applause I know of. . . . All of our artists are enthused about broadcasting. They are glad to come back whenever we invite them. In many cases they pass the good word along to friends who, in their turn, come to our studio to entertain."

A voice from the South remarks: "We find the interest in broadcasting increases every day. Our mail runs about 2,000 letters a week from listeners who express appreciation of our concerts, and it is rare (knock wood) that we receive a kick. Competent artists are coming more and more to realize the great assets of broadcasting. If they are amateurs they are pleased and encouraged by seeing a large number of letters which mention them favorably. If they are professionals they realize that there is no form of advertising that brings as quick results as broadcasting. For instance, the leader of a dance orchestra, after a second concert at our radio station, reported to me that he had had opportunities to accept 16 out of town engagements in places which, otherwise, would never have heard of him. A large broadcast station might be likened to a huge electric sign in the sky without advertising matter on it, and the performers who take part in the concerts are each night privileged to write their names upon this sign which millions of people see. Such a value for so small an effort brings many requests to our station."

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY ATTRACTS

From New Jersey comes this statement of the situation: "These artists are induced to perform particularly because of the newspaper publicity we are able to give them through the co-operation of local dailies and because of the advertising value of broadcasting to them. Their comments regarding broadcasting have always been favorable."

That the condition indicated by the above letters is not confined to any one section of the country is proven by the following from the Pacific Coast: "Thus far no difficulty has been experienced in getting the very best material for radio. Only two or three musicians in the city are personally against contributing their services. All musicians, except a few who broadcast for the pure fun or generosity of it, do so for the publicity, both by way of radio and in the newspaper columns. Especially is this the case with music teachers. Most musicians are extremely interested in broadcasting as manifested in their anxiety to know how numbers are received."



The advertising value of radio can be compared only to an immense electric sign atop giant towers, so situated as to be discernible for miles around. Artists in all walks of life are coming to the realization that radio is one of the greatest and most effective advertising mediums of the present time.

Coming back to up-state New York, we read: "So far, we have experienced no difficulty in procuring competent artists to broadcast from this station, and we believe they will be willing to offer their services in the future. The only reward they receive for their efforts is the applause contained in the mail we receive from those who listen in. The mail received by us is continually increasing, and so long as this condition prevails we are sure that the artists will feel that they have been amply paid for their services."

From the coal fields of Pennsylvania a director of broadcasting writes: "Day after day I have to turn down talent. Only once in a while do I use professional talent. Vaudeville artists are anxious to appear for the picture layout and boosting they get in our paper, but I do not use them unless we are in a hole at the last minute."

A New England cotton mill town sent this statement: "As we have a small station, our response, which practically comes from local listeners, has been very good."

Bilingual, Canada finds similar conditions to those on this side of the border. A newspaper station reports: "We do not find it difficult to get competent artists because of the publicity we give them in our paper. Our current radio program is now published by about 800 newspapers in Canada and the United States."

CONSTANT PROCESSION OF APPLICANTS

A banking institution in the Middle West that has taken up broadcasting has no more difficulty in securing talent than newspapers or other stations. The manager of the radio department says: "We do not find it at all hard to secure competent artists. The only difficulty is to select the wheat from the chaff, to pick the good ones out of the constant procession of applicants who come to our station. The more established artists—who would not of their own accord come to us—we are able to persuade to go on our programs by a little selling talk concerning the advertising value of radio broadcasting. By endeavoring to get the best available talent which is interested in creating a market for its own abilities—that is, singers who are open for public engagements, orchestras anxious for bookings, and teachers who are anxious for pupils, etc.—we have practically no 'turn-downs' on requests that we make to orchestras or soloists in our city. In short, by showing them that they are getting value received for their services in broadcasting we induce them to perform. Their comments upon broadcasting show that the actual experience has given them the radio fever. They are really more enthusiastic over the fact that they were heard in some small town in Arizona than they are in the verification of the advertising value of radio."

(*Continued on page* 127)

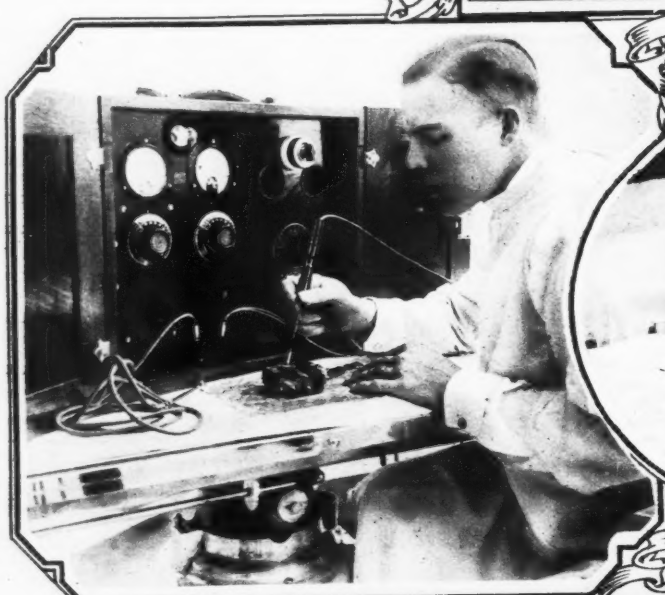
Radio Experts of the Future

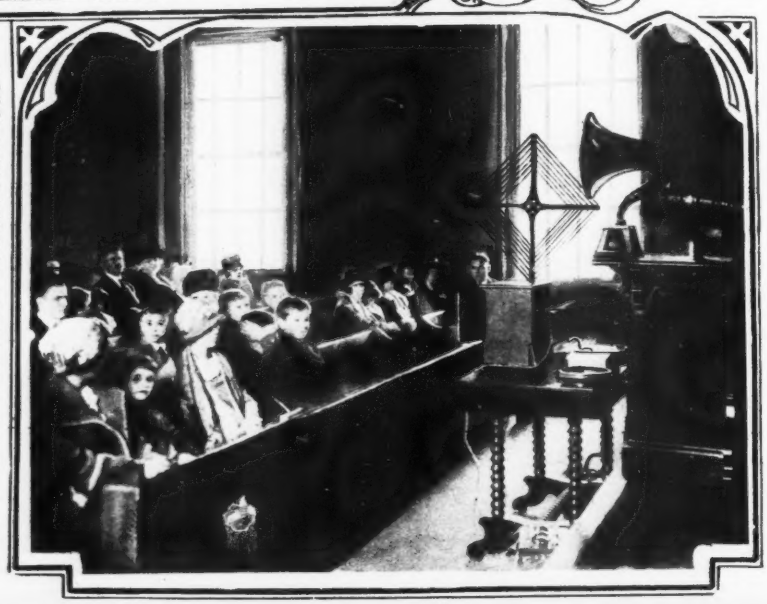
HUNDREDS of thousands of the youths of our country are now interested and at work on radio problems. We have, then, the future inventive genius of the world already preparing to add to its great contributions. Many of the present great inventions have been made by such young men lured on by the unique and romantic characteristics of their subject.

Boys of to-day are going to be the radio engineers and experts of the future. The Chicago Boys' Club knows that the little chaps have keen minds, and is doing all it can to encourage them in the study of radio. In the radio department of the Chicago Boys' Club, No. 2, located at 1725 Orchard St., there is a complete radio laboratory and workshop, where the little fellows are given an opportunity to build and test receiving sets and experiment with various parts. The photograph shows some of the boys at work in the laboratory.

Remarkable results have been obtained in this workshop. Quite a number of the boys have developed unusual ability in their new craft. Be it a crystal set, four-circuit tuner or neutrodyne, you will find anywhere from one to dozens of them being constructed in the radio department of the Club.

The Club has now fostered the radio department for two years and has not only turned out hundreds of radio fans, but the sets made would constitute a complete radio show if brought together.





Above: Not really a knife, but more like a darning needle equipped with a rubber handle, is the new "Radio Knife," which is expected to create a revolution in the surgical treatment of certain diseases, notably cancer. The machine is called a Radio Therm and the manner in which it generates the high frequency current employed is similar to the system used in every broadcast transmitter. When one terminal is connected to the patient's body and the knife is applied, a circuit is formed and the knife literally burns the diseased tissue away in a line thinner than possible with a regular surgeon's knife. At the same time it prevents the flow of blood by searing the edges of the cut. The photo shows Dr. R. J. Carseth demonstrating the machine. © International.

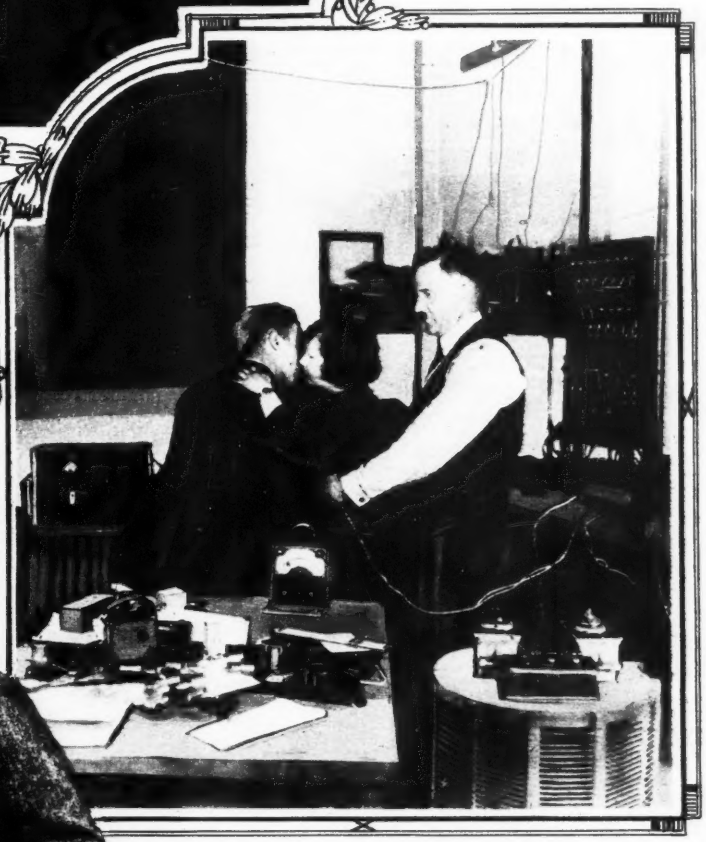
Above: Satisfied with his lot, but thinking now that there is a little more in life than the cruel war left him with, this bedridden soldier patient at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, expresses his gratitude by a genuine smile to the man who made it possible, S. L. Rothafel. © Wide World Photos.

Left: When the Rev. H. J. Pulton, pastor of the Hampden (Mass.) Community Methodist Church went to Lynn, Mass., to attend a conference, folks at the Church resorted to radio for their Sunday service. A set was installed in the Church and they tuned in to the services of the South Church at Springfield, Mass. © Wide World Photos.

Radio Pictorial

Left: Here is Paul Sollenburger, the man who attends to the transmission of the time signals from the U. S. Observatory at Washington, D. C. The signals are relayed from Washington by wire to the transmitting station, NAA at Arlington, Va., which works on a wave-length of 2,650 meters. This is a very powerful station and the time signals transmitted at noon and at 10 P.M. are heard by ships in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. No matter where you live, you have no doubt heard the time signals from NAA re-transmitted from some broadcast station. © Harris & Ewing

Below: Dr. Thomas broadcasting, from station KDKA at East Pittsburgh, the heart palpitations of the lovers' kiss. These palpitations, as recorded in the ultra-sensitive microphone, were plainly heard by crystal receiving set owners in England.



THE ULTRA-AUDIBLE MICROPHONE

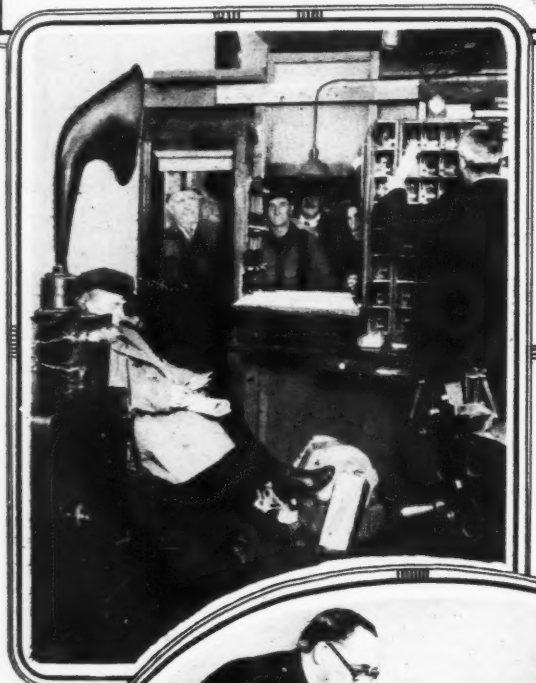
IT is rather hard to believe, after hearing the tick of a clock at a broadcast station in a receiving set, that a microphone more sensitive than the type now used by every broadcast station could be devised. Yet Dr. Phillips Thomas of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., is the inventor of an ultra-sensitive microphone, the development of which has opened up a new world of research. With this microphone, in conjunction with some form of reproducer, it is possible to hear sounds inaudible to the natural ear. The noise a fly makes while walking, the thunder of a moth's wings while in flight, the language of the honey bee, all are revealed by the aid of the Thomas microphone.

Said Mr. Knat to Mrs. Knat: "Talk low, my dear, else the world hears what you have to say. The ultra-sensitive microphone is near-by and will broadcast your voice via radio to England, France and possibly to the North Pole. Be careful, my dear."

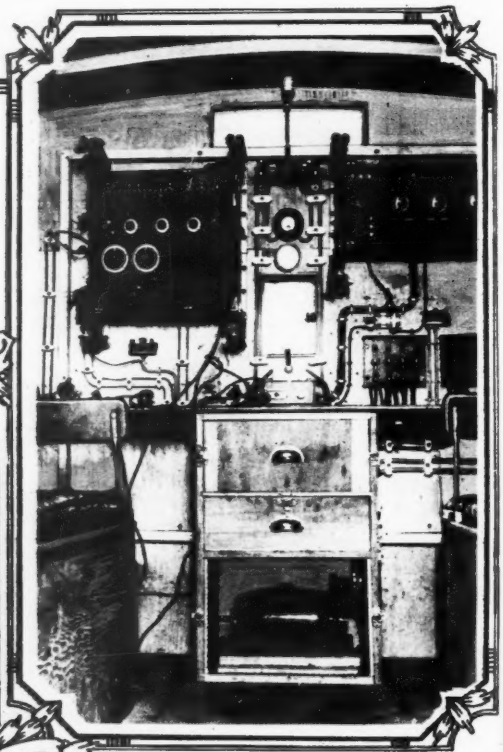
This new invention will also find a place in the doctor's laboratory and in this duty may take the place of the Stethoscope. It will transmit to the doctor's ear, noises that heretofore he has been unable to hear.

Left: Dr. Lee de Forest, inventor of the three element vacuum tube, shown with his latest invention, the Phonofilm — "talking motion pictures" which can be attached to any standard motion picture projector. This is the machine that puts the voice into the Movies.

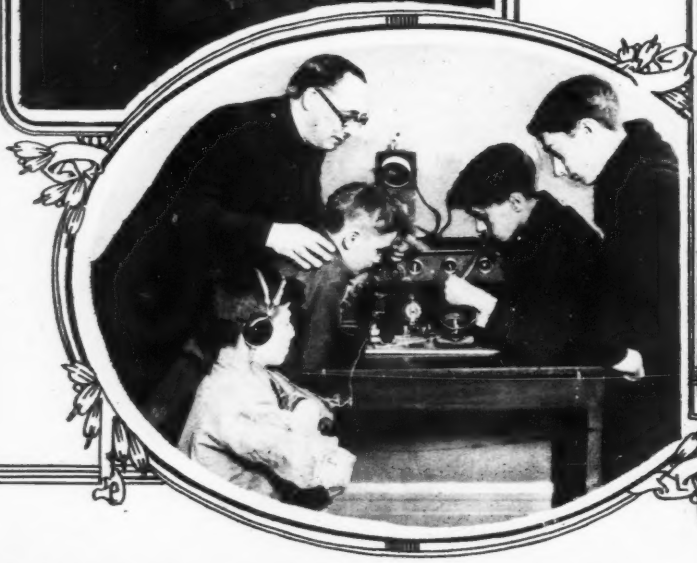
Above: The girl pupils of one of Chicago's public schools would not let the boys outdo them. Hence a contest was held for the making of radio sets, and prizes were offered. The girls have shown superior workmanship and attracted the attention of local experts. The above photo shows some of the prize winning sets and their owners. © P & A Photos



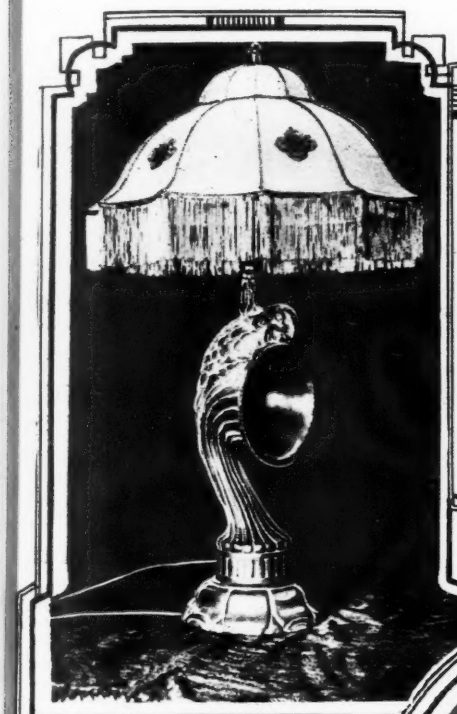
Left: William Swackhamer, the Postmaster at Whitehouse Station, New Jersey, sorts the mails to music broadcast by radio. As the melodies are amplified by a loud speaker, waiting for mail is not at all a tiresome task for the villagers. They congregate in the post office when the mail trains are due and listen to what is on the air. © Western Electric Co.



Above: Scotland Yard has just designed and has had built a completely equipped radio car from which communication can be established with Headquarters when it is traveling up to a speed of 40 miles an hour. The photo shows the interior of the car. © Wide World Photos



Radio works its charms over youngsters. Boys who were in danger of falling prey to bad associates were taken in hand by Capt. H. P. MacDonald of the Salvation Army, who organized a Boy's Club in New York City, and now he has them coming in for instructions in Radio, giving up all ideas of delinquency. ©Fotograms, N. Y.



Above and to the right is shown the orchestra of the Hotel Cecil in London, which has made numerous attempts to broadcast music by radio to the United States.

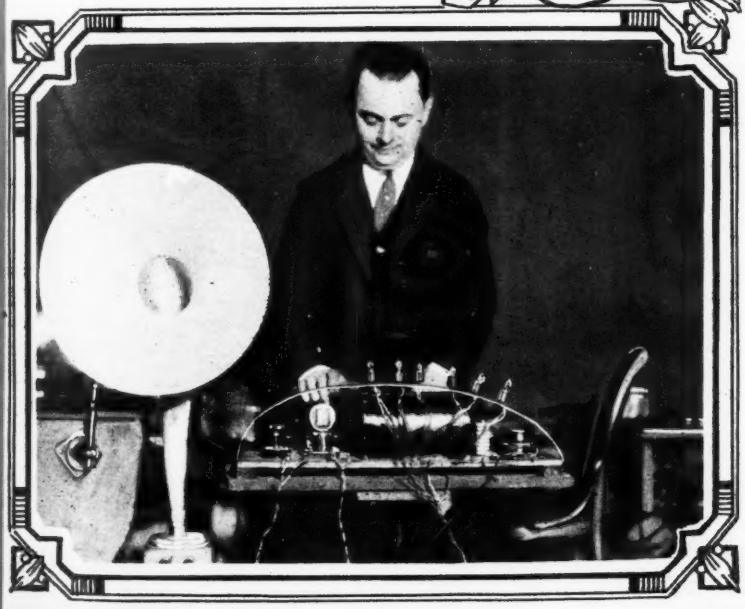
© Keystone Views

Above: A new combination of table lamp and loud speaker which was designed and displayed at a recent radio exhibition held at Leipzig, Germany. ©Wide World Photos

Right: Dorothy, the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Babe Ruth, broadcasts her personal opinions of her celebrated Daddy.

©Wide World Photos

Below: The Staccatone, a brand new musical instrument, the idea of which originated with Mr. H. Gernsback, Editor of RADIO NEWS. The one shown, which was recently used in the orchestra of the Rialto Theatre, New York City, was designed by Mr. Clyde J. Fitch.



The Staccatone

HAS it ever occurred to you that the squeals and whistling noises which you hear in your radio set while trying to tune in a distant station may be controlled so as to produce pure, musical tones; and that with a vacuum tube, a few coils and condensers a simple musical instrument is easily made, on which any song or tune may be played?

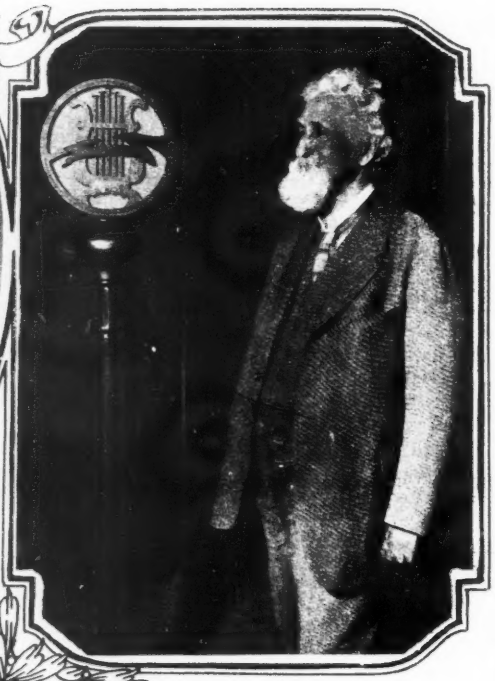
The characteristic squeal rising in pitch from zero to a note beyond the limit of audibility is familiar to all of us. This range of frequencies runs much higher than can be obtained from any known musical instrument. If properly controlled we have a musical instrument that surpasses in tonal range any other musical instrument, and the note is exceptionally pure, practically free from harmonics. Of course, with several vacuum tubes chords could be played. With the single vacuum tube musical chimes and tunes can be played that are very pleasing to the ear when played alone or in connection with an orchestra.

The squeals heard in radio sets are caused by the interference of two waves of different frequency setting up an audible beat-note, and squeals are difficult to

(*Continued on page* 101)

Right: Kaichiro Yonemura, superintendent of the Iwaki Radio Station at Tomioka, Japan, who has been awarded the Radio Corporation of America Medal for his prompt work in flashing the news of the Japanese earthquake to the world from the Iwaki station. He communicated directly with San Francisco, Calif., after all other forms of communication proved hopeless. The medal carries an honorarium of $500 with it. © Keystone View Co.

Below: The radio has supplanted the one time popular phonograph on board water craft and is effectively employed for furnishing music for dancing. This group of charming maidens is enjoying some popular jazz between swims. © Atlantic Foto Service.



Above: Hudson Maxim, the well known inventor of the Maxim Silencer for firearms, before the microphone at station WRC, Washington, D. C., from where he addressed his radio audience on why they should vote for 2.75 per cent. beer and light wines. © Kadel & Herbert.

Left: The modern business man has come to realize that radio is a great help in increasing the efficiency of his office force. Music emanating from the radio set in the office helps to put all in a pleasant state of mind and makes the dreary life of the stenographer an enjoyment. This is the office of John V. L. Hogan, one of the country's most prominent radio engineers. He is seen giving dictation to his stenographer to the accompaniment of music from the set directly behind him. © Photonews, N. Y.

Right: The Police Department of Larchmont, N. Y., is getting after automobile thieves and other criminals, hot and heavy, and has installed a radio broadcast station and receiving set at headquarters. Every notification of a stolen car or robbery received at the station is given full publicity through this station. Full description of the suspected criminals, the license number of stolen cars, etc., is broadcast at certain predetermined hours during the day and evening. This system has proved very successful. The photo shows Officer Frank Hodson at his desk, on which rests the microphone connected directly to the transmitter on the top floor of the building. He can put his message on the air at a moment's notice. © Fotograms, N. Y.

Radio News' Fifth Birthday

WITH this issue RADIO NEWS celebrates its fifth birthday. In the past five years, radio has made tremendous strides. RADIO NEWS, although not the oldest radio periodical, today stands *first* of all the radio magazines of the entire world. Five years ago RADIO NEWS started with a circulation of 10,000. Of the last issue more than 355,000 copies were printed and distributed. In point of circulation, in point of advertising, in point of text, contents and illustrations, RADIO NEWS today excels any other radio publication.

Every promise that was made by the Editor to his readers, in the first issue of July, 1919, has been kept and fulfilled. During all of this time RADIO NEWS has been absolutely independent, it has never been affiliated in any way with stifling commercial radio interests. It started out as a purely radio magazine—100 per cent radio—nothing else. This was the promise made July, 1919, and this promise has been kept.

On its fifth birthday, the Editor wishes to reiterate all of his promises made five years ago and also takes this occasion to thank the multitude of readers through whom it has been possible to build up this magazine. The Editor also wishes to thank all the authors who have, by their articles, made RADIO NEWS possible.

A few of the birthday congratulatory messages to the magazine are reproduced on this page. —THE EDITOR.

Herbert Hoover

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

One of the marvelous developments in the wonderful march of radio has been the growth of the radio magazine. The fact that publications appealing only to the one particular line of endeavor can attain circulations running into the hundreds of thousands and far surpassing that of any other devoted to special fields is an obvious manifestation of the widespread interest in radio among the American people and to their desire for knowledge and improvement. Your magazine has been a potent force in the technical radio field and extremely important in welding together and wisely directing public opinion.

HERBERT HOOVER.

General G. O. Squier

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

I wish to congratulate RADIO NEWS sincerely on its fifth birthday. It has played a leading rôle in these years of phenomenal growth of the radio art.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE O. SQUIER.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

1,000 amplified high frequency congratulations to RADIO NEWS' jubilee which so ably broadcast to the whole world the thought of modern radio broadcast.

DR. EUGEN NESPER.
Berlin.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

I wish to extend to RADIO NEWS on its fifth birthday sincere congratulations on what it has achieved, and confident best wishes for its future usefulness. Its editors, with unusual insight, foresaw, even before the termination of the war, the

Dr. Le DeForest

dawn of popular radio interest. It was, therefore, foremost in the field of radio broadcast journals and has maintained the position which the enterprise of its founders so wisely built for it.

LEE DEFOREST.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Radio has made great strides in the last five years, but RADIO NEWS has made still greater strides and upon its fifth birthday you are to be congratulated not only upon its remarkable circulation, but upon the character of the technical articles which you publish. My best wishes for the continued success of RADIO NEWS.

LIEUT. COL. J. O. MAUBORGNE,
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Dr. L. W. Austin

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Congratulations and best wishes to RADIO NEWS.

L. W. AUSTIN.

Sir Oliver Lodge

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Congratulations to RADIO NEWS and all readers thereby stimulated to keen interest in scientific progress and theory. May international friendship develop.

OLIVER LODGE.

General J. G. Harbord

New York, N. Y.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Without the proper dissemination of information, without the means for a general exchange of ideas, without the media which registers the economic pulsations, changes and developments of that vast group of people known as the general public, no industry can long endure.

The radio industry can well congratulate itself that in its infancy it has had the great helpful influence of an intelligent and progressive press.

On this occasion, the fifth birthday of RADIO NEWS, may I extend the sincerest congratulations and best wishes of the Radio Corporation of America? It is a great work that you are doing, and the radio industry anticipates a continuance of your splendid efforts.

J. G. HARBORD,
President, Radio Corporation of America.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Hearty congratulations on fifth anniversary of RADIO NEWS. You are grown up while others are but beginning school.

DR. ROTTGARDT.
Berlin.

Dr. J. A. Fleming

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Congratulations to RADIO NEWS on its fifth anniversary. Radio is changing conditions in human life.

J. A. FLEMING,
University of London.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Heartiest congratulations on your fifth birthday from myself and the readers of my two magazines, Modern Wireless and Wireless Weekly.

JOHN SCOTT-TAGGART.
London.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

My congratulations on your fifth birthday. Many happy returns and may you long continue the good work which you have done in connection with

Professor R. A. Fessenden

the building up and the protection of the interests of the finest body of radio men in the world, our U. S. amateurs.

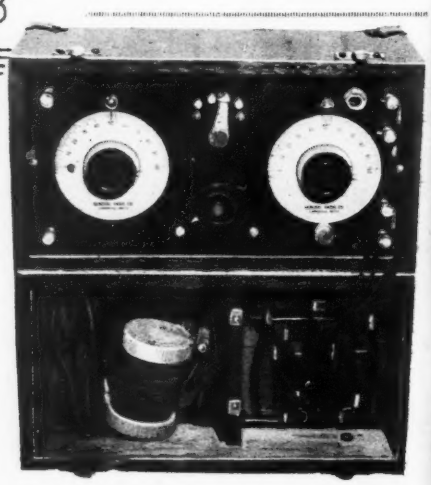
REGINALD A. FESSENDEN.

(*Continued on page* 141)

Vacation

Some very interesting tests were carried on recently by Boy Scout radio fans in Central Park, New York City, in an attempt to locate "dead areas" and experiment with portable radio receiving sets. The accompanying photographs, taken during their tests in the park, are quite instructive. The photo to the left illustrates a simple manner for erecting a temporary aerial. A stone or some form of weight is attached to the end of the wire to be used as the aerial and thrown over the branch of a tree. The higher the tree the better, of course, and for best results the aerial wire should have an insulation covering so that it does not come in direct contact with the tree. Lamp cord is the most suitable wire for this purpose and a section twenty to forty feet in length will suffice for all purposes

The photo above shows how a temporary ground connection can be made. In this case bare wire should be used. A stone is tied to the end in the same manner as mentioned before, and thrown in the water. The bare wire makes contact with the water and provides an excellent ground. This wire need not be very long. A section of bare or insulated wire twenty to thirty feet long stretched on the earth will also suffice a a "ground" and should preferably be stretched underneath the aerial wire. If only a short piece of wire is at hand, a small spike driven in the earth with the wire attached to the end of it, will suffice. The photo to the left shows a number of the Boy Scouts tuning in on a local broadcast station and taking notes on the signal audibility.



The photo to the right shows two views of the type of portable set used by the Boy Scouts. The "A" and "B" batteries, the phones and the aerial and ground wire are enclosed in the compartment made by the cover of the cabinet. This is a single tube set of the regenerative type. The control to the right is for tuning and the other control is for regeneration. The small switch in the upper center of the panel allows for a coarse adjustment of wave-length. The head-phones are plugged into the jack situated just above the tuning control. The two binding posts on the left of the panel are for the aerial and ground connections.

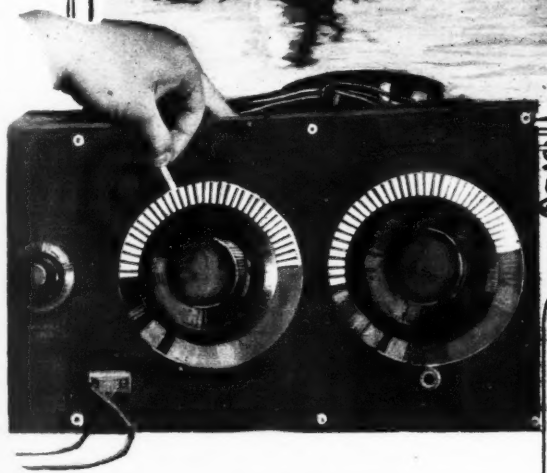
Radio Hints

Below: Who wants to sit in the house listening to radio concerts when it is spring outside? This young boy hooks his set up in the big outdoors and enjoys the programs with plenty of fresh air and sunshine. His aerial runs from a nearby tree to the small branch stuck in the ground near his set. From the expression on his face one might judge that he is getting good results, even though he has only a crystal receiver.

Right: This novel two tube portable reflex set was built by Sidney Kasindorf, owner of station 2ATV. It is built into a small suitcase which holds all the necessary dry batteries, phones, etc. The most interesting feature of the outfit is the fishing line aerial and ground, both being wound on a regular fishing reel. This set employs UV-199 vacuum tubes which require very little filament current.

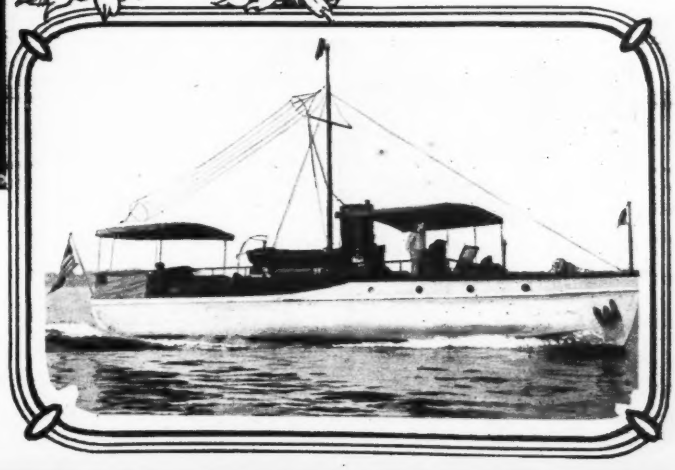
©Kadel & Herbert

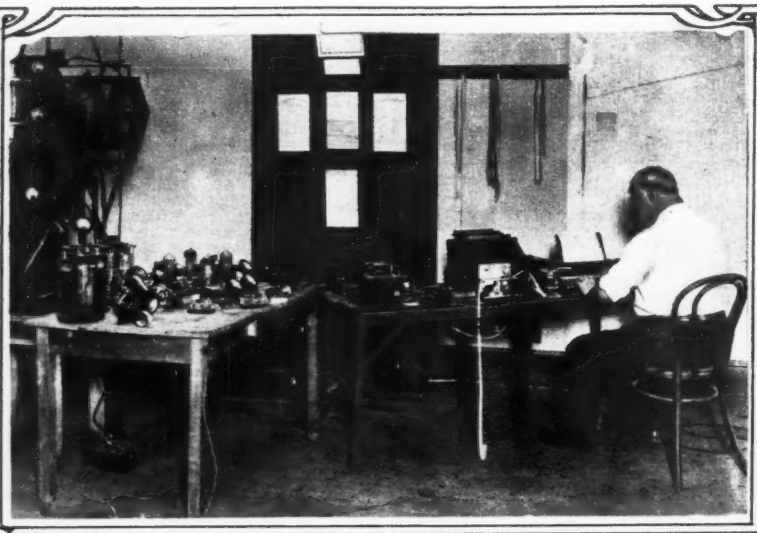
Left: What could be more delightful than floating along in smooth waters with the strains of music from some broadcast station? This could well be called the "Radio Canoe" the way it is outfitted. A bit of paddling on the part of the man in the stern turns the canoe so that the loop aerial points in the direction of the desired broadcast station. Below: This light cruiser is completely equipped with radio apparatus and a broadcast receiver is put to use when the guests lose interest in the vast expanse of water and find life a bit boring.



Something new in the way of kinks, the "Simplefinder." A station is tuned in on the receiver. Using the zero mark on the dial as a pointer, note is made as to what slot it lies over. A small slip of paper, with the call letters of the station tuned in printed on it, is inserted in the slot under the zero mark and is held in place by means of the spokes of the underneath cardboard. This procedure is carried out with all other stations that can be heard with the set.

© Photonews, N. Y.

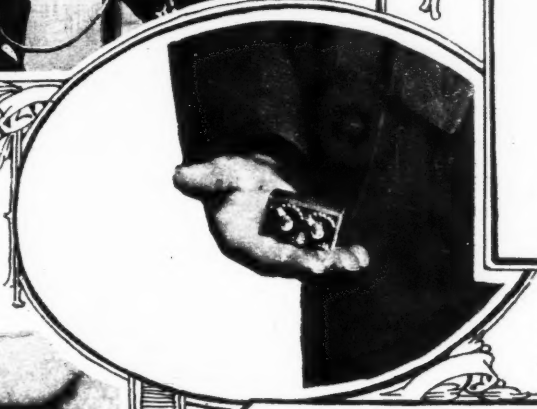




A group of engineers and newspapermen at the American Newspaper Publisher's Convention in New York City watched a typewriter being operated by a person who was sitting in the experimental laboratory of the International News Service, more than two miles away. The copy was clicked off at the rate of 65 words a minute with an accuracy of 99⅓ per cent. The machine operates in conjunction with a short wave tuner ranging from 60 to 150 meters. The radio printer is connected to an "ejector," a device which makes possible reception in the most congested radio centers. The machine has been in experimental operation between New York and Tarrytown since 1921. It is used commercially between San Francisco and Los Angeles, a distance of 350 miles, by the Federal Telephone Company. The photo below shows L. R. J. George Usman and William A. Bruno who have both contributed responsible parts in the development of the machine and William Finch, the inventor, whose patents cover the system. This is the receiving apparatus. The photo to the left shows the operator at the sending end. © Kadel & Herbert.

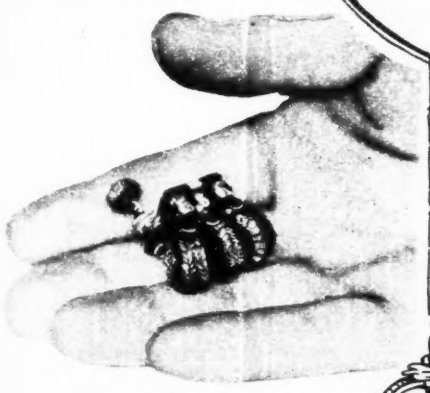
Left: Jockey Burns tunes in for Thurber just before the races at Belmont Park. The set employs two stages of radio frequency amplification, a detector and two stages of audio frequency amplification. © Foto Topics, Inc.

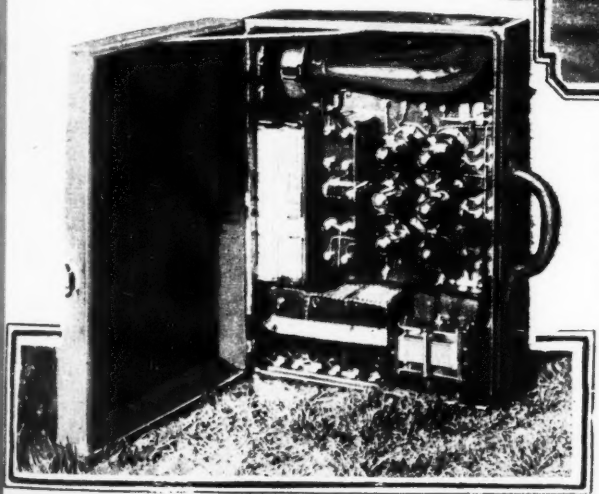
Right: The man who invented "applause cards" emerges from the shadows at last. Mr. Percy W. Andrews, Manager of the Radio Division of the Dictograph Products Corporation, and the man responsible for this revolutionary radio idea. It all came about on a railroad train as he was musing over a particularly good program he had heard the night before. As he remarked "There I sat thinking what a slacker I was not to have written in at least a post card of appreciation." Then like a flash the idea came. Applause cards!



Above: A new feature in radio sets is this one of Felix, the Movie Cat. The tail forms the tuner and the solitary whisker on the face acts as the "cat whisker" for the crystal. © Keystone View Co. Right: A complete radio receiving set that fits the vest pocket. The crystal detector is mounted on the small panel containing the switch. Below: A miniature honeycomb coil tuner that operates just as well as a large one.

Resembling in outline a Greek vase and standing over three feet high, this new loud speaker will add to the beauty of the most luxuriously furnished apartment.





Above: This unique Super-Heterodyne was built by Henry Brinkman of Pelham, N. Y. The top shelf contains a two stage tuned radio frequency amplifier, the second shelf the detector, oscillator and intermediate radio frequency amplifiers, and the third shelf the second detector and three stages of audio frequency amplification, the third being push-pull. ©Kadel & Herbert. Left: John Shepherd, 3rd a prominent merchant of Boston owns this six tube portable radio set. It is composed of three stages of radio frequency amplification, a detector and two stages of audio frequency amplification. © International Newsreel.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE TO GIVE RADIO COURSE

A six weeks' course in Radio Communication will be featured this year at the Summer School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. According to an announcement, the course in Elementary Principles of Radio Communication will be given in the College of Industries from June 30 to August 8.

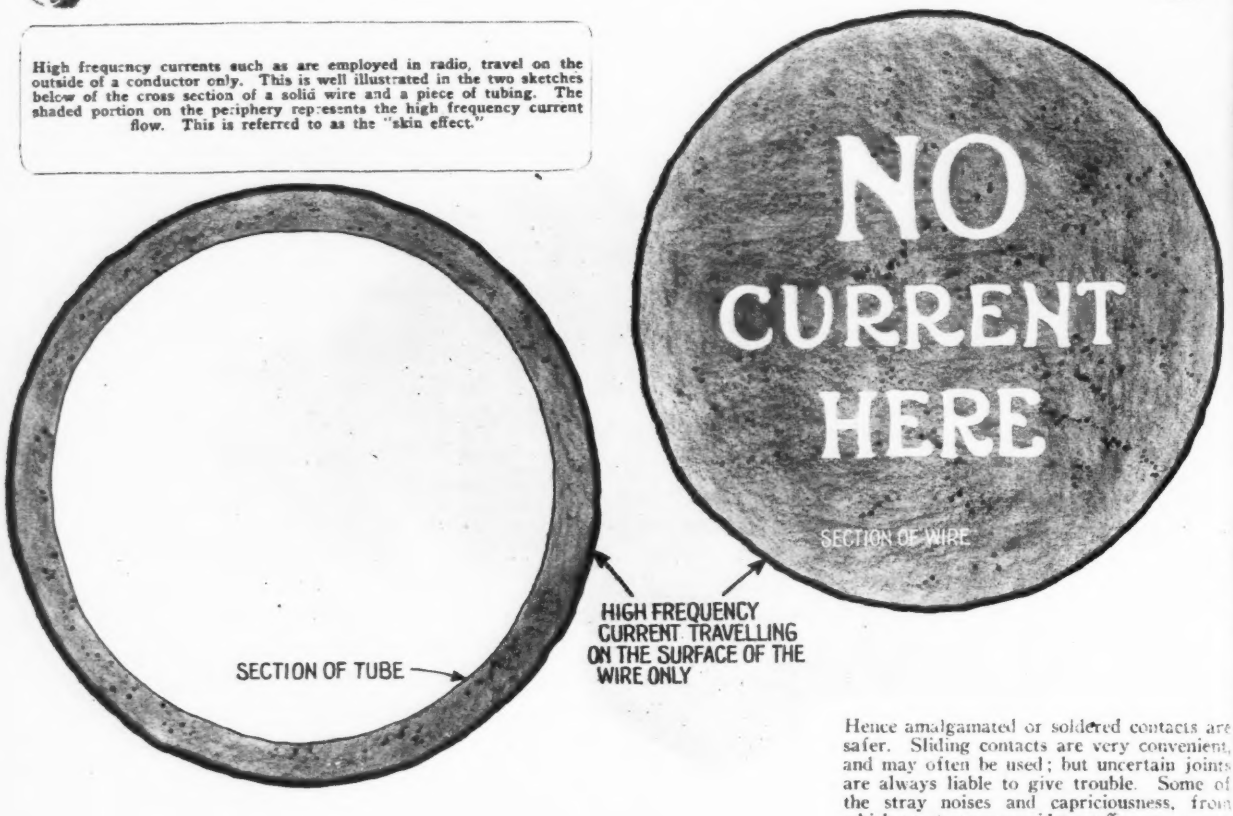
Although the course is arranged primarily for the benefit of teachers of industrial arts, the announcement emphasizes the fact that any one interested is eligible. The course will cover the high spots in radio communication, and no special restrictions have been placed on a prospective student's educational training.

The Importance of The Trivial

By SIR OLIVER LODGE, D. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

This article contains a number of technical hints from Sir Oliver Lodge's radio writings. They are in his usual lucid, easily understandable style, interesting to all, including the beginner.

High frequency currents such as are employed in radio, travel on the outside of a conductor only. This is well illustrated in the two sketches below of the cross section of a solid wire and a piece of tubing. The shaded portion on the periphery represents the high frequency current flow. This is referred to as the "skin effect."



I AM not sure that amateurs fully realize the importance of perfect metallic connection in every part of a receiving set. When there is plenty of power, as when one is listening to a station in the neighborhood, any kind of contact suffices. But to get the benefit of refined and accurate tuning for distant stations, we ought to realize that a tuned response begins with exceedingly small electromotive force. The whole point of tuning is that response begins with infinitesimal surgings, which, if of the right frequency will work up by resonance to a substantial magnitude, and that if the initial infinitesimal surgings cannot occur, there is nothing to work up, and there will be no response.

Whenever we are dealing with very small e. m. f.'s, as for instance in thermo-electric currents, perfect metallic connection is necessary. An e. m. f. of a volt or two is able to break down a thin insulating film, such as an imperceptible coat of oxide, and establish connection after the manner of a coherer, just as an e. m. f. of 100 volts can jump across a microscopic interval, while 3,000 volts can give a millimeter spark—that is, can jump across a coarse interval of anything short of a millimeter. But when we are dealing with a hundredth or a thousandth or even a millionth of a volt, no such facility exists. And yet the initial surgings from a very distant station must begin *at even less than a millionth of a volt*. The slightest imperfection of contact, therefore, is sufficient to check the initial response. The wonder is that a conductor responds at all to such an extremely minute force. The fact that it does shows that some of its electrons must be free from the atoms and able to be directed by the slightest suggestion of a force, as they are no doubt in a vacuum bulb.

Not only in metals, but even in electrolytes, electrons seem free. Special tests have been made to see whether electrolytes accurately obey Ohm's Law; and they do. But they could not obey Ohm's Law if an infinitesimal e. m. f. did not produce a proportional infinitesimal current. The ratio of e. m. f. to current should be constant, and as far as experiment has gone, it *is* constant in metals and electrolytes, even for the smallest forces.

But directly we deal with insulators, that is not so. They do not attempt to obey Ohm's Law. They obstruct altogether until they break down. When broken down, they conduct freely. They are then said to be ionized; that is, their electrons are set free or liberated internally. But there is a critical force necessary to break them down. This applies not only to recognized insulators, but to any kind of a film; a film of oil or grease, for instance or a film of oxide. Such films cannot but exist on anything exposed to the air, where dust is prevalent. It must also exist on any surface touched by the hand, or breathed upon. It is impossible to avoid such films, and if scraped off, they will speedily renew themselves. Sliding contacts, therefore, must always be suspects.

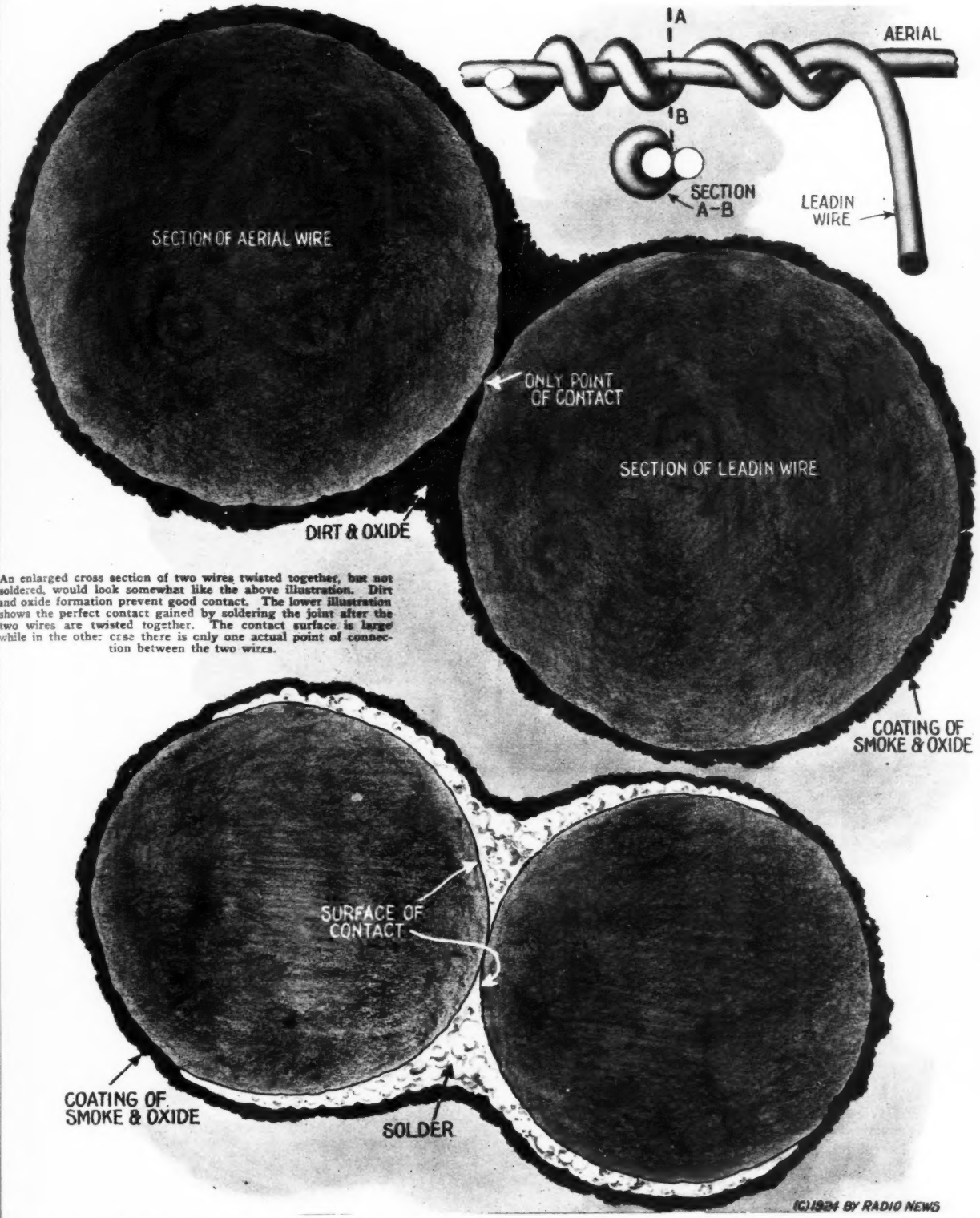
The scraping action of the contact may usually be trusted to remove the film, and may leave the metals in complete contact, but if cohesion is interrupted by a shake, jar, or tremor, it may not so easily renew itself. Hence amalgamated or soldered contacts are safer. Sliding contacts are very convenient, and may often be used; but uncertain joints are always liable to give trouble. Some of the stray noises and capriciousness, from which amateurs are said to suffer, can sometimes be traced to this source. It is really easier to avoid troubles of this kind than to detect them when they occur.

For purposes of sending, there is no such trouble—the e. m. f.'s are then big enough to break down obstacles—but for refined tuning every part of the aerial and every detail of the set should be thoroughly well joined up. And if sliding contacts are used, the binding or clamping should be firm enough to prevent accidental disarrangement. A gentle tap breaks contact in a coherer, as everyone who used to work with such things is well aware; and it takes an electric impulse of finite magnitude to restore connection. No such breaks should be allowed by anyone who desires perfect attunement.

ADVANTAGES OF STRANDED WIRE

In a receiving set intended for the reception and accurate selection of distant stations, the importance of good joints should be supplemented by a recognition of the advantages of low resistance. Persistent oscillation is killed by resistance; if a conductor of infinitesimal resistance could be used, extraordinary results could be attained. Some day, perhaps, something will be done in that direction, by immersing the set in liquid hydrogen or even helium, for at those low temperatures the resistance of metals almost disappears. Conductors become perfect, and oscillations would work up to almost an infinite value, with small stimulus. Such an arrangement could surely never be more than a curiosity, and even as a curiosity it is hardly feasible at present, but I fully expect that someone will try it in the future.

Meanwhile, we have to do the best we can with ordinary high conductivity copper.



An enlarged cross section of two wires twisted together, but not soldered, would look somewhat like the above illustration. Dirt and oxide formation prevent good contact. The lower illustration shows the perfect contact gained by soldering the joint after the two wires are twisted together. The contact surface is large while in the other case there is only one actual point of connection between the two wires.

It must be realized, however, that when working with short waves and, therefore, very high frequency, the inner part of a wire of any ordinary thickness takes no part in the conduction. The oscillations have not time to soak or sink into the metal, and only the skin or surface contributes to the conduction. In steady or direct currents every part of the wire conducts equally. The wire acts as a tube does to water or air, except that in the hydraulic case, surface friction retards the flow a little, and leaves the interior of the tube the best and most efficient part. In the electrical case, conditions are just reversed. The outside of the conductor is the best part; the inner portion is almost useless, except as contributing to mechanical strength.

When a wire is very thin it may be thought of as all surface. It has no interior. Hence, thin wires are more efficient, weight for weight, than thick ones. The resistance of a thick wire is not so much less than that of a thin one, to high frequency currents. At the same time there must be a limit. If a wire is too thin, though it is effective as a conductor, its resistance is unavoidably high, hence the current is somewhat throttled. To circumvent that, we use a stranded wire, and the strands *must not be* in metallic contact; otherwise, the interior is obliterated, since it cannot be got at, except through metal. Slight insulation suffices, a coat of varnish is enough; a very thin coating of silk is ample. The point is that the strands must all of them be bathed in ether, for it is through the ether that the waves can reach them. The propulsion of a current in a wire is effected later-

(*Continued on page* 132)

Radio, A Leading Industry

By ROGER W. BABSON*

Mr. Babson, whose reports guide bond and investment houses, here gives his opinion of the newest of the leading industries, radio. His opinion, from a purely business and industrial point of view, is indeed sanguine.

FIVE years ago business did not consider the radio industry of enough importance in the field to give it a separate classification. It was grouped as a subsidiary of electrical manufacturing and selling. Today it not only has a designation of its own, but is among the first thirty-five industries of the United States in point of value of product—the largest period growth of any industry. To those who still consider radio a fad, an examination of the accompanying article will result in a distinct shock. When it is learned that radio's position—as an industry—falls along with furniture, leather and chemicals, and ranks higher than railroad cars, it is high time to stop considering it a fad, and to think of it as a truly established part of the economic scheme—as a part and parcel of the lives of the inhabitants of the United States with as definite a place in their scheme of things as the very shoes they wear.

This year, according to conservative opinion, more than $350,000,000 will be spent in the radio art. This figure includes only sales made to the general public and does not take into account the huge sums that will be spent by large corporations in the construction of commercial stations, as it does not include the immense costs of investigations and experimental work being carried on continually by manufacturers, in an effort to constantly improve the art.

Truly radio is no fad. It is well established and it has come to stay—EDITOR.

TO those who think that radio is still a fad, adopted only by a small minority of the public who are experimentally inclined, some figures dealing with the financial proportions of the industry at present may correct that impression. It has been my experience that very few people realize just how important, from a business standpoint, the radio industry has become. Just because an industry is comparatively new is not a reason for assuming that it is unimportant. The radio industry is new, but it has grown so rapidly in the last two or three years that it compares very favorably with many of the important long-established industries.

On the basis of figures for the year 1923 it is probable that the American people will spend approximately $350,000,000 for radio equipment during the present year. A conservative estimate of the business in vacuum tubes alone is about $50,000,000. At least five times as much, or $250,000,000, will be spent for radio sets and parts. The sales of batteries, both dry cell and storage batteries, will very likely amount to over $45,000,000. Miscellaneous equipment such as battery chargers, loud speakers and specialties may easily account for $50,000,000 more.

COMPARISONS

One of the best proofs that radio is one of the leading industries, and that it is well established, is a comparison of the money expended by the general public through the channels of the radio dealer with the sums spent in the same way for sporting goods and cameras. More than double the amount of money goes into the retailer's hands for radio than reaches him through photographic supplies and sporting goods. No one will deny that the latter two industries are well and firmly established. They are founded on a sales idea that is less stable than radio. Radio is universal in scope, its appeal is to all, whereas the other two industries mentioned are not. Is radio not much more well bottomed than either of them? It is interesting to see how the radio industry compares in dollars and cents with other large industries. Available figures on sporting goods, cameras, etc., show a value of about $185,000,000 annually. Sales of radio equipment are running nearly twice as large as all kinds of sporting goods.

The value of the radio business is nearly twice as great as that of the carpet and rug business. For every dollar spent on furniture, 33 cents is spent on radio. For every dollar spent for boots and shoes, 25 cents is spent for radio. For every dollar spent for musical instruments of all kinds, including phonographs, pianos, organs, etc., 75 cents is spent for radio. The value of radio business amounts to nearly three-fourths of the jewelry business as a whole, including clocks, watches and novelties.

I have given you these illustrations in order that I might emphasize the growing importance of radio from a business standpoint. It is not necessary for me to tell you of radio's importance from an educational and social standpoint. I see no reason why the radio industry should not continue to expand. There has been a decided improvement in the character of the broadcast programs, and we may doubtless look forward to still greater improvement in this direction.

GROWTH

From a manufacturer's standpoint, the most feasible way of comparing different industries is on the basis of the manufacturer's value of products. Unfortunately the latest data available of this nature are published by the Department of Commerce for the year 1921. I refer to the Census of Manufactures for that year. Since then, no data have become available which give a satisfactory comparison on this basis.

With this article is a list of the leading industries based on their value of products for 1921. This list includes all industries whose value of products is $300,000 or more.

Such detailed figures as were available for this industry in 1921 show that the production of radio apparatus and wireless telegraph supplies amounted to $9,549,649. In 1919, the value of these goods amounted to $8,074,636, but this amount included the value of motor generators, which was not included in the 1921 report. Furthermore, the number of radio lamps and tubes produced in 1921 was reported as 101,964 at a value of $1,097,968. These statistics show clearly that the radio industry was not considered of enough importance in 1921 to be given a separate rating, and consequently cannot be compared directly to the other listed industries.

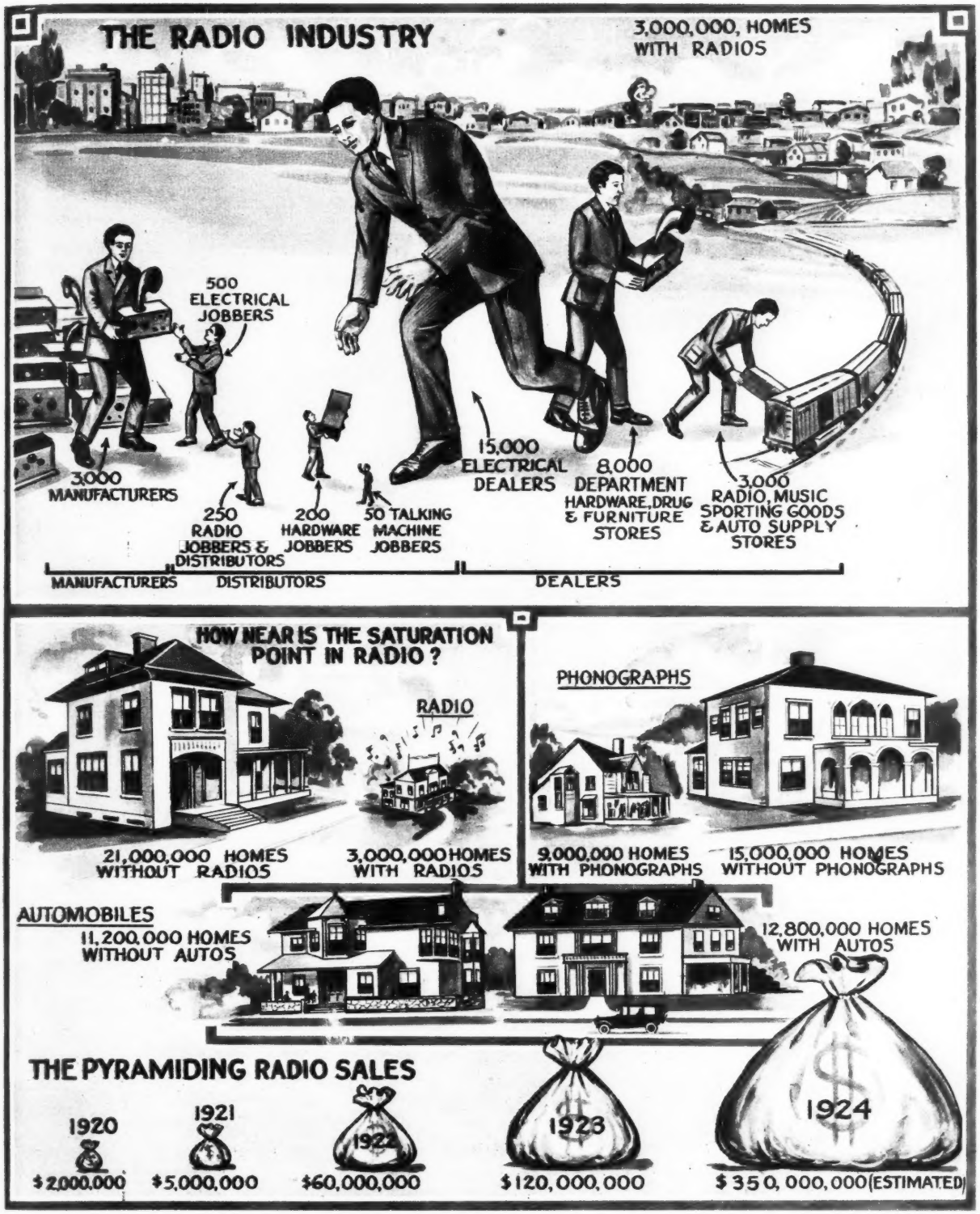
The best comparison available is given in a recent survey of this industry made by the Babson organization. The size of the business was compared with other lines on a retail basis. Although these data are all estimates, they give an interesting comparison and show clearly that the industry had had a remarkable growth during the past few years.

Lest some say that radio cannot maintain its present pace, a saturation chart is given herewith. Note that there are more available families without radio by a large margin, than there are without phonographs, automobiles or electric service. It is not necessary to maintain that every family owning a phonograph will some day own a radio

ORDER OF INDUSTRIES ACCORDING TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS
1921

No.	Industry	Value of Products
1	Slaughtering and Meat Packing	$2,200,942,072
2	Petroleum refining	1,727,440,157
3	Automobile	1,671,386,976
4	Foundry and machine shop products	1,565,526,944
5	Iron and Steel works	1,481,659,352
6	Cotton goods	1,278,220,831
7	Car and repair shop	1,180,030,133
8	Flour-mill and grist-mill products	1,179,740,131
9	Printing and Publishing (papers and periodicals)	1,123,709,828
10	Bread and bakery products	1,089,971,652
11	Clothing—women's	1,022,742,796
12	Clothing—men's	934,776,275
13	Lumber and timber products	902,501,306
14	Boot and shoe	867,475,896
15	Electric machinery and supplies	833,985,443
16	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	806,748,865
17	Printing and publishing (book and job)	690,074,975
18	Paper and wood pulp	667,435,847
19	Knit goods	634,073,895
20	Silk goods	583,418,756
21	Furniture	539,687,194
22	Confectionery and ice cream	527,259,316
23	Worsted goods	524,638,921
24	Rubber tires	496,123,335
25	Butter	479,723,555
26	Sugar refining	466,602,352
27	Lumber and planing mill products	462,648,874
28	Iron and steel, blast furnaces	419,771,244
29	Gas, manufactured and illuminating	411,195,503
30	Motor vehicles, bodies and parts	408,016,532
31	Chemicals	390,768,434
32	Leather	383,365,046
33	Shipbuilding	356,214,854
34	**Radio, estimated**	**350,000,000**
35	Cars, steam railroad	325,680,157

*Famous Statistician and Business Analyst



The above illustrations serve to form a conception of not only the comparison between the radio industry and other kindred services, and the rapid increase in radio sales for the past four years, but the most evident and magnificent future for the entire radio industry. There are years to come before radio sales will reach the saturation point.

set in order that sales may stay pretty much as they are for several years.

The charts are clear and the reader may draw his own conclusions as to whether radio will suffer any great set-back for a number of years.

Another chart shows graphically the growth of the sales for the last five years.

All in all, after a complete examination of the field and its possibilities, a report of other than a favorable nature is hardly possible. The figures given in this article are mere cold, hard, business facts. The reader must consider them and draw his own calculations. Those calculations, I think, must surely be favorable to the constant advance of the radio industry. The future is indeed bright and even though the present rate of increase is maintained for some years to come there is little danger of the industry becoming top-heavy and suffering serious results. It is established in commerce and it has a place in the American home. It will grow, for its future is bright.

Lucy's Radio Present

By WARREN ORDWAY

WHEN the radio craze struck the country it passed around Old Forge; that is, it passed everyone but Bill Shadwell. He caught the fever hard enough to make up for dozens of ordinary cases. His pockets were, most of the time, stuffed with hook-ups, blueprints and magazines; and he wasted a precious lot of the time that he should have given to the business of the Old Forge National Bank, studying his diagrams, and drawing little wiring layouts on the bank's blotters and stationery.

He tried every month or two to get a raise from old Mr. Pulsifer, president of the bank, as he had been engaged to Lucy Hopkins for over a year, and he wanted enough salary to set up housekeeping. But Old Forge was a dead town, and Mr. Pulsifer was stony. Once, the town had hummed with activity. Its iron mines and blast furnaces had poured wealth into the pockets of its citizens, and into the coffers of the bank; but when the rich vein of ore in the Furnace Hills had petered out, the town collapsed with it. Geologists said that there must be other veins equally rich in the hills, but they had never been found.

Though Bill's prospects for a raise were slight enough, it did not help matters when Mr. Pulsifer caught him making his penciled hook-ups during business hours. Mr. Pulsifer thought radio was an invention of the devil, and he had only recently become reconciled to automobiles. So he showed no great excitement when Bill stormed into his quiet walnut office and announced, "I've got a plan that will make us all rich! I want you to help me out with the money end of it."

The banker glimpsed the corner of a blueprint sticking out of Bill's side pocket, and asked, suspiciously, "Has it anything to do with this radio craze of yours?"

"Yes, sir; and I'll tell you, it's a sure thing—"

Mr. Pulsifer cut him off sharply. "No use, Shadwell. I'm simply not interested in any of your radio schemes. To my mind, the world would be much better off without radio. When I was a boy, we used to put our minds on our business, but today, you young fellows seem to think of anything and everything but banking. Radio is turning you from a fairly promising banker into a poor amateur mechanic."

"But this scheme will bring the town back to life. It will make the old mines hum. Your bank will be bulging with money. What better plan for increasing your business do you want than that? If we can make Old Forge hum, surely the bank will profit."

Mr. Pulsifer remained stony throughout Bill's appeal. "No. I'm not interested in any absurd radio scheme to make the town prosperous."

Bill came up close to Mr. Pulsifer's black walnut desk, and appealed on a new tack. "Well, sir, if you won't help me out on this scheme, will you give me a raise, so I can buy the stuff myself? All I need is a hundred or so, for a portable set with three tubes—"

When he heard the word tubes, Mr. Pulsifer frowned, and broke in angrily, "Perhaps if you would drop all this foolishness about radio, I might consider the subject of more pay. But certainly, while your mind is taken up with radio tubes,"—he spat out the word contemptuously—"I can't do anything for you in the way of added compensation."

Mr. Pulsifer's mouth, compressed into a thin, hard line, should have told Bill that the interview was closed, but he kept on pleading. "If only you'll help me out, I know I can make a lot of money for you. All I want is enough to get married on, but you could make a fortune—"

Mr. Pulsifer significantly began fussing with some papers. "Mr. Shadwell, will you excuse me? Very busy morning . . .

(*Continued on page* 119)

Bill's actions on the hills were variously reported. Some said they saw him walking about the hilltops, holding over his head a square of wire, like an umbrella without any cloth cover; others saw him crouching near an outcrop of rock, with his headphones, apparently listening to a concert.

A Revolutionary Radio Invention

WE are pleased to announce that in our next issue, RADIO NEWS will be the first to publish a revolutionary radio invention. RADIO NEWS has secured the exclusive American publication rights of the G. V. Downing and K. D. Rogers "Unidyne" principle. The "Unidyne" principle enables vacuum tubes to be operated without "B" batteries, or without high tension current supply of any kind.

This means that the "impossible" problem—detection and amplification of radio signals without "B" battery—has now been solved.

Once more the impossible has been made possible.

This invention probably is the greatest radio advance since the De Forest regeneration principle.

Be sure to reserve your copy at your dealer's.

—EDITOR.

The Radio Tax Was Defeated

VOTE on Friday, May 2, the Senate in a record vote refused to accept the finance committee amendments placing a tax of 5 per cent. on all radio sets, parts and accessories. There was considerable debate, a number of senators pointing out the bad features of such a tax.

The Radio Trade Association worked in close harmony with every organization in the trade and was at all times in possession of every available fact about the progress of the campaign. Only through the close cooperation of members out of town was the association able to secure such co-operation in the cities where other organizations existed, while the work of raising the protest in towns where no trade body was located was most ably handled by the members chosen for this work. It is remarkable that of 40 members called upon, all but three immediately offered their assistance and started to work.

Special credit is also due to the National Association of Broadcasters, who, through Paul B. Klugn, executive chairman, and E. T. McDonald, president, and other officials, conducted several polls of the Senate and otherwise kept the trade in touch with the situation in Washington. The importance of the work of this organization was not realized by many because of the silence with which they worked, but those in a position to know realize how important their co-operation was. The American Radio Association, through Alfred M. Caddell, executive secretary was also of great assistance in the publicity work of the campaign.

The Associated Radio Manufacturers of Chicago, were in touch with this association practically from their organization and a great deal of good obtained by harmony of operation, there being no duplication of effort. The Musical Industries Chamber of Commerce was of special aid through their Washington News Reporting Bureau.

$500 Radiation Eliminator Prize Contest

Who Will Make a Radio Muffler?

THE radio industry at the present time is confronted with one of the most serious problems that it has yet encountered. If you live in a city or other crowded section, it becomes almost impossible these days to enjoy a radio program. In the midst of a most beautiful violin solo, you will suddenly hear loud whistles, howls and shrieks, which are often strong enough to break up the entire concert. Thus, when we recently listened in to a speech by President Coolidge there were at least a dozen instances where whole words and even sentences were obliterated, due to this radiation interference.

As everyone knows, these whistles and howls are produced by nearby radio receiving sets. Ninety per cent. of the receiving sets used today are really miniature broadcast stations. When operated improperly they send out waves of their own. The minute the broadcast listener starts to twist the dials, he also sends out into the surrounding space waves which produce this interference. Experience has shown that attempts to educate the public as to the correct methods of operating these interference creating sets are futile. The public simply does not understand the interference and the only practical solution seems to be a *Radiation Eliminator*—a muffler, in other words.

There has been much talk to suppress all the receiving outfits that produce oscillations. If a law were passed today to this effect, fully 95 per cent. of the receiving outfits would have to be junked. At the present time, the condition has become so acute that sooner or later our legislators will enact a law to do away with radiation.

It is not impossible to produce a radiation eliminator that can be mounted into the receiving outfit at a small cost. There may be a new circuit, a new hook-up, a new instrument or some new stunt that will do away with the whistles and catcalls.

RADIO NEWS aims to bring about this solution in a novel manner. In order to encourage experimenters, RADIO NEWS offers $500 in prizes for an efficient radiation eliminator. It should be designed along the following lines:

(a) The device should be as simple as possible and must be adaptable to any standard receiving set. The total cost of its construction must not be above $3.00.

(b) It should be possible to manufacture the device, not only at a reasonable cost, but it must be possible to install the device without necessitating completely disassembling the receiving set to which it is to be attached.

First Prize	**$250.00**	**in gold**
Second Prize	**100.00**	**" "**
Third Prize	**75.00**	**" "**
Fourth Prize	**50.00**	**" "**
Fifth Prize	**25.00**	**" "**
TOTAL	$500.00	

(c) It should not be necessary to adjust the device when tuning in. In other words the new device should be fixed—not variable; or, if it must be variable, the adjustment must be so that once it is made for a particular aerial it *should not have to be touched again thereafter, when tuning.*

It should be thoroughly understood that this contest is conducted by RADIO NEWS merely for the purpose of encouraging research along the lines mentioned. **In no case will RADIO NEWS derive any financial benefit from the invention.** All patent rights, and any and all other rights revert to the inventor.

RADIO NEWS reserves for itself only the publishing rights, and nothing else. Moreover, in order to show its good faith, RADIO NEWS, at its own expense, will finance the cost of taking out the patent for the inventor, in the inventor's name, at no cost to the inventor himself; this, providing the article or device can be patented. RADIO NEWS, *however, will only finance the patent of the first prize winner*—not of the other prize winners. The financing of this patent by RADIO NEWS will be in *addition* to the prize money paid to the successful inventor.

Regarding the patent phase of the other prize winners, special attention is called to the fact that by publishing the device in RADIO NEWS, the inventor has practically two years during which he can apply for his patent. There is no better evidence than publication in a national journal. Had Dr. DeForest published his original sketches on regeneration in a magazine, he would have saved many years of litigation and a fortune in court costs.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1—A working model of the invention should be sent with the manuscript describing it. Transportation charges will be paid by RADIO NEWS both ways.

2—Schemes using so-called blocking tubes are excluded from this contest.

3—Contestants may enter more than one device in the contest. There is no limit as to number.

4—All manuscripts should be typewritten or written clearly in ink, and all diagrams should be clear enough to show the details of the invention. A photograph of the inventor is required as well.

5—All manuscripts not accepted will be returned to the owners at the end of the contest, but the publishers will pay full space rates for all manuscripts published in RADIO NEWS.

6—For the protection of the inventor, he should retain a carbon copy of the original manuscript. Both original and duplicate should be witnessed and signed with date, names, etc., before a notary public.

7—All prizes will be paid upon publication.

8—Should two contestants submit identical devices, thus tying the prize, the same prize will be awarded to both.

9—Excluded from this contest are: Manufacturers and the publishers' employees and members of their families.

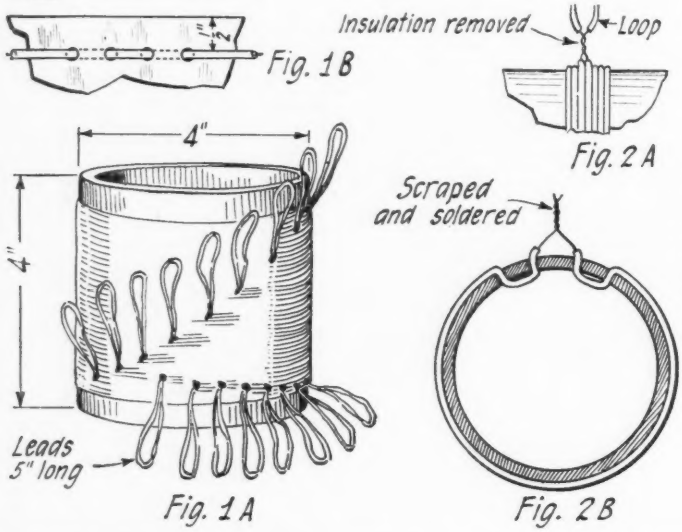
10—This contest closes in New York on August 20, 1924.

Address all contributions to Editor, *Radiation Eliminator Contest, c/o* RADIO NEWS, 53 Park Place, New York City.

The Beginners' Radio Set

By A. P. PECK

Having described aerials and grounds in his last article, Mr. Peck proceeds with an explanation of the fundamentals of radio and furthermore, gives details for the construction of a complete receiving set of a simple form.



These sketches serve to illustrate means for providing taps on the coil employed in the receiving set described. Fig. 1B shows how the wire is secured at the beginning and at the end of the coil.

IF you have not read the article on "The Antenna System," which appeared in the June issue of RADIO NEWS, it would be advisable to do so before you start this one. It is absolutely necessary that, in order to obtain maximum results, you erect the best type of aerial possible and observe certain precautions.

Prior to building a set, it is well to consider several things: First, your knowledge of radio; second, the amount of money you may spend on it; and third, the best type of set to build which will always be serviceable. Taking the first item into consideration, we will assume that the reader is absolutely new in the game and has never built a radio set before. In regard to the second condition, we will consider that the price is to be kept as low as possible for a good set. The third condition will be met by describing herewith a set, the parts of which can practically all be used later on when the receiving set is expanded. Thus the tuning device will be of such a nature that it can always be incorporated, with very few changes, into a larger and more efficient set.

TUNING

Before going into the actual constructional work, let us consider what tuning means. We learned in the preceding article that there is a certain property of radio waves known as wave-length.

When we look at the waves in water, we note that there is a certain distance between the crests of the waves which will vary according to the height of the waves and according to the rapidity with which they go over the surface. We find the same thing to be true in radio. There is a certain distance between the crests of succeeding radio waves and this distance is known as the wave-length. It is measured in meters, the European standard of linear measurement being equivalent to 39.7 inches. It is this property of the waves that enables us to separate one from the other. If this were not true, our concerts and entertainments would come in in an indistinguishable babble, as all stations which were transmitting would be heard at once. However, the character of radio waves eliminates this and we are able, almost always, to separate the waves of two stations so that we can listen to any desired one. To understand this, let us consider two violin strings. They are both of the same length and under exactly the same tension. When one of them is plucked, it sends out a certain musical sound. In reality this sound is a series of waves created in the atmosphere which strikes our ears and affect the ear-drums. Since the other string is of exactly the same tension and length, it will start to vibrate when the waves set out by the first string strike it. The two strings are said to be in tune. In a similar manner waves of a certain length are sent out by the transmitting station. In order to receive them, the receiving station must be tuned to the same wave-length as the transmitter. This is sometimes done in a very similar manner to the tuning of violin strings. That is, the length of the wire in the circuit is lengthened or shortened as the case may be until the entire circuit is in tune or, as it is sometimes said, in resonance with the transmitting circuit. Then the current set up in the aerial circuit, as explained in the article on the antenna system, will pass through our coil and detector and we will hear audible sounds in the telephone receivers.

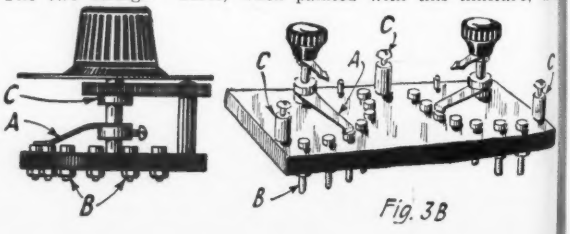
CONSTRUCTING THE TUNING COIL

Let us now consider the tuning coil to be used with the radio set. The derivation of the name of this coil is obvious from the foregoing paragraphs. It is used for tuning purposes, and in reality gives us a longer aerial, as it adds to the length of the wire in the aerial circuit.

To construct this coil first a core will be necessary which may be a cardboard or bakelite tube, four inches in diameter by four inches long. You will not need quite as long a tube as this for the first set, but it is advisable to buy it this length as it can be used later on with a few changes in another set which will be described in a forthcoming issue. If you decide to buy a cardboard tube, which is much cheaper, first give it three or four coats of shellac, allowing each coat to dry thoroughly before applying the next. Some amateurs find it best, instead of using shellac, to coat the tube with a mixture made up as follows:

Break up an old phonograph record into small pieces. Place the pieces in a metal dish and with a hammer, pulverize them, so they will dissolve easily. Then place the fine powder in a glass jar and pour in enough alcohol to cover it. Put a cover on the jar and allow it to stand, shaking occasionally until the solid material is thoroughly dissolved. If the resulting mixture is too thin to use as a paint, allow the jar to remain open for some time until sufficient alcohol has evaporated to bring it to the correct consistency. If the resulting mixture is too thick, add alcohol until it is thin enough to use. Cardboard tubes, when painted with this mixture, are

Two excellent types of panel switches, either of which can be used in conjunction with the tuning coil. The taps on the coil connect directly to the switch contact points.



found to be very satisfactory for tuning coils. They present a neat appearance and the insulating quality of the tube is increased. If, however, you can afford it, purchase from your radio dealer a bakelite or micarta tube of the dimensions given in Fig. 1. Such a tube will be sturdier and will afford excellent insulation. Aside from this, it has an added advantage of not needing any finishing application, such as shellac or the mixture described. It is ready to use as purchased.

When you get the tube, purchase at the same time one-half pound of No. 22 D.C.C. wire. The term D.C.C. denotes "double cotton covered," or in other words, copper wire insulated with a double covering of cotton. Drill four small holes in one end of the tube, ½-inch from the end and parallel with the edge. This is illustrated in Fig. 1B. Unless you already have tools, acquire a medium-sized hammer, a screw driver with a 3-inch blade, a square, a steel center punch, which is to be used for locating holes to be drilled, a cross-cut saw, several drills and a small hand drill, a hacksaw with extra blades, a pair of cutting pliers, and a medium-sized vise. When you buy these tools, buy the best for the price that you feel you can invest. Tools are always an asset in any kind of mechanical work and the best are none too good. In order to do a satisfactory job, you will need all the tools mentioned. As time goes on, you will acquire others which will make your work easier and which will enable you to finish a job with the utmost speed.

TAPPING THE COIL

We will consider that the four holes have been drilled as described and illustrated. Push about eight inches of wire into the first hole at the left, out of the second hole, back into the third one and out of the fourth one. You will find that this interlacing of wire will hold the end firmly in position so that it will not slip. Wind the wire around the tube nine times. Keep the wire as tight as possible and place the turns as close together as you can. The wire should be kept, at all times free from kinks, as these spoil the appearance of the winding and sometimes cause the wire to break. When you come to the ninth turn, take off a tap. Taps are provided on the coil so that various sections of the wire wound on the tube may be cut in or out of the circuit at will, in order that it may be tuned. There are two good methods of making taps and they are illustrated in Figs. 2A and 2B. The latter is the best method, but it is the most difficult and requires soldering. In regard to Fig. 2A, we see that when the place is reached where a tap is to be made, the wire is scraped at that point and at another point about 10 inches away. A loop is then formed so that the two scraped portions are next to each other, whereupon they are twisted together as shown. Twist tightly enough so that the joint will not become undone when you continue with the winding. It is well to solder the twisted portion of the wire, but if you are not proficient in this line, it need not be done until you have mastered the art of soldering, which will be described in another article. Now continue winding, taking off a tap every nine turns until there is a total of nine taps. Then take a tap every turn until nine more are made. The winding will be finished with the last tap. The end may be fastened in the same manner as the beginning.

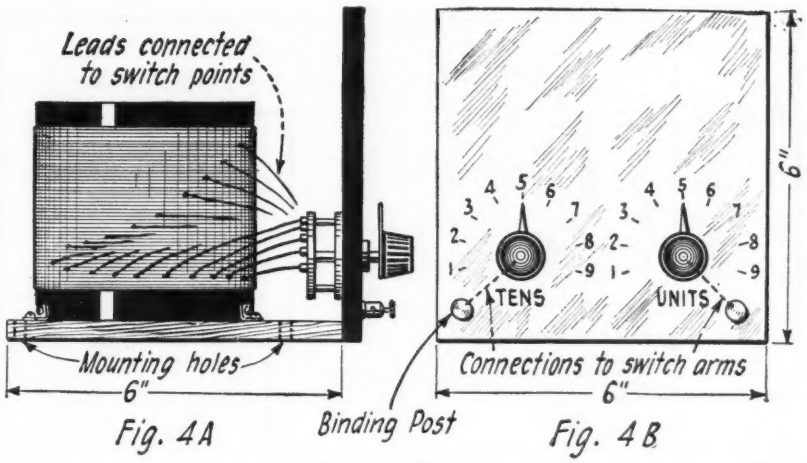


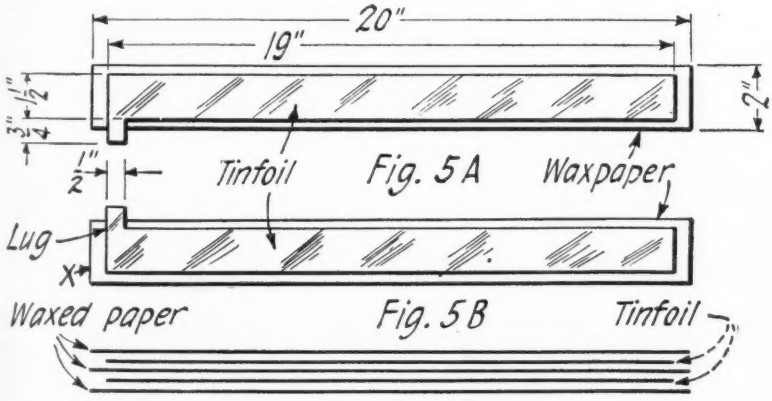
Fig. 4A shows how to mount the coil on the wooden base-board and how the taps run to the switch. Fig. 4B is a view of the front of the panel upon which the switch numbers are engraved.

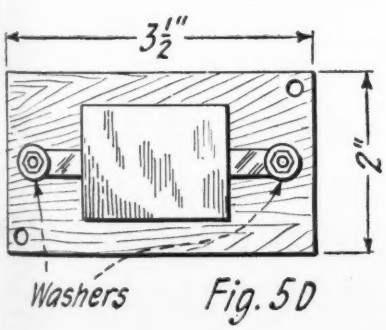
In case you should desire to make your winding a little more elaborate and also tighter and more permanent, we will describe the type of tap illustrated in Fig. 2B. Four holes are drilled in a straight line as was done for the beginning and end of the winding. The wire is then cut, allowing about 3 inches more than is necessary to reach the first of the four holes. Push the wire into the first hole and pull it out of the second one. Then push the end of the wire which is still on the spool into the fourth hole and bring it out of the third one. Scrape the ends and twist together. Also solder if possible. At the same time twist, with these two wires, the end of a third piece of wire about five inches long. This is done in order to make connections as described below. This form of making a tap is much better in several ways than that illustrated in Fig. 2A.

This coil which we have just described is known by two different names. It is a tuning coil and at the same time it may be called a variable inductance. The term variable of course comes from the fact that the active amount of wire in the coil may be varied. The term inductance is applied to any coil of wire. The theory of inductance and its use in radio is rather complicated and will not be dealt with at the present time. However, a future article will deal with this term and its relation to radio circuits. It is sufficient to say here that the inductance used in this radio set enables you to tune your apparatus to a certain wave-length so as to receive from any particular station which happens to be operating on that wave-length.

THE COIL MOUNTING

The next step in the construction of the tuning coil is the mounting of it. For this purpose, a wooden base-board may be used; also, if desired, a wooden panel may be used. Greater efficiency, however, will be realized if the panel, instead of being of wood, is made of a sheet of bakelite, 6 inches square. Only well seasoned woods which are free from resinous substances and sap may be used. Wood is a fairly good insulator, but when it becomes damp, it allows the minute radio currents to leak off. This is highly undesirable and in order to offset this property, it is a good idea to treat the wood to prevent it from absorbing moisture. The easiest way is to give it two or three coats of orange or white shellac which may be bought at any paint or hardware store. Before putting on the first coat, the wood should be warmed slightly so that the shellac will





The progressive steps in the building of the fixed condenser are here shown, together with the correct dimensions. The completed condenser is mounted on an insulating base, as illustrated in Figs. 5D and 5E.

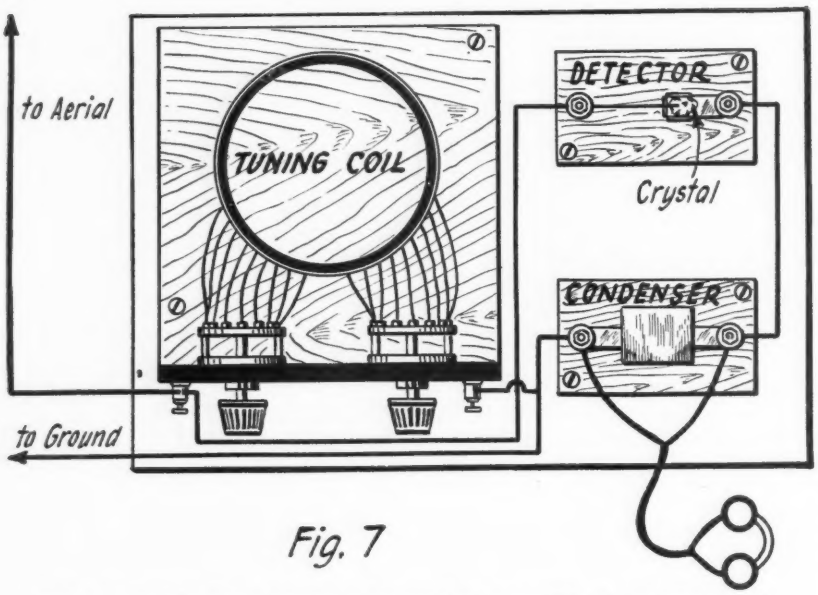


Fig. 7

Here is the complete wiring diagram for the receiving set consisting of the tuning coil, the crystal detector, the fixed condenser and the head-phones. The same layout of apparatus shown should be followed.

be thoroughly absorbed. For succeeding coats it is not necessary to do this. A second and more efficient manner of making a good insulator of a wooden part is to obtain a pan large enough to hold the largest piece which you are going to use; obtain sufficient paraffin wax so that when it is melted in the pan it will cover all of the wooden parts placed in the pan; melt the paraffin in the containing vessel and bring it almost to the boiling point; place the wood therein. It will be found necessary to hold the wooden parts down below the surface with a stick, as they will tend to float. Hold them there until all bubbling ceases. This will indicate that all the air which is between the fibres of the wood has been driven out and is now replaced with paraffin. The parts may then be removed and allowed to dry. The excess wax should be scraped from the surface with the edge of a straight knife. Parts treated in this manner will be found to possess excellent insulating qualities and will not allow a very great amount of leakage. For the set which is described here, waxed parts will be found quite efficient. If it is not possible to obtain a pan of sufficient size, the following procedure may be used, but not with as good results as the one described above. Melt the paraffin in any obtainable vessel and heat the wood to be treated. With a brush, apply the melted wax to all the surfaces of the wooden parts, at the same time keeping the wood warm by working near a stove. Make several applications and if possible, place the parts in a warm oven between the applications so that the wax will be thoroughly absorbed.

After cutting the two squares of wood for your tuning coil and waxing them, obtain two switches of the type illustrated in Fig. 3A, or one as shown in Fig. 3B, which are designed to be mounted in back of the panel. With the former it is only necessary to drill one hole for each, as the points or contacts, as indicated by B in Fig. 3A, are already placed and it is not necessary to drill a number of holes. Another good type of back panel mounted switch is illustrated in Fig. 3B. With this type it is necessary to drill five holes, two for the rods which control the switch levers A, and three for the mounting screws C. Whichever type of switch you get, mount it on the panel, as shown in Figs. 4A and 4B. While drilling the holes for the mounting of the switches, drill two for binding posts and two for mounting screws, as shown in Fig. 4B. Also, in the baseboard, drill two holes for wood screws which are to fasten the base of the tuning coil to the large base illustrated in Fig. 7. The size of these holes will be determined by the sizes of the switches you get, as well as of the binding posts and the wood screws. It is a good idea to purchase a dozen each of two or three sizes of wood screws and machine screws, as well as washers and nuts to fit the machine screws.

THE SWITCHES

Install your switch units in about the relative position shown in Fig. 4B. The upper part of the front panel is left blank as it is to be used for something else when you are ready to expand your set.

If you have picked out the right kind of a switch set, you will find that it will not be necessary to solder the leads from the tuning coil to the switch point. Some of these sets are provided with small chucks on the switch points which grip wires in much the same manner as the chuck on the end of a hand drill grips the drill points. This does away with all soldering and makes a very neat job. These switches cost slightly more than the ordinary type, but they are worth the difference. In case you do not get one of this type and still do not want to solder, you will find that there are usually two nuts on each one of the switch points. Draw up the bottom one tightly so that the point is clamped firmly to its mounting, then scrape the insulation from the end of the lead of the tuning coil and place it between the bottom nut and the other one. Draw up the second nut so as to clamp the wire firmly.

When arranging the leads from the tuning coil to the switch sets, keep them in rotation. Keep them in order on the switches so that the top lead goes to the first point, the second lead to the second point and so on. Calibration of your set is possible if this system is followed. In order to facilitate matters, mark on the front of the panel graduations such as is illustrated in Fig. 4B, marking points with numbers so that indications of the positions of the switch arms in the rear of the panel may be obtained. The pointer should be set in the same relative position as the contact arm. Before connecting up the switches notice that a connection is to be made to each of the switch arms. Make this connection first, running a wire from one lever to one of the binding posts and from the other lever to the other binding post. The lever is indicated in Figs. 3A and 3B by the letter A. It is known variously as the switch lever or switch arm. It serves to make connection between the binding post and any one of the taps on the coil which may be desired. After you have completed this assembly you will have a unit such as is illustrated in Figs. 4A and 4B and the tuning device for your first receiving set will be completed.

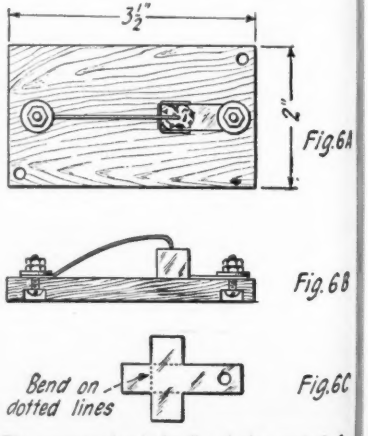
THE FIXED CONDENSER

In this article, we will not go into the theory of the actual operation of the various parts of your set, for to do so would take up too much space. The names of the instruments used will be given and their construction described. Then after you have built your set and are receiving messages, you will have more time to study the actual theory. This will be contained in succeeding articles.

The next instrument to be constructed is known as a fixed condenser. This particular type, for the use to which we will put it, is sometimes termed the phone condenser as it is connected directly across the phones. These condensers can be purchased very cheaply in radio stores, but you will derive a certain satisfaction from making it yourself. Therefore the construction is given in Figs. 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D and 5E. In the first place, you will need three strips of paraffin paper or waxed paper 20 inches long by 4 inches wide. This paper must be perfectly free from imperfections and holes. You will also need two strips of tinfoil cut to the shape shown in Figs. 5A and 5B. The strips are 1½ inches wide by 19 inches long and are provided at the end with a lug ¾ inch long by ½ inch wide. These lugs are left so that connections can be made thereto. After you have the five parts cut to the correct size and shape, lay a strip of tinfoil on a strip of waxed paper, as shown in Fig. 5A. With a warm flat iron run over the surface of the tinfoil. Do the same with a strip of tinfoil and paraffin paper laid as shown in Fig. 5B. Then place the latter on the first strip of tinfoil and paraffin paper assembled and place the third strip of paraffin paper over the the entire unit. Press the whole together with a warm flat iron. Cut a piece of cardboard ¾ inch wide by 2 inches long and roll up the condenser beginning at the end marked X in Fig. 5B. You will then have a unit such as that illustrated in Fig. 5C without the base. One lug will extend on each side of the condenser.

Next, cut out a wood base for this condenser and wax it thoroughly, as described above. The size of this base is 3½ inches by 2 inches. Next drill two holes in opposite corners for mounting screws and two more holes for the passage of machine screws for mounting the condenser. The assembly is shown in Figs. 5D and 5E. Either con-

(*Continued on page* 132)



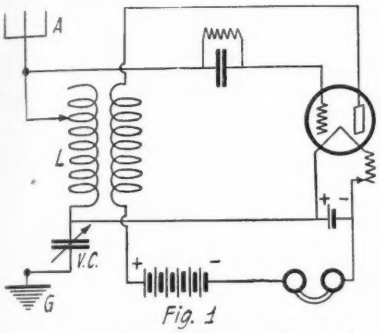
The constructional details of the crystal detector. This is a very simple type but is equally as sensitive as a more elaborate instrument.

Timely Suggestions—

By HOWARD S. PYLE, A.M.I.R.E.

Those of you who are experiencing interference in one form or another will find this article by Mr. Pyle of material benefit. He has described the various forms of interference, how the source may be determined and means to provide for its elimination.

RADIO broadcasting has just passed through its third successful year. From a little known mode of entertainment and news dissemination, it has grown to a place in the home that no other invention or discovery has yet equalled. And as yet, we have but scratched the surface. Progress in both the transmission of entertainment and its reception has been phenomenal, and where, but three years ago, we were dependent upon the crystal, the regenerative and the non-regenerative vacuum



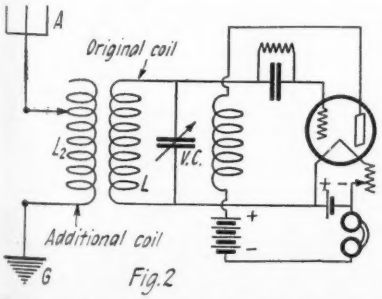
The above, a single circuit regenerative receiver, lacks selectivity in tuning, being coupled directly to the antenna system.

tube receivers, we now have our choice of a myriad of newer circuits; the super-heterodyne, the neutrodyne, the reflex and numerous others. Some are logical advancements; others should be looked on with misgiving, for as in any new industry, there are the good and the bad. Discrimination is difficult. Along with the newer developments, we have learned countless new "wrinkles" to improve our old stand-bys. For those whose success has not been all that might be desired, and for those to whom the first apparatus introduced for broadcast reception must still serve its purpose, this article is written.

From countless investigations conducted in connection with the transmission and reception of broadcast programs, the writer has gained considerable data. It has been definitely established that the greatest single detriment to the perfect reception of broadcast programs today is the interference problem. This is a broad subject, and under its head may be classed innumerable sources of such interference. Our problem, of course, is how to eliminate this annoyance.

RADIO INTERFERENCES

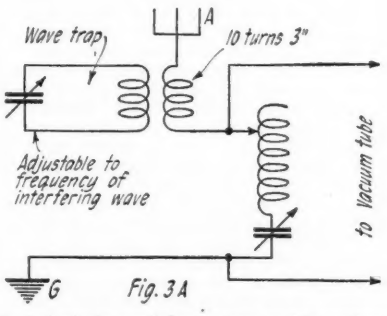
The greatest single type of interference



By the addition of one coil to the circuit of Fig. 1, as shown above, selectivity can be greatly increased.

as it exists today is that caused by other radio services, such as commercial ship to shore traffic, harmonic radiation from high power stations, oscillating receiving sets and the amateur transmitter. Among the foreign disturbances which are equally annoying if not more so, are X-ray machines, static, violet rays, power line induction and the like.

The interference caused by other radio services can be combatted in one of two ways. The receiver can be made more selective, or the constants of the antenna system so adjusted as to provide sharper tuning. The first method is, of course, particularly applicable to the single circuit type of receiver. It is an inherent characteristic of this circuit to be broadly tuned. In other words, not only the desired signals are picked up, but those of neighboring frequencies are unpleasantly audible at the same time. Let us consider a remedy. In Fig. 1 we have a typical single circuit receiver, variously called a "Copp" circuit, direct coupled and conductively coupled receiver. It is readily seen that any incoming energy affecting the antenna circuit, A, L, VC, and G, simultaneously affects the grid circuit, provided its frequency is somewhere near the range of the inductance L. No provision is made for adjusting the frequency of the gird circuit, therefore, it obtains "shock excitation" at any frequency affecting the antenna system. This makes for broad tuning and the consequent lack of selectivity.



An inductively coupled wave-trap used in conjunction with a receiving circuit for the elimination of an undesirable signal.

By the simple process of adding an extra coil in the form of the inductance L2 in Fig. 2, and changing the condenser connections, the single circuit receiver is improved 50 per cent. as to selectivity. In addition, to a considerable degree, the annoying radiation is reduced which manifests itself in neighboring receivers as a whistle. Surely it is worth the few extra pennies and 20 minutes' labor to add this extra coil to our single circuit sets! The tuning is not complicated by such a change—the condenser is used as before for tuning, but it now serves to tune the grid or secondary circuit, whereas in the original connection, it tuned the antenna circuit. It will be found that in the suggested new hook-up, the antenna tuning will not be critical, but can be adjusted very satisfactorily by means of taps taken at every 10 turns on the primary coil, L2. This coil should either be wound on the same tube as the original inductance, spacing it about an inch and a half from the original winding, or it may be on a separate tube, placed in inductive relation to the coil L, separated from it by an air gap of from one and a half to three inches. Experiments will determine the proper spacing, and it may then be permanently secured.

ANTENNA CHANGES

A further considerable gain in selectivity may be made by reducing the length of the antenna system. Many use antennae more than 100 feet in length. This is poor practice for it tends to make interfering signals very difficult of elimination. True, shortening the antenna does diminish the signal strength, but is it not better to secure a slightly weaker signal, subject to but a fraction of the interference experienced on the longer antenna, than to get terrific volume, constantly interrupted by interference? Static, too, will be considerably diminished on the shorter antenna. Make the antenna 50 or 60 feet long and solder all joints carefully, leading the wire to the set in as direct a line as possible. Keep it well insulated where it comes in contact with any foreign material. Following these suggestions will considerably diminish interference from commercial ship and shore transmission.

The radiation of harmonics from nearby high power stations is a bit more difficult to eliminate. These should be brought to the attention of the station causing them and public opinion brought to bear so that they may be removed. A fair method of dealing with this interference at the receiver is the addition of a wave-trap.

While wave-traps are very desirable and do reduce interference to a considerable extent, they may not totally eliminate it, as we are often led to believe through advertisements. A wave-trap may be easily constructed at home, from a coil of wire and a variable condenser. The sizes of both the inductance and capacity must be determined from the frequency which is to be eliminated. Such traps may be connected in the circuit in two ways, both of which are shown in Fig. 3. Method B, while probably causing a greater reduction in signal strength than method A, is the more positive, but where the interference is not extreme, and the desired signal none too loud, method A is to be recommended.

The evil of radiating regenerative receivers is a particularly difficult one to combat. There is no practical method by which it may be absorbed or detuned at the receiver. Happily, this annoyance is gradually diminishing as the public begins to grasp the

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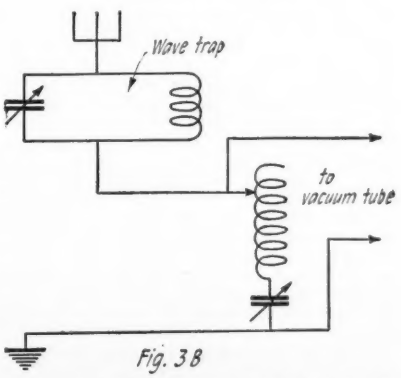


A series wave-trap, connected directly in the aerial circuit of the receiver.

The Trouble Corner

By ADSUM

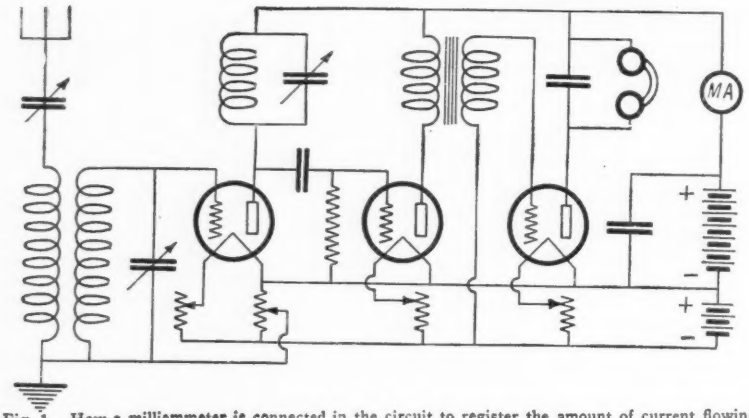


Fig. 1. How a milliammeter is connected in the circuit to register the amount of current flowing in the "B" battery circuit.

WHEN asked by a beginner what is the most useful instrument to buy, the writer always recommends the purchase of a milliammeter and strongly advises that it should be kept wired in series with the "B" battery when the set is working, in the way shown in Fig. 1. If this is done, one has one's finger, so to speak, always on the pulse of the set and one's search for faults when they occur is considerably narrowed down. Take for example the case of a set such as that shown in Fig. 1. The milliammeter reading when the set is working perfectly is taken and noted down for future reference. Let us suppose that it is two milliamperes. If at any time signals become weak the first thing to do is to glance at the pointer of the instrument. Should it still register two milliamperes we know: (*a*) that there is nothing wrong with the plate circuits; (*b*) that the tubes are above suspicion as regards at any rate three out of their four connections (filament and plate); (*c*) that we need not look to batteries or battery connections for the source of the trouble; (*d*) that there is no short circuit or broken circuit on the high tension side of the set. This narrows down the field of the search to quite small dimensions. The fault, if it is not in the phones, must lie either in the grid circuits, which include grid condenser, grid-leak and transformers, or in what we may call the tuning part of the set. So far as transformers are concerned we are limited to the secondaries, for their primaries are in the plate battery circuit. By the tuning part of the set is meant (1) the antenna; (2) the ground; (3) the antenna inductance, and antenna condenser; (4) the closed circuit inductance and closed circuit condenser. The grid circuits can be tested out very easily. Begin with the audio frequency tube. Increase the negative potential of the grid biasing battery and watch the milliammeter. If current passed decreases, this grid circuit is as it should be. If not there is a fault. Test the detector in the same way by removing the grid leak and connecting the grid battery in its place. The radio frequency tube may be tried simply by moving the slider of the potentiometer from end to end. If there is no fault the milliammeter will register an increase as it moves towards the positive end. Having thus tested all the rest of the set nothing remains but the antenna and ground and the fault will be found in one or other of these.

USES OF THE MILLIAMMETER

Besides enabling you to trace faults, the milliammeter will tell you a whole host of things about your set. You wonder perhaps whether oscillation is taking place; watch the pointer of the milliammeter as you tighten couplings or adjust the variable condenser. As the oscillation point is approached the needle will begin to fall back a little, and when the set actually oscillates it will drop quite suddenly to something very much below the normal reading. Are you running your filaments too bright? The milliammeter will tell you. If without any increase of plate voltage you find a slightly higher reading than normal shown, then you are obtaining a greater emission by overheating the filaments. In the same way, if the filament voltage remains unchanged the milliammeter will enable you to see whether you are using too high a voltage from the "B" battery. It will tell you better than any voltmeter the condition of either battery. For testing the "A" battery you require a 1,000-ohm resistance. Wire this in series with the "A" battery, as shown in Fig. 2, and take the reading when it is fully charged. If the resistance has its stated value, the reading will be 6 milliamperes; in fact, with a resistance of 1,000 ohms the milliammeter becomes a volt meter, each division representing one volt. If the value is slightly different, you can calculate it at once by

Ohm's Law: $R = \frac{E}{I}$, or resistance $= \frac{\text{volts}}{\text{amperes}}$

Once the resistance is known exactly, the voltage can be measured at once by the formula 1,000 × volts = amperes (milliamperes) × resistance (ohms). For example if the reading is 9 milliamperes and the resistance 500 ohms then

$$1{,}000 \times \text{volts} = 9 \times 500$$
$$1{,}000 \times \text{volts} = 4{,}500$$

Therefore volts = 4.5

To test the "B" battery it is best to use a resistance such as that employed in plate circuits with a value of about 50,000 ohms. Its true value may be found in the same way as before by actual test with the milliammeter and a new "B" battery. Future readings can be worked out in a moment by the formula. This method has the great advantage that it throws only a very small strain upon the high tension battery when the test is made, for the current passed even with a 100 volt battery will not exceed two milliamperes. Milliammeters are not expensive to buy and anyone who requires one will soon find that it is an extremely good bargain. The best type to purchase is one with a scale reading from 0 to 20 or 25

IT is intended under this heading to deal with various rather out of the way faults which occur in receiving sets. The writer has kept, for some time, a record of those which have happened to himself, and has also noted down such as have been experienced by his friends at various times. Some are fairly straightforward and might have been discovered almost at once if luck had been upon the searcher's side. Others, however, are of quite a different nature and unless one has some idea of what to suspect it will be—indeed it usually is—a long and difficult business to track them down to their sources. It is hoped that readers who are interested will give others the benefit of their experiences by sending in brief accounts of such difficulties, giving all the necessary details of the way in which the trouble first manifested itself and of the means whereby it had been eventually traced and cured.

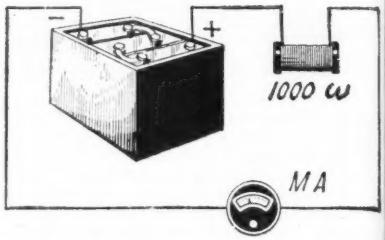


Fig. 2. How the storage battery is tested with the milliammeter and a 1,000 ohm resistance unit.

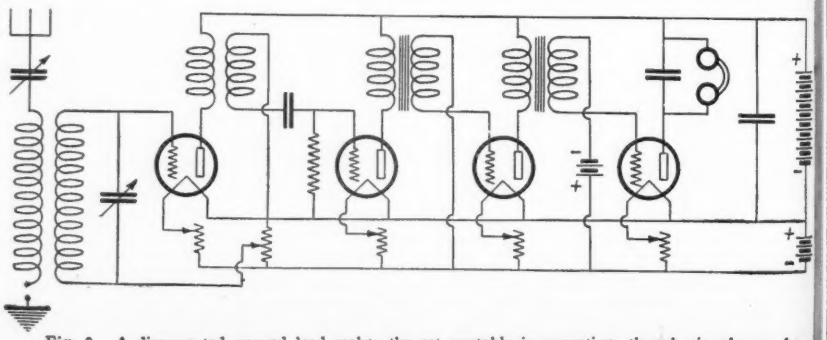


Fig. 3. A diconnected ground lead makes the set unstable in operation, though signals can be brought in by increasing the capacity of the series antenna condenser.

milliamperes. As the divisions are fairly large there will be no difficulty in obtaining quite an accurate reading.

A CURIOUS CASE

Here is a strange case, liable to happen to anyone, which occurred to the writer some time ago before a milliammeter was fitted to the set. On the previous evening reception had been very good indeed, but this time when the set was switched on signals had fallen off to but a fraction of their proper strength. The set was a four tube one with two radio frequency stages, tuned plate coupled, a detector and a stage of audio. Antenna and ground came through all tests with flying colors, there was nothing wrong with any of the coils or the condensers which tuned them, no loose connections or short circuits could be found in connection with any of the plates or grids. The head phones and transformers were tried and found perfectly in order. The batteries were up to their full voltage. All terminals were tested and found properly tightened up. The tubes fitted tightly into their sockets and no grid had sagged on to a plate.

When all tests had been made it seemed as if nothing else was left to be done and the matter might have remained a mystery had it not occurred to the victim to take a new tube (thoriated tubes were being used) and to try the result of using it to replace

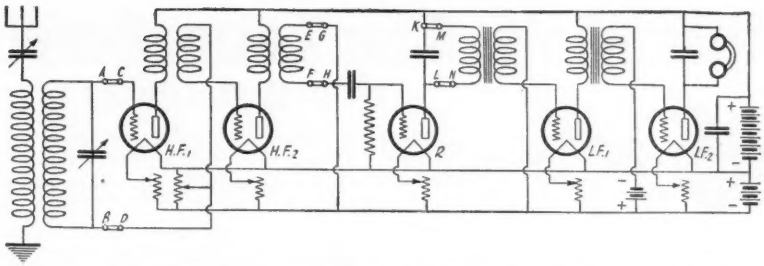


Fig. 4. A switching arrangement whereby the radio frequency or audio frequency tubes can be cut out at will.

each of the four in turn. Nothing happened when it was placed in the sockets of the radio frequency tubes or the detector, but when it was employed as an audio amplifier, signals suddenly resumed their wonted strength and clearness. The mystery was solved immediately. The audio frequency tube had suddenly fallen off in its emission either through ageing or because the filament had at some time during the previous reception been worked at rather too high a temperature. This is a fairly common fault with some tubes if one does not exercise extreme care when using them. It can be detected either in the way indicated or by employing the very useful milliammeter. This particular defaulting tube was cured eventually by being run for a considerable time with the plate current switched off.

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE

One night the set, when adjusted to the known setting of a local station, responded so weakly that signals were barely audible in the loud speaker though normally they could be heard all over the house. Though usually the particular set in use was so stable that it could not be made to oscillate upon broadcast wave-lengths it was now found to emit squeaks when either the tuning condensers or the coupling between pri-

(*Continued on page* 123)

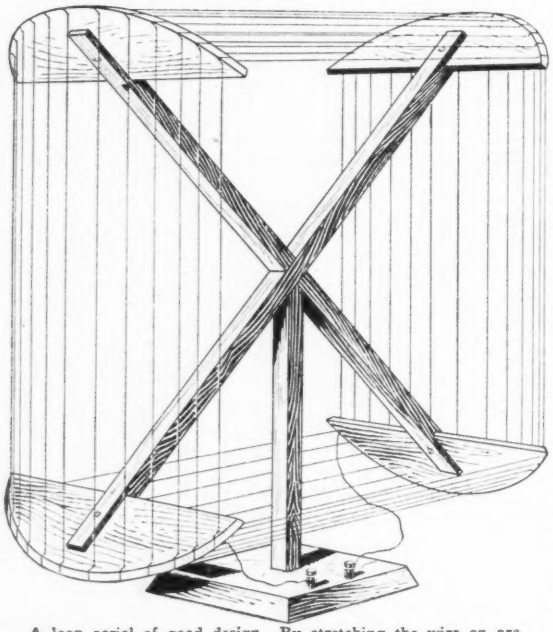
TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

Trouble in tuner or detector circuit	Weak Signals	**Aerial ground circuit**	Wrong values of condensers or inductances. Bad insulators. Something touching the aerial or lead-in. Ground disconnected or contacts oxidized. Bad contacts in condensers or switches.
		Secondary circuit	High resistance in the circuit due to bad contact in coils or condensers. Losses in condensers due to dust or particles of material between the plates or variable condensers. Broken connection between closed circuit and vacuum tube, or telephones, as the case may be. Batteries discharged. Wrong value of grid condenser or grid leak or defective vacuum tube.
		Telephone circuit	Insensitive or demagnetized telephone receivers. Disconnected or broken lead in telephone cord. Wrong value of by-pass condenser. "B" battery discharged. Wrong polarity or number of turns on tickler coil or variometer which may also be short-circuited.
	Intermittent Signals	**Aerial ground circuit**	Aerial swinging in the wind and touching tree or other object. Lead-in touching the house for same reason. Ground disconnected from ground plate or water pipe, touching it intermittently. Wire not making good contact with binding post.
		Secondary circuit	Bad contact in switch and switch points. Disconnected leads from coil to switch points. Variable condenser plates touching at one or more points when rotated. Broken pigtail connection. Too high a value of grid leak or condenser which tends to block the vacuum tube. Tube shaking in socket making bad contact with socket prongs. Bad contact in rheostat, discharged or defective filament battery. Too light a contact of cat whisker on crystal.
		Telephone circuit	Defective "B" battery. Bad contact or loose binding post. Diaphragm of telephone receiver bent, or not adjusted. Defective by-pass condenser.
	No Signals at all	**Aerial ground circuit**	Broken lead-in or ground connection. Aerial down or touching grounded object. Broken wire in coil or condenser contact due to corrosion. Defective lightning arrester.
		Secondary circuit	Broken wire or connection due to corrosion. Short-circuited condenser. Defective grid condenser or grid leak. Bad contact between grid prong of the tube and socket. Discharged "A" battery. Defective vacuum tube. Insensitive crystal.
		Telephone circuit	"B" battery connections reversed. Discharged or short circuited battery. Phones disconnected or short-circuited. Punctured by-pass condenser. Open circuit between the plate of the tube and the filament circuit.
Trouble in amplifiers	Radio Frequency Amplifiers	**Continuous oscillations**	Plate or "B" voltage too high. Potentiometer wire broken or disconnected on the positive side. Leads too long or crowded, causing feed-back. Apparatus too close to each other causing same effect.
		Weak or no signals	Batteries discharged. Defective tubes. Potentiometer wire broken or disconnected on negative side. Transformer winding open or short-circuited.
	Audio Frequency Amplifiers	**Howling or whistling**	Plate voltage too high. Secondary circuit open. Burned out or short-circuited transformer winding. Too high a ratio transformer. Transformers too close to each other or not at right angles. Wrong connections. Parallel connections causing feed-back.
		Weak or no signals	Batteries discharged. Defective tubes. Open or short-circuited windings. Wrong connections. Bad contact.

The Loop Antenna

By R. H. LANGLEY*

An exceptionally comprehensive and detailed dissertation on loop antennae is required if the beginner is to understand the technical side of their construction and mode of functioning. There are numerous pointers included in this article for the constructor.



A loop aerial of good design. By stretching the wire on arc shaped ends greater spacing is possible for a given width.

THE loop antenna is a very interesting device. It is quite different in its method of operation from the outdoor antenna. The outdoor antenna is, in effect, nothing more nor less than a condenser. It is a very large condenser, to be sure, so far as its physical dimensions are concerned, but electrically it is a relatively small condenser. The loop, on the other hand, is an inductantce. This fundamental difference between the two is the reason why it is necessary to use different methods of tuning in the two cases.

Let us examine this special form of inductance, which we call a loop, and see why it serves as a pick-up device for radio signals and how it should be made to be effective.

There is a very close parallel between the ordinary direct current generator or dynamo and the loop antenna exposed to passing radio waves. In the dynamo, a number of coils corresponding to the loop antenna are rotated in a powerful magnetic field. The purpose of rotating them is in order that they may move with respect to the field and thus have a voltage generated in them. The amount of this voltage depends, of course, upon the strength of the field and the speed at which the wires are swept through it.

In the radio case, the coil stands still but the field moves swiftly past the coil, thus accomplishing the same result. The speed at which the field moves cannot be varied and is always the speed of light—that is, 186,000 miles per second.

Let us see now what form of loop would have the greatest voltage generated in it by a passing radio wave. Let us think of this radio wave as very much like great smooth waves on the ocean, which also move forward with a very definite velocity. The turns of wire on the loop antenna are necessarily in series with each other; that is to say, they form a continuous winding. If the maximum voltage is to be generated in any one turn of the loop, then the voltage generated in the two sides of this turn should be in an opposite direction, so that they may add and not oppose each other. If the voltage generated in both sides of the loop were in the upward direction at any one instant, then these two voltages would cancel each other, but if the voltage on one side of the turn was up, and on the other side of turn, down, then they would add, and if the loop were connected to a receiver, a current would flow around the turns of the loop. This is, of course, exactly what we wish to have happen.

In order to have the voltage generated on one side of the loop in the opposite direction to that generated on the other side, the loop would have to be one-half a wave-length long; that is to say, it would have to be long enough in the horizontal direction so that one side was in the crest of the wave when the other side was in the trough of the wave. Since the distance between the crests of the wave is the wave-length itself, then the distance from the crest to the trough is one-half the wave-length.

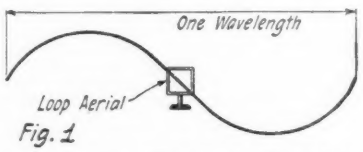


Fig. 1

Showing how a difference of potential is induced in a loop aerial by the incoming wave.

The higher the sides of the loop are—that is, the longer the vertical wires are—the greater will be the voltage generated.

But a loop one-half a wave-length long is quite out of the question. It would be as long as a steamship and almost as difficult to handle. The loops which we are using every day are of quite reasonable dimensions. They are only a few thousandths of a wave-length long. How do they function? In order to answer this question, let us ask ourselves how we would build a coil of wire in order that absolutely no voltage should be generated in it by the passing wave. The only way in which this could be accomplished would be to so build the coil that the same voltage would be generated in both sides of it, and the voltages generated in the two sides would be opposed to each other. This would give a complete cancellation and no voltage at all at the terminals of the loop or coil. It is obvious that the only way in which this could be done would be by so arranging the loop that it had no length at all. That is to say, arranging it so that the two sides were exactly in the same position in space. This would mean that the horizontal wires across the top and bottom of the loop would cease to exist and the loop would become nothing but a wire laced up and down between pegs on the plain surface of a board.

If there is any distance at all between the two sides of the loop, then there will be some difference, not in the amount of voltage generated in the two sides but in the time at which this voltage is generated (Fig. 1), and there will consequently be some voltage at the terminals of the loop, since complete cancellation of voltages cannot occur.

If the loop is rotated so that its horizontal wires are at right angles to the direction in which the signal is coming, then the loop has no length so far as those signals are concerned. The passing wave strikes both sides of each turn in the loop at exactly the same instant and the voltages generated are, therefore, equal and opposed, and there is no terminal voltage (Fig. 2). This is the fact which gives the loop antenna its very useful directional property. It is to be noted, however, that if the loop is turned ever so slightly from this zero position the voltages no longer cancel and there is a voltage at the terminal. This means that the zero position of the loop is very sharp, but the maximum position is very broad.

In applying the loop antenna to an actual radio receiver, it is necessary that provision be made to tune it to resonance with the desired signal. This is accomplished by means of a variable air condenser, and since this condenser has a very definite maximum capacity, the amount of inductance which the loop can have is also limited. This maximum inductance with the maximum capacity of the variable condenser, must give resonance to the longest wave to be received. The specification for the best loop antenna, therefore, is that it shall have just as many turns as possible, each turn being just as long and just as high as possible, and still have no more than the required maximum inductance. The higher the loop is, the greater will be the voltage generated in each side of each turn, and the longer it is, the greater will be the difference in time at which these voltages are generated in the two sides of the loop, and consequently the greater will be the voltage at the terminals, but it must not have an inductance value greater than that required for tuning.

The inductance of a coil of wire increases very rapidly as the turns are wound closer together. The maximum inductance is obtained with the minimum number of turns

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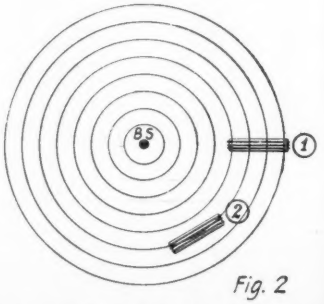


Fig. 2

The loop aerial 1 receives maximum energy from the Broadcast Station BS because the magnetic field passes through the plane of the loop while loop 2 receives no energy.

* *Radio Engineer, General Electric Co.*

DeForest Now Controls Regeneration Patents

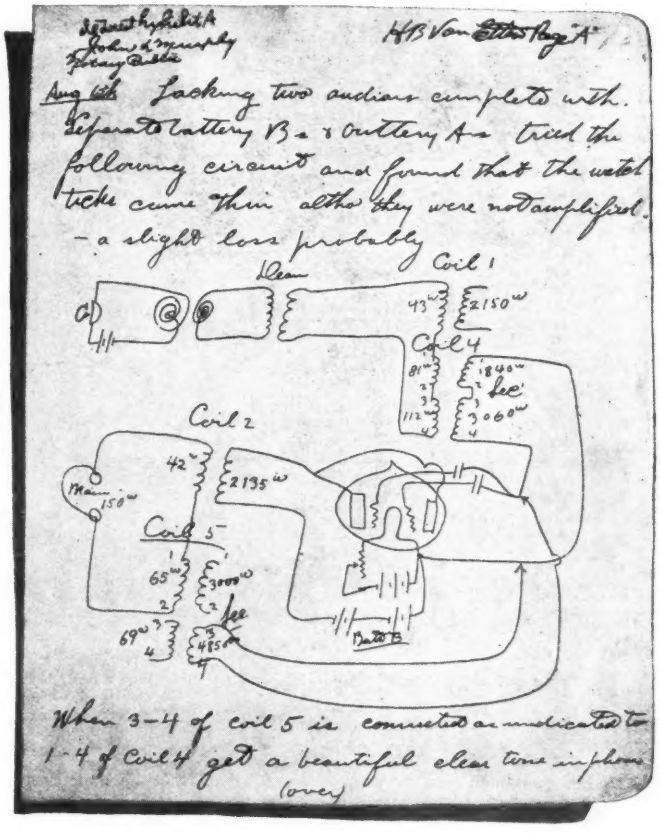
By W. B. ARVIN

Never has the radio profession been fed such a sensational piece of news as the report covering Dr. DeForest's success in winning, after a seven-year fight, the patent rights to the oscillating circuit patents. Mr. Arvin gives an interesting and detailed account of the whole affair.

THE radio industry was fairly thrown into a state of frenzy early last month when Dr. Lee DeForest was given control of the oscillating vacuum tube patents by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The decision giving Dr. DeForest these rights culminated a seven-year legal battle and effects vitally practically every part of the radio industry of the United States.

According to the decision handed down, Dr. DeForest gets not only the control of the vacuum tube oscillators as used for transmitting, but also exclusive patent rights over the so called feed-back circuit, which will bring the tickler feed-back regenerative circuit and the Super-Heterodyne circuits under his control. As a matter of fact, attorneys are well agreed that in any case where a vacuum tube is used as a generator of alternating currents of any frequency, that use will be subject to the DeForest patents.

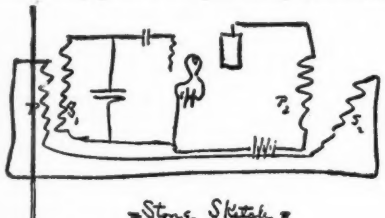
The effect of this decision is obvious, since, at the present time, all tube transmitting stations being manufactured and installed in the United States will come under the control of Dr. DeForest's patents. Those firms engaged in the manufacture of transmitting sets, regenerative and Super-Heterodyne receivers, will have to make their peace with Dr. DeForest and their further use of the oscillating audion in any form will depend entirely on the Doctor's good-will. Whether they will be granted licenses to continue their manufacture or not is a question that cannot be answered at present writing. It is positively certain that there will be no end of litigation brought with a view to straightening out this tangle, and it is a tangle, since all future vacuum tube transmitters—this includes all broadcast stations—must be made only with the sanction of Dr. DeForest.



The page from Dr. DeForest's note book shown here played a very important part in the litigation which has finally given him control of the oscillating audion and the regenerative circuit.

HISTORY OF LITIGATION

The history of the litigation which resulted in this decision is by no means uninteresting. The fight started in March, 1917, with the filing of an infringement suit in New York against Dr. DeForest by the Westinghouse company which, at that time, was in control of the Armstrong patents for generating continuous



The oscillating circuit as drawn by Dr. Stone two years after Dr. DeForest revealed it.

waves by means of a vacuum tube—the patent which was given to Dr. DeForest by the decision. Shortly after this case was filed, a third claimant went before the patent office in Washington, claiming the discovery of the same idea. At that time there was still a fourth claimant contesting his own discovery. The result was that the Commissioner of Patents issued a Writ of Interference which directed all four of the claimants concerned to take their case to court and obtain a legal decision as to the rightful ownership of the feed-back oscillator idea. These four claimants were Dr. DeForest, Mr. Alexander Meissner, a German inventor, Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Co., and Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong.

The first decision against Dr. DeForest was handed down by Judge Mayer of New York. The case was appealed and Dr. DeForest lost again. It was then taken before the three Patent Office tribunals, from where it was appealed to the Court of final authority which handed down last month's decision.

The question was never one of invention. From the first entry of the litigation it was admitted by all the attorneys concerned that Dr. DeForest had originally discovered the idea. The most important single piece of evidence in the case is the two-page excerpt from the note-book of Dr. DeForest's assistant, Mr. Van Etten, which shows the original circuit and gives the oscillation results obtained from the hook-up. The first of these pages is reproduced at Fig. 1.

The lower courts all maintain that the patent rights should go to Mr. Armstrong, because the lapse of time between Dr. DeForest's original conception of the idea, Aug. 6, 1912, and the time of his filing application for a patent covering it was sufficient proof to establish the fact that he had abandoned the idea. One of the greatest points in favor of Mr. Armstrong seemed to be that Dr. DeForest did not mention the use of the oscillatory circuit for radio work at the time of discovery. Mr. Armstrong's application for patent contains specifically the radio application of the system.

The court who handed down the latest decision, however, took the position that since Dr. DeForest was investigating the use of the vacuum tube as a telephone amplifier and repeater in order to obtain funds to carry on his other research work at the time of his discovery, the lapse of time before the filing of the patent application did not actually constitute abandonment.

DIFFICULTIES

It might be of interest here to relate a few of the Doctor's experiences and some of his difficulties encountered at this period of his experimental work. Other litigations caused the failure of his company and his own financial embarrassment just about the time of the invention in question. He was forced to give up his own laboratory and experiments in order to make a living. He took a post as engineer with the Federal Telephone Co. of California. During the time of his connection with this company, however, he carried on his own experiments with the vacuum tube as a telephone repeater and relay. On several occasions he made attempts to market this idea to some of the large companies, and in the face of several failures kept up his work, both along this line and in the investigation of the audion as an oscillator.

(Continued on page 129)

Ring Up Your Friend By Radio

By H. DIAMOND*

A practical calling system for radio telephony has been developed by the engineers of the Western Electric Company. Mr. Diamond's description of this new system will prove of great interest.

© Western Electric.

Sending a call over the radio. Milton L. Almquist shows how a central station can "ring" any or all of a group of receivers, all tuned to the same wave-length.

THE rapid advance of radio has no doubt led to many conjectures as to the possible development of a radio telephone system offering the same convenience and efficiency as the wire telephone system of today. Obviously a vital factor to be considered is that of signaling. For radio telephony to be successful, a complex signaling system must be available, whereby any subscriber may signal any other subscriber without making it necessary that the called party listen in for the signal with a receiver. It will be interesting for radio fans to learn that an important step in this direction has already been made.

A signaling system has been designed, operating on a signal frequency of 135 cycles, by means of which as many as 78 stations may be signaled individually or simultaneously, with four supplementary stations possible for each main station. Furthermore, by a duplication of apparatus, this scheme need not be confined to one-way operation. It may be made intercommunicative so that any one station may signal any of the others on the same frequency, without calling in stations not desired.

The low signaling frequency permits the use of simple, reliable apparatus, applicable to ordinary radio transmitters and receivers, without requiring modification of the radio equipment, and not high in cost as compared with the remainder of the radio equipment. The low signaling frequency also introduces a high degree of freedom from interference, as brought out by tests made at the Bell System Research Laboratories during the development of this system. It was found that with the interference caused by spark and I.C.W. telegraph, the received speech would become unintelligible when the energy level of the interference was only 20 to 30 per cent. of that required to cause the signaling to fail.

An additional advantage resulting from the use of a low signaling frequency is that the receiving apparatus may be made so sensitive that the energy output from the smallest vacuum tubes obtainable is more than sufficient to operate the relays successfully.

Although quite limited as compared with the extensive wire telephone systems of today, the selectivity, sensitivity, and degree of freedom from interference of this signaling system will undoubtedly cause its immediate application in marine radio telephony, where automatic signaling would greatly reduce the radio operator's duties.

Another application which readily suggests itself would be speech transmission over the ocean, in which case the length of cable and the impossibility of using Pupin coils and repeating amplifiers make wire telephony entirely out of the question. The same is true over a desert or any other undeveloped region, where it would be far more economical to use the radio telephone than the wire telephone.

It is seen that one system may well be used hand in hand with the other, as indeed is now the case in ship to shore communication, the transmission being accomplished by wire over land to a central radio station and from there by radio to the ship.

Automatic signaling, as described below, will show the way to many such applications.

DETAILS

A simplified diagram for this scheme of signaling is shown in Fig. 1.

By pressing the ringing key the electromagnet, shown in series with the key and a battery through ground, is excited. Contact is thus made to the 135 cycle supply, the 135 cycle current being thus applied to the radio transmitter in the same manner as speech currents are applied. By magnetic coupling, an alternating e.m.f. of 135 cycle frequency is thereby impressed between the grid and filament of a modulator tube, the plate circuit of which is connected in parallel with the plate circuit of an oscillator, as shown, both circuits being supplied by a plate supply battery. In series with this battery is connected a choke coil of large inductance, which effectively opposes any change of current, and thus keeps the battery current constant even if the resistance of the external circuit is varied.

To fix ideas: At A, Fig. 2, is shown the direct current set up in the key circuit at the time the key is closed.

As explained, this results in the application of 135 cycle current, shown at B, Fig. 2, to the radio transmitter.

Now returning to Fig. 1, suppose that the oscillator generates a wave of, say 450 meters, which is radiated by an antenna inductively coupled to the plate or output circuit of the oscillator. The amplitude of

* Department of Electrical Engineering, Lehigh University.

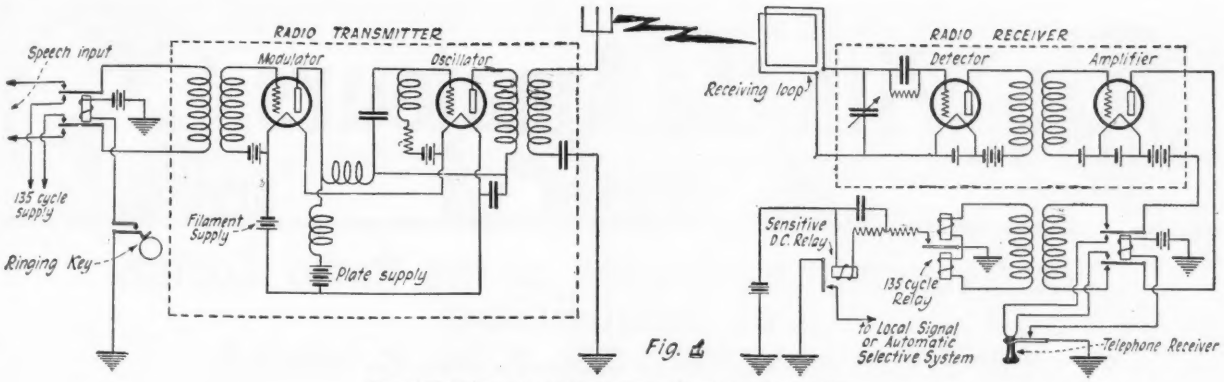


Fig. 1

Simplified diagram of the basic system for 135 cycle signaling.

this wave is proportional to the amount of direct current supplied to the oscillator plate circuit by the plate supply battery. When a 135 cycle alternating e.m.f. is impressed between the grid and filament of the modulator, the current taken by the modulator plate circuit varies periodically. The oscillator plate current, being equal to the constant total current from the plate supply battery minus the modulator plate current, is correspondingly varied. The current radiated by the antenna will obviously have the same variations. Variation or modulation, as it is usually termed, of the radiated wave (assumed 450 meters above) at the signaling frequency is thus effected. The radiated wave will now be of the form shown at C, Fig. 2.

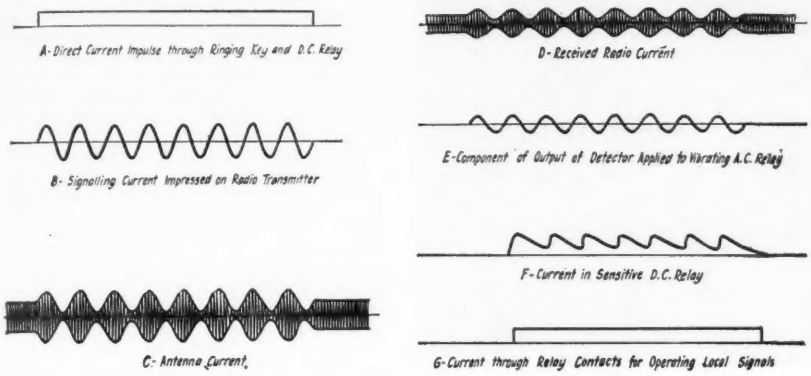


Fig. 2

Form of transmitted and received signaling currents in operation of basic system.

At the receiving end, the current in the receiving loop is of the same form as the current sent out, but of smaller magnitude. See D, Fig. 2. This current is conducted into the grid circuit of a detector, the plate circuit of which gives as one of its components the 135-cycle current shown at E, Fig. 2, which is exactly similar to the original signaling current. The 135-cycle component is now amplified and by magnetic coupling sent into an alternating current relay, Fig. 3, which consists of a mechanically tuned reed set into vibration by the 135-cycle current.

VIBRATING REED RELAY

The vibrating reed intermittently closes a circuit consisting of two resistances, an electromagnet and a battery connected in series through a ground. A condenser is connected across the larger of the resistances in series with the electromagnet. It is obvious that when the vibrating reed closes the circuit, the electromagnet is excited and closes the local signaling system. The condenser is at the same time being charged. When the vibrating reed opens the circuit, the condenser discharges through the electromagnet. If the natural frequency of the vibrating reed is made equal to the frequency of the signaling current, the time taken by the condenser to discharge through the inductance of the electromagnet winding will be equal to the time between two successive closings of the circuit by the vibrating reed. The D.C. relay circuit will, therefore, remain closed as long as the reed is vibrating at the signaling frequency. F, Fig. 2, shows the pulsating unidirectional current in the relay circuit. The current in the local signaling circuit which is operated by this relay is shown at G, Fig. 2. It is seen that this is identical with the current in the key circuit of the transmitting apparatus. Obviously, therefore, coded signals may well be utilized with this system.

The alternating current relay used is very sensitive, operating on as little power as 30 microwatts, corresponding to a current of .00025 ampere. It is also very selective, a 4-per cent. change in frequency necessitating a 100-per cent. change in current to give equally effective operation.

Since a slight change in the signaling frequency has such a great effect upon the sensitivity of the system, a very nearly constant frequency is requisite. To this end, a 135-cycle interrupter has been developed which generates a sine wave of nearly unvarying frequency.

Each ringing key shown may be set to produce a series of impulses in the form of a code. For example, if a certain station, whose code signal is 8-5-4, is desired, the ringing key corresponding to this code is pressed and a series of impulses suitable for indicating this number is sent out. At the receiving end, after these impulses are detected and amplified, they are sent into the alternating current relay as described above. This relay controls a D.C. relay which in turn controls the local signaling circuit as explained. A selector mechanism is connected in this local signaling circuit and is set to operate a signal only upon the reception of the proper coded impulses.

When this signal rings, the called party presses the answering key and proceeds to tune in to the wave-length radiated by the transmitting station, assumed 450 meters above. In the case of one-way operation, the called party can listen to the calling party, but cannot reply. With two-way operation, as shown above, each party can signal the other party, and when the signal has been answered, each party can talk and listen at the same time as is done in ordinary wire telephony. It is evident that in a system of this kind some scheme must be applied whereby the current induced in the receiving loop by the local transmitting antenna is prevented from interfering with the signal e.m.f's from the distant transmitter. This is here accomplished by the balancing network shown.

NUMBER OF STATIONS

As noted above, with a multiplication of apparatus, this system has a capacity for a large number of stations on one signaling frequency. It is, of course, understood that in order to prevent interference, each station has its own transmitting wave-length, differing from the transmitting wave-lengths of all the other stations of the system. The

(*Continued on page* 137)

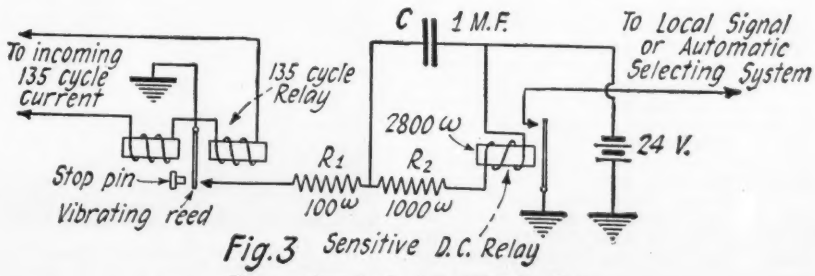


Fig. 3

The secondary circuit of the 135-cycle relay.

The Transmitting Station of the Radio Society of Great Britain

By PHILIP R. COURSEY, B.Sc., F. Inst. P., A.M.I.E.E.

Fig. 1. A general view of the interior of British amateur radio transmitting station G-6XX. A. E. Treheam, the chief operator, is at the key. This station is located at Shepherd's Bush, London, and was erected in a room loaned by the Dubilier Condenser Co., Ltd. A special permit has been granted to use an input power of one kilowatt.

FOR the purpose of participating in this season's trans-Atlantic tests, a special station was erected and operated on behalf of the Radio Society of Great Britain under the call sign of G-6XX, the G prefix being added to designate British nationality in accordance with the scheme approved by the British Post Office. A special permit to use an input power of one kilowatt was granted for the purpose of the tests.

The station is situated at Shepherd's Bush, London, W., England, having been erected in a room loaned for the purpose in the works of the Dubilier Condenser Co., Ltd., which company also greatly assisted in fitting up the apparatus, etc. The aerial, of the inverted L type, is a six-wire cage on 7-foot spreaders, the flat top being about 75 feet long, and the down leads, a six-wire cage on loops of one foot diameter, about 40 feet long. One end of the aerial is supported by a 60-foot mast and the other by a brick chimney stack of about the same height. A six-wire counterpoise is slung beneath the aerial, extending from the window of the operating room to a point just beyond the further end of the aerial.

The vacuum tubes were supplied by the M. O. Valve Co., London, and were each capable of a plate energy dissipation of 450 watts. Two rectifying tubes were used for two-wave rectification at 6,500 volts, and two in parallel as oscillators.

The high-tension was obtained from a step-up transformer, fed at 600 cycles from a motor-generator, the signaling key being put in the primary circuit of this transformer. A general view of the interior of the station, showing the receiving position and controls, is reproduced in Fig. 1, and a view of the vacuum tube panel in Fig. 2. The four tubes in a row can be seen in the photograph, with the filament lighting transformers in the background, and the step-up transformers below the tubes.

SERIES FEED

A "series feed" of the high tension between the filaments of the oscillator tubes and the oscillator circuit was used, as shown in Fig. 3, since this arrangement was found somewhat more effective than the conventional "shunt feed" of the tube plates through radio frequency chokes.

The filaments are lighted from the 220-volt 50-cycle mains through step-down transformers in the usual manner, a potentiometer resistance being connected across the filaments of the oscillator tubes to obtain the electrical center of the filaments for the connection of the grid leak and the high tension supply.

As may be seen from the diagram, a loose coupling to the aerial circuit was employed, the main oscillation circuit consisting of a condenser of .0005 mfd. capacity with a portion of the primary coil. The aerial coil was a flat winding of copper strip, as may be seen in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. A view of the apparatus composing the oscillating and antenna circuit. The antenna is coupled to the oscillating circuit by means of a spiral wound pancake coil. The series antenna condenser can be seen at the left of the second table perched atop a large porcelain insulator. The radiation ammeter is similarly mounted. Note the bulky aerial change-over switch.

The average aerial current is about 8 amperes at 193 to 200 meters. This current remains quite steady, even when the aerial swings in the wind, as the aerial circuit tuning is rather flat, while the wave-length is controlled almost entirely by the primary circuit, so that aerial changes make only small effects in the radiated wave-length.

The use of 600 cycles as the supply frequency for the rectifying tubes considerably simplifies the smoothing of the rectified current, so that by the use of a simple smoothing condenser the signal appears to be pure D.C.C.W. at any distance from the station.

The signals from this station have been reported by about 40 American and Canadian amateurs, as well as by the *Bowdoin* in the Arctic, and this in spite of the fact that the aerial is very much screened by surrounding buildings, an elevated railway track and other objects which must decrease the radiation of short wave-length signals.

SHORT WAVES

Experiments have also been made in the transmission of signals on about 120 meters from this station, using for this purpose special coils clipped on to the three feed leads between the tubes and the oscillation circuit. To facilitate such tests, these three leads—plate, grid and high tension positive—are carried along the test bench, overhead supported on porcelain insulators, as may be seen in the photographs, so that any convenient coil can be clipped on these leads in a few seconds.

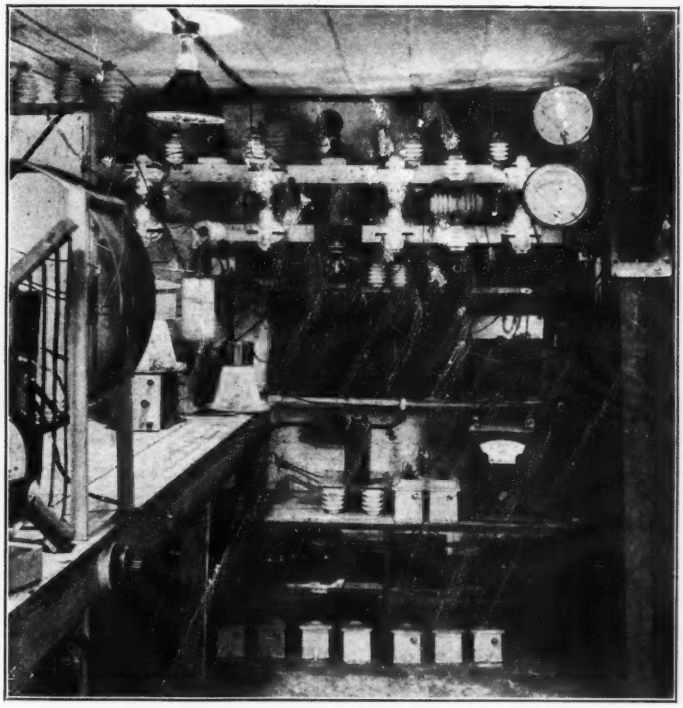


Fig. 2. A view of the vacuum tube panel. The four 450-watt transmitting tubes can be seen on the upper rack. The step-up transformers are located directly below the tube.

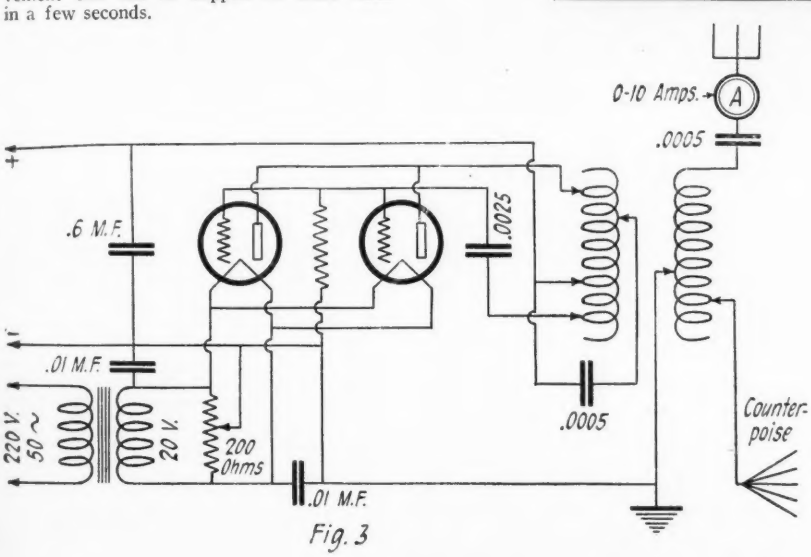


Fig. 3

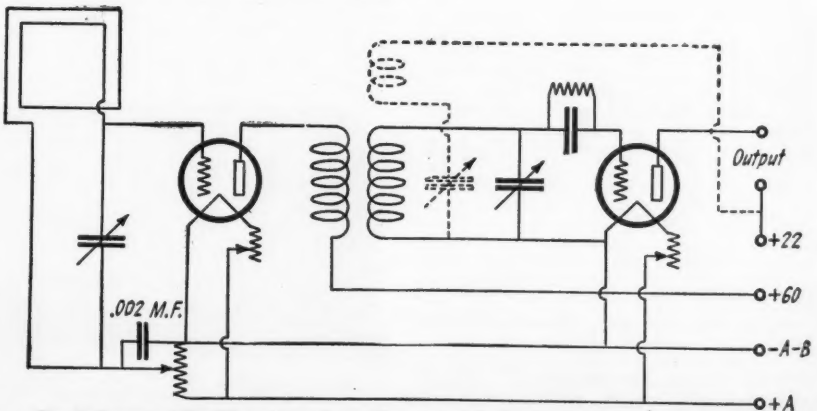
Schematic diagram of the transmitting circuit employed at station G-6XX. The manner in which the antenna is coupled to the main circuit is rather unusual.

A special aerial change-over switch is fitted which not only changes over the aerial from "send" to "receive," but also when in the latter position it interrupts either the primary oscillation circuit or the grid lead to the primary coil, as desired. The object of this is to prevent oscillations being set up by the tubes when listening for signals, as it has been found that these tubes oscillate quite strongly without any high tension supply at all, provided the filaments are alight—the pulsating electron emission caused by the 50-cycle heating current of the filaments being sufficient to set the primary circuit oscillating to an extent sufficient to prevent reception on nearby wave-lengths. Interrupting the grid lead to the tubes when the aerial switch is in the "receive" position entirely prevents this trouble.

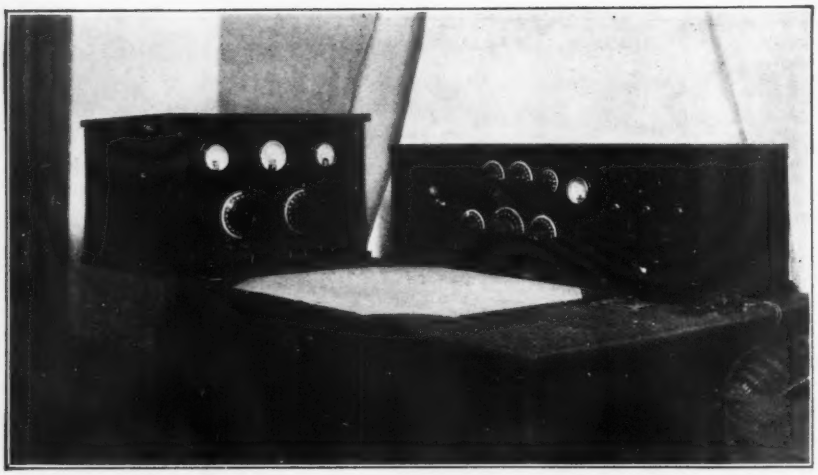
Station—4EO—4ZD

THE accompanying cut shows the general layout of station 4EO—4ZD, owned and operated by Paul G. Watson, at 830 East Park Avenue, Savannah, Ga. The transmitter is a 100-watt Reinartz-Hartley set, while the receiver is one of the writer's own design.

The transmitter is built with a Hartley oscillator circuit, and is coupled to the antenna and counterpoise through two variable condensers, in order to work the set below the fundamental frequency of the antenna. At present it is tuned to 215 meters. The idea of enclosing the set in a cabinet is a departure from conventional C.W. design, and requires careful balancing in order to prevent heat from being generated to any appreciable degree. Two UV-203 tubes are used as oscillators. The system of balancing the counterpoise and antenna with variable condensers allows a very quick change



Circuit diagram of Mr. Watson's receiver. The stage of R. F. allows the effective use of a loop.



A photo of the transmitter and receiver at 4EO-4ZD. This is the neatest arrangement of apparatus we have seen in some time. Some amateurs would benefit greatly by a similar outlay. Note the audio frequency amplifier built into the receiver cabinet.

of transmitter wave-length, as they control this to a very large degree. The usual filament voltmeter, radiation meter and milliammeter can be seen on the panel. The parts are home-made.

The receiver circuit is shown in the accompanying diagram, and is worked from a two-foot 12-turn loop. The odd feature of this circuit is the fact that the radio frequency transformer is composed of two coils of the same size, coupled tightly. A tickler can be added to the secondary circuit, as shown by the dotted line, but is not essential to good operation. For BCL reception, two No. 50 coils are used, while two No. 25 coils suffice for amateurs, and are used in connection with a one-foot, 10-turn loop. Many amateurs in all parts of the country have been worked on this combination.

During the winter season, when static moderates, this set is connected to the antenna, but as the usual summer static has set in, it is impossible to do any receiving on the antenna. The loop eliminates nearly all the static and gives a very good volume of signals. Potentiometer control is used for regeneration and oscillation control of the loop circuit. The two-step amplifier works very well. A filament voltmeter is included in the panel as a "safety first" measure, as the eye is very poor in judging the proper amount of current for any tube. Power amplification is used for bringing broadcast signals up to a great volume. The neighborhood has been entertained on numerous occasions with this set.

A 150-volt home-made "B" battery supplies the plate current for the receiver, while two D.C. generators supply the plate current to the transmitter. Twelve hundred and fifty volts are impressed on the plates of the transmitter, through the usual chokes and by-passes. Remote control is installed for controlling the motor generators and the filament transformer. When the receiver is used on the antenna, a break-in system is employed, and greatly expedites the handling of traffic.

As an "X" license is on the way, the antenna h s been cut down to 55 feet long, and the counterpoise to match. The counterpoise has four wires 45 feet long and 25 feet from the antenna. No actual work on 105 meters has been done as yet, as at this writing the license has not been received. On test, the radiation meter shows about three amperes at this wave when the nodal points are properly adjusted. Every indication points to the fact that the usual fine DX will be had on 105 meters that is had on 215 meters, and even much better, as there is no question that gnals go much further on that wave than on longer ones.

Practically all the larger broadcast stations have been heard, on the loop, while the list of DX amateur calls is much too long to give here. The California stations have been heard a number of times.

Calls Heard

6ACW, MONETA, CAL.

1ASU, 1BIE, 1CMQ, 1XAH, 1XAQ, 1OV, 1BGQ, 2BQ, 2AQB, 2GK, 2XAB, 2AZY, 3YO, 3BJ, 3MB, 3BQ, 3TJ, 3OI, 3ADA, 3AJD, 4EL, 4DY, 4LL, 4XC, 4XB, 4BQ, 4PB, 4MW, 4IQ, 4QW, 4HS, 4IU, 4ZA, 4BA, 4OA, 4FT, 4ER, 4GA, 5JH, 5EK, 5GM, 5NW, 5RV, 5SD, 5QD, 5BE, 5EH, 5NC, 5DC, 5EZ, 5QL, 5OV, 5QT, 5SG, 5RG, 5KC, 5TS, 5BO, 5AV, 5XD, 5NA, 5VM, 5OG, 5EP, 5LY, 5QY, 5NN, 5QX, 5ADO, 5ADW, 5AJJ, 5ZAV, 5ADB, 5AKN, 5AMU, 5AKF, 5AJT, 5ALR, 5XAT, 5XU, 5AHD, 5XAW, 5XAU, 5AIC, 5AGE, 5RH, 5CE, 5ZAT, 5ALJ, 5LR, 5VF, 5HE, 5XAB, 5GF, 5KK, 5HT, 5AJQ, 5AHR, 5LJ, 5RM, 5OT, 5WG, 5AIU, 5AMB, 5ZA, 6's too numerous, 7IO, 7OT, 7RD, 7WO, 7GC, 7AS, 7CO, 7EM, 7PX, 7DC, 7TD, 7OB, 7GW, 7WP, 7PJ, 7QD, 7ACM, 7AIM, 7FR, 7GU, 7ZL, 7AJD, 7TQ, 7AHV, 7FQ, 7HW, 7FT, 7MP, 7BJ, others too numerous to list; 8ADG, 8BDA, 8BJV, 8BAU, 8DJP, 8CZC, 8ARD, 8JJ, 8AWG, 8DGO, 8UA, 8TS, 8CGU, 8APT, 8BZD, 8CUD, 8CKV, 8COM, 8FO, 8CZY, 8AMU, 8AQM, 8CXK, 8UE, 8BTO, 8RV, 8DLB, 8KG, 8DHS, 8ALM, 8AJH, 8ACY, 8ATC, 8BKN, 8XAN, 8XBH, 8CHY, 8CVX, 8CPK, 8UD, 8VQ, 8JY, 8ER, 8TV, 8WP, 8EG, 8XE, 8RC, 8RN, 8ZW, 8ND, 8AR, 8HN, 8RU, 8DAE, 8DHQ, 8DGP, 8DDC, 9RC, 9SS, 9KO, 9HM, 9DN, 9GZ, 9VG, 9LZ, 9EM, 9EEP, 9EAK, 9EKY, 9EER, 9EJC, 9ELD, 9DWN, 9DYR, 9DCW, 9DKQ, 9DSW, 9DJZ, 9DRO, 9DOE, 9DPX, 9DTE, 9APE, 9AZG, 9AAW, 9ADZ, 9AIM, 9AFM, 9AKE, 9ARN, 9AOL, 9AEN, 9ARJ, 9AXX, 9ASW, 9ABC, 9AEK, 9AAG, 9AGE, 9AEM, 9AEV, 9AMB, 9AHZ, 9BLY, 9BAV, 9BRK, 9BAA, 9BZI, 9BCU, 9BTO, 9BHD, 9BEU, 9BDM, 9BBX, 9BRE, 9BUN, 9BTH, 9BSP, 9BSI, 9AQC, 9BOU, 9BDJ, 9BKF, 9CTG, 9CJU, 9CKP, 9CCZ, 9CYW, 9CFI, 9CLD, 9CGO, 9CYN, 9CDV, 9CWJ, 9CKZ, 9CZY, 9CHZ, 9CKA, 9CKJ, 9CLQ, 9XAX, 9ZT, 9CUS, 9CAA, 9CPN, 9CJM, 9CJT, 9CHT, 9VM, 9YY, 9AP, 9MC, 9QR, 9RC, 9HN, 9BDZ, 9DXF, 9CVO, 9AFR, 9ACI, 9EDB, 9DUG, 9DBU, 9DFH, 9AWA, 9DID, 9BED, 9BJN, 9DXY, 9BOF, 9CVS, 9BKB, 9AEP, 9AMI, 9BEZ, 9DRN, 9DEC, 9DGV, 9CCV, 9CCM, 9CBI, 9DEJ, 9DVE, 9AOU, 9CLY.

Canada: 1BQ, C2BN, C3BP, C3NI, C3CO, C4CO, C5CO, C5EF, C5AF, C9BP, C4AW, C4BK, C4FZ.

Qsl to 6ACW, Moneta, California. Wl Qsl om's.

2BIR, NUTLEY, N. J.

(1AAP), 1ACB, 1ACO, 1AER, 1AJX, 1AJT, 1AKZ, (1ALJ), 1ARE, 1ARF, (1ASU), 1AXZ, (1AZR), 1BID, 1BIE, 1BNS, 1BQD, 1BQL, 1BVB, 1CIB, 1CPJ, 1KL, 1KR, 1RR, 1YD, 2CPA, 2CWJ, (3ABF), 3ABW, 3ACY, 3ADB, 3ADE, (3AHP), 3AJD, 3APV, (3BCJ), 3BMS, 3BTA, 3BUY, 3BVZ, 3CDK, 3CDN, 3CJN, (3EK), 3HW, 3IW, 3MF, 3OT, 3TA, (3ZO), 3ZM, 4AF, 4AG, 4AZ, 4BG, 4CP, 4EQ, 4FT, 4IA, 4IT, (4JR), 4LL, (4RF), 4RH, 4SH, 4SU, 4XC, (4AIU), 5AMH, 5AMU, 5CS, 5EK, 5FV, 5LR, 5MO, 5OM, 5PM, (5QL), 5RG, 5SG, 5TT, 5UN, 5XA, 5YW, 5ZR, 7AJD, 8ABW, 8ACM, 8AIG, 8AKK, 8ALW, 8ALU, 8ANB, 8APN, 8ATC, 8BCH, 8BCK, 8BDU, 8BFE, 8BJV, 8BMG, 8BHN, 8BNJ, 8BPV, 8BXV, 8CBP, 8CEJ, 8CEO, 8CGJ, 8CMU, 8CNW, 8COM, 8CON, 8CRW, 8CWL, 8CWP, (8CYI), 8DAA, 8DBL, 8DBM, 8DDX, 8DGJ, 8DGL, 8DGP, 8DOK, 8XBC, 8AQ, 8BK, 8ER, 8GX, (8IC), 8NB, 8OI, 8QB, 8RN, 8TT, 8UK, 8WO, 8WV, 8YN, 8ZZ, 9AAQ, 9AAU, 9ABE, 9AEF, 9AHJ, 9AIC, 9AMI, 9AMQ, 9AOM, 9ATO, 9AVB, 9AWG, 9AZJ, 9BAZ, 9BCC, 9BDB, 9BGC, 9BIW, 9BJK, 9BJL, (9BNA), 9BPY, 9BRK, (9BVZ), (9BWU), 9CAA, 9CCO, 9CII, 9CJC, 9CKO, (9CNB), 9CRM, 9CSN, 9CTG, 9CVO, 9CYP, 9CZQ, 9DAY, 9BDF, 9DDP, (9DHR), 9DMJ, (9DRO), 9DVW, 9DWW, 9DWX, 9DYY, 9EER, 9EEZ, 9EHQ, 9EIL, 9EJA, (9EKF), 9EKY, 9ELB, 9BK, 9CP, 9CT, (9ES), 9IL, 9LB, 9VM, 9WY, 9XM,

If u hv hrd our 50 watter, pse qsl via crd.—Tks.

5QP, 410 REYNOLDS ST., GADSDEN, ALA.

3AMS, 3AUV, 3BUY, 3BVH, 3CJX, 3HS, etc., 3LV—***—4AI, 4BK, 4CP, 4ER, 4EO, 4EZ, 4JR, 4MY, 4NX, 4OA, 4PK, 4QF, 4SH, 4SU—***—5AD, 5AGN, 5AIL, 5ALJ, (5BP), 5CN, (5GP), 5GI, 5KC, 5KQ, 5MI, 5OC, 5QH, 5RG, 5RV, (5VC), 5WS, 5ZAS—***—8ACS, 8AIM, 8AJN, 8APT, 8ATC, 8AYT, 8BK, 8BBF, 8CGI, 8CEO, 8CKZ, 8CPK, 8CZZ, 8DEF, 8DHA, 8DKM, 8ER, 8OI, 8TJ, 8YN—***—9AAU, 9AAC, 9AAI, 9AAQ, 9ACI, 9AGS, 9AJW, 9AQD, 9AQR, 9AUS (calling WNP), 9AVF, 9BAZ, 9BPV, 9BUK, 9BUZ, 9BRX, 9BSD, 9BSP, 9BSJ, 9BVZ, 9BYE, 9CFK, 9CLX, 9CMN, 9CJT, 9CZA, 9DHG, 9DUB, 9DRO, 9DVW, 9DXF, 9DXK, 9EAC, 9EDO, 9EFO, 9EFZ, 9EJX, 9EKF, 9EKY, 9MM, 9SS, (9TA), 9VK.

Spark: 4FG—ICW: 9DYN—Phone: 5LJ, 9DZO, 9ED—***—Canadian: 3OH.

9CEN, SEIBERT, COLORADO

C.W.—5AAC, 5AMU, 5ALM, 5BX, 5EK, 5EN, 5LR, 5PH (5QL).

Phone: 5ABK, (5ADO), 5AKF, 5AMW, 5LC, 5LJ, 5ML, (5OJ), (5QD).

C.W.—6AOL, (6ADT), (6CNL), 6RN, 6PE.

C.W.—7ADG, (7CO), (7HW).

Phone: (7CO).

C.W.—8DEK.

Phone: 8BAT.

C.W.—9AHJ, 9AMU, 9BA, (9BEU), 9BEY,

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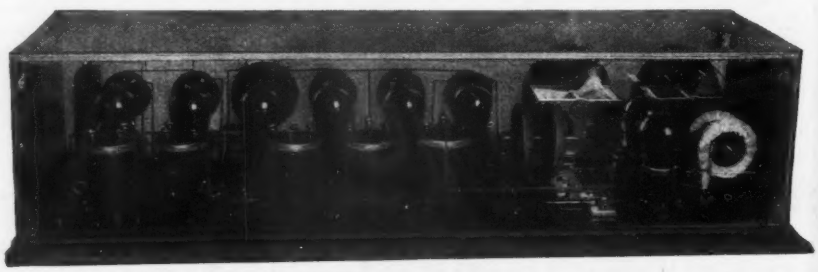


Super-Heterodynes built in glass cases seem to be the latest fad. This set was built up from marketed parts and employs the standard Super-Heterodyne circuit of a detector, an oscillator, three stages of intermediate frequency, a second detector and two stages of A. F. amplification.

How to Make and Use a Wavemeter

By L. W. HATRY, 5 XU

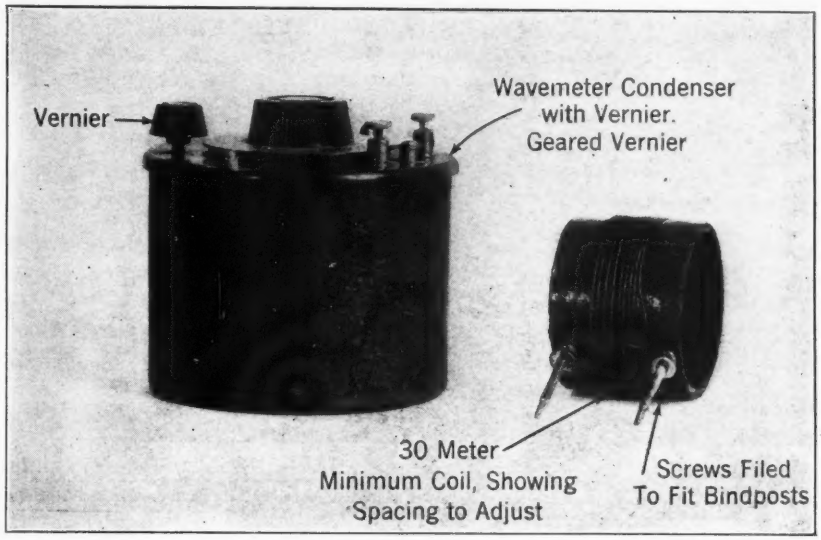
As Mr. Hatry puts it, there is a satisfaction and a feeling of security in knowing that your wave is where it should be. One has no fear then of the inspector. Possibly this reflection inspired Mr. Hatry to write this article.

TAKE a deep breath and plunge again, for here's another article about wavemeters. Much has been said about them in the past and a lot more can still be said about them, but if somebody can only touch the spring that will make you realize the need of a wavemeter in your station, none of the advice will have been wasted. Indeed, I wonder at my boldness in telling you this, when so many men more able than myself have done so, and have been ignored. Yeah, and I despair at this waste of words, for you will most likely accuse me of "platitude." However, platitudes are quite often great hunks of the truth—which perhaps explains their standing.

First of all, let's get some doubts out of your mind. A wavemeter is not expensive, is not hard to build, is not difficult to calibrate, and you can do it all without outside assistance, barring the use of your set.

The materials necessary are merely a good .001 mfd. variable condenser and a coil. No crystals, buzzers, meters, phones or other paraphernalia need be attached or purchased. In fact, after you have tried such a meter it is doubtful if you would consider going back to the more familiar type.

Now then, to the part that is no doubt bothering you. With this simple wavemeter in hand and a signal coming in, the particular meterage of which you desire, the *modus operandi* is simple but effective. Place the coil of the wavemeter near to the secondary of your receiver, which should be made to oscillate, and vary the condenser slowly.* At some point along the wave-meter dial reading, the receiver will go out of oscillation, and a little further on it will resume its oscillation. (You might practice finding this without any signal.) Having found the place on your wavemeter that stops oscillation, it is only necessary to gradually increase the distance between the meter and your receiver until the point that stops oscillation is right on the dot and tunes sharply on the meter, so sharply that a fractional variation on either side of the dead spot will let the receiver oscillate. Then you can read your wave direct from the meter scale, for the spot that stops the oscillation is directly in tune with your receiver, presuming, of course, that your meter is calibrated. This action of the meter should immediately suggest to your mind an effective way of calibrating it. Usually the wavemeter coil will have a correct and incorrect polarity. It is not at all difficult to determine, for one side will work and the other will not.



A photo of the variable condenser and one of the coils employed by Mr. Hatry for the wavemeter. The wire on the short wave coil is spaced considerably, as shown.

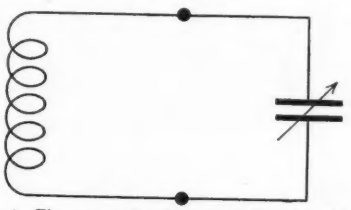


Fig. 1. The manner in which the coils and variable condenser are connected.

WITH TRANSMITTER

The operation to determine your transmitting wave is much the same and acts exactly on the same principle. Place the wavemeter coil close to your aerial lead-in as it goes to your transmitter while the transmitter is in operation and you are watching the ammeter in the antenna. Then vary the variable condenser of your wavemeter slowly, watching for a reduction in the antenna current. Stop when a reduction is apparent and move slowly from your antenna lead with the coil so that you will not produce such a reduction that your transmitter will stop oscillating and thereby throw a healthy load directly on your tubes, that previously chased its way merrily up the antenna. This load can, and possibly will, make a good tube look bad and be bad. (It is necessary to vary the condenser very slowly to have time to notice when the reduction begins, without stopping oscillation.) By moving the meter away and adjusting as you go, you can get a distance where the antenna current only drops a tenth or some such fraction of an ampere, when the resonance point is passed. This, if your wavemeter is calibrated, is your wave-length.

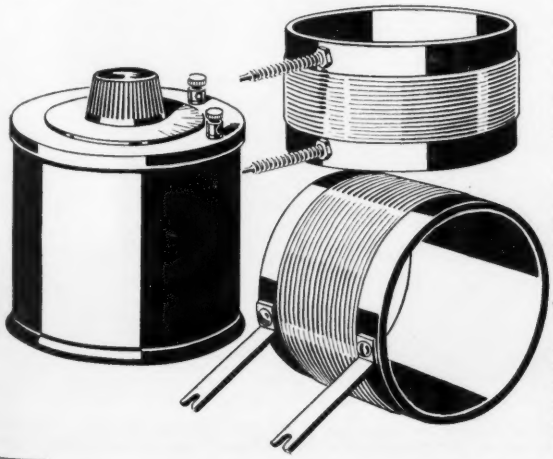


Fig. 2. Rigid metal strips or long machine screws can be employed for the coil terminals and for fastening the coil to the variable condenser binding posts.

If the wavemeter is not calibrated, it is only necessary for you to take some ham, whom you know is not the highest or lowest in wave-length among those you hear, and getting his reading on the wavemeter from your receiver, you can proceed to tune your transmitter as near to that wavemeter reading as possible. Your transmitter can help you solve the further calibration of the wavemeter by getting into communication with as many hams on different waves as possible and getting them to tell their waves as read by the inspector's meter, or by any meter, for that matter, provided it has been actually measured. With sufficient check on your meter readings, you will have one of the most important conveniences a station can own.

Furthermore, most of the more powerful amateur stations can tell you both your wave-length and their own at any time you happen to communicate with them, and it is easy for you to ask them if it is a measured reading and not a guess; they will gladly do this. Any time anyone cares to call me and can get my answer, I will gladly test with him on a series of different wave-lengths and give him their measured meterage with pleasure. I feel strongly enough on this wavemeter stuff to do my share. By the

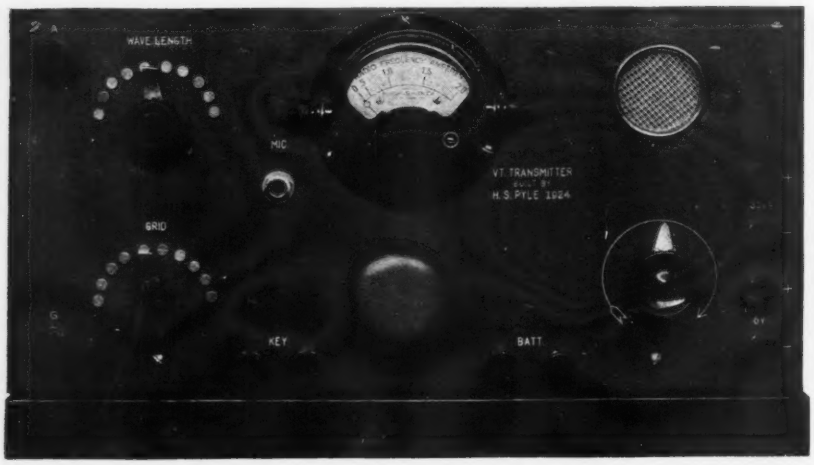
(*Continued on page* 109)

**This wavemeter cannot be used with a non-oscillating set such as the Neutrodyne.*

A Local V. T. Transmitter

By HOWARD S. PYLE, A. M. I. R. E.

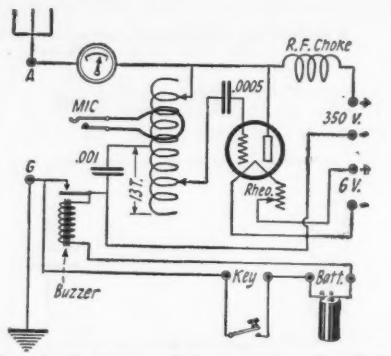
Mr. Pyle points out the importance of employing a low power transmitter for handling local traffic to minimize interference. He describes an easily constructed and inexpensive 5-watt transmitter and gives information on tuning and operating.



Front view of Mr. Pyle's 5-watt C.W. transmitter. The inductance is regulated by the two switches on the left of the panel. A buzzer for the modulation of the C.W. is mounted directly underneath the radiation ammeter. The vacuum tube filament control is seen at the lower right-hand portion of the panel.

IN the past year or more complaints against amateur stations which were alleged to be interfering with the reception of broadcast programs were many. In numerous instances they have not been justified, but nevertheless in several cases investigated in the larger cities, the amateur transmitter was guilty of causing a great deal of unnecessary unpleasantness to the broadcast listening public. In the great majority of cases such interference was traced directly to the use of more power than necessary to carry on the communication at hand. Particularly is this true of local communications—between points in the same city or within a radius of a few miles. The young fellow with the so-called "hundred-watt" transmitter—that is, employing two of the type of vacuum tube rated at 50 watts output in carrying on local communication—rarely ever makes any effort to decrease his power. His three or four or five amperes are pushed into the antenna circuit just as hard as if he were working a thousand miles. If he attempts to reduce his power, it is generally in the most logical form—the reduction of the plate or filament supply potential to the pliotrons. This, though, at best is unsatisfactory, for it is found that the present-day tubes will refuse to oscillate at plate potentials much less than the rated voltage. The same holds true with respect to the filament voltage. The reduction accomplished by such a method, therefore, is hardly satisfactory from the standpoint of the broadcast listener.

Then, too, regardless of the power used, where rectified alternating current supplies the plate potential, nearby receiving sets generally experience an annoying transformer hum. Efforts to eliminate this by the use of filter systems are but makeshifts and do not answer the purpose unless the filter circuit contains 50, 60 or even 100 henries of inductance in the form of iron core choke coils, and enormous amounts of capacity shunt to the supply source. Even then, without an efficient rectifier, such a filter system is far from efficient in itself. The same holds true for motor generator supplies, but to a lesser extent. Often a disagreeable generator hum manifests itself in the receiving equipment located nearby. This, however, is much more easily filtered out than an A.C. ripple.



The circuit diagram of the transmitter described in this article. It will be recognized as the Colpitts circuit. Loop absorption modulation is employed for phone work.

A SOLUTION

What, then, shall the amateur who is conscientiously trying to co-operate with the broadcast listener do? There is but one answer. For his local and short range communication he had best provide himself with an additional transmitter of extremely low power, and use it in every instance where it will cover the required distance.

This is not an expensive proposition, for in almost every case there are enough parts in the "junk-box" of the average amateur to build a very complete low-powered transmitter. It is not necessary to use even a five-watt power tube, if one is not readily obtainable. An amplifier tube will answer very well. The plate potential may be supplied by four or five of the small "B" batteries, or from the motor generator unit driving the larger tubes used in the DX transmitter, running on reduced potential. The use of alternating current in any form is not recommended for the local transmitter.

Considering the matter further, what should a short range transmitter take into consideration? Should it be pure D.C.C.W., I.C.W. or voice modulated transmission? It has been found difficult to receive pure D.C.C.W. from local stations, and after numerous tests the writer decided in favor of buzzer modulated I.C.W. Many protests will doubtless be made at this, it being alleged that I.C.W. is a greater source of interference than higher powered C.W. Actual experiments have established the fact that this is not so. With key click transformer or generator hum and the general A.C. blanketing effect of higher powered transmitters, the low powered buzzer I.C.W. set will cast the former in the discard in the way of non-interfering characteristics. The writer debated long and earnestly over the subject of whether to include provision for voice transmission or eliminate it entirely. It was

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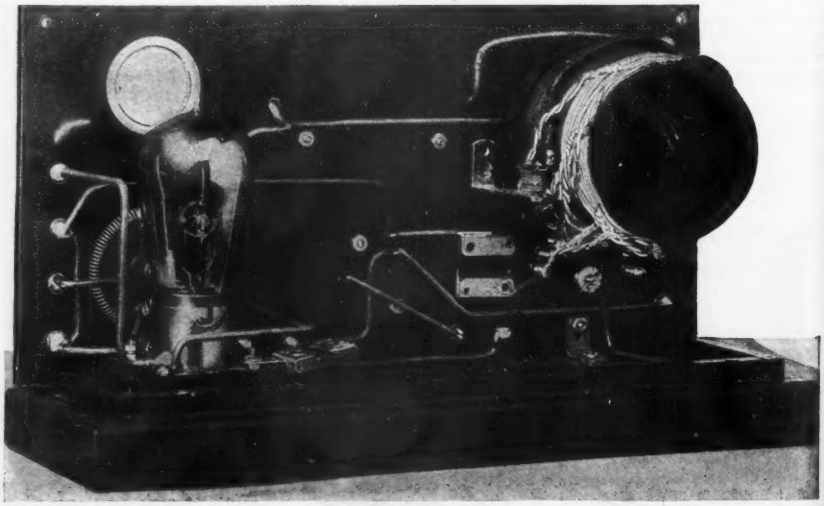
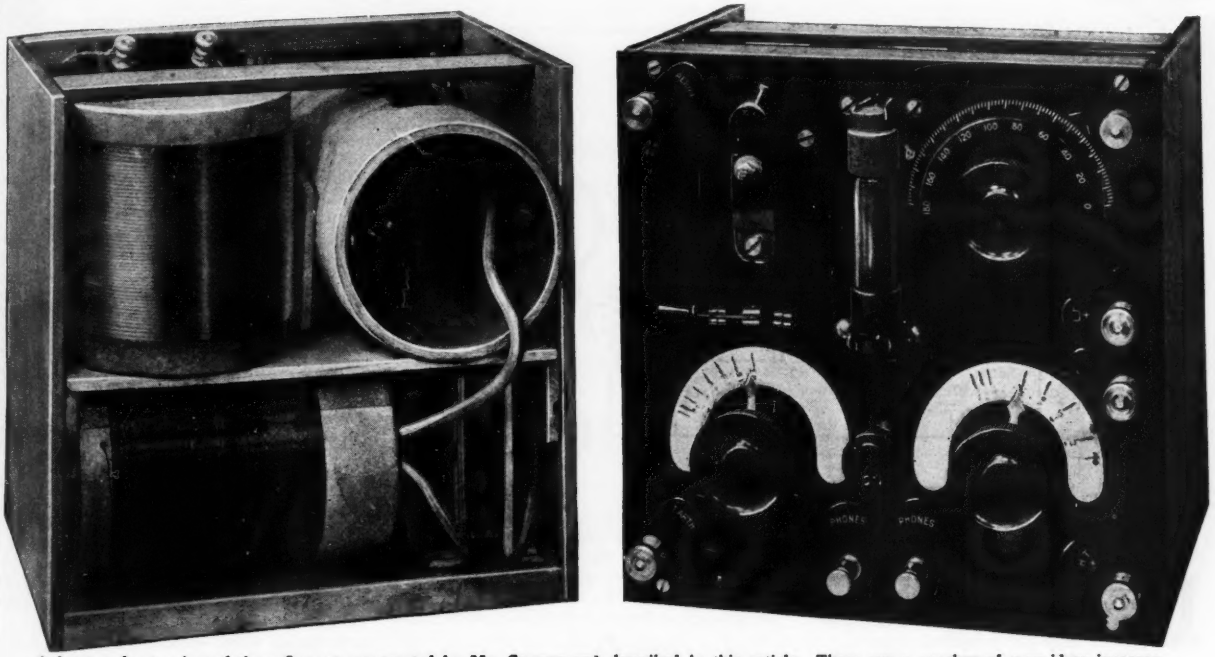


A rear view of the 5-watt transmitter showing the disposition of the parts and the manner in which the C.W. inductance is mounted. The jack for the microphone is mounted just to the left of the inductance.

A Reflex Receiver With Neutrodyne Control

By A. D. COWPER

In this instrument Mr. Cowper displays considerable ingenuity in adapting the Hazeltine Neutrodyne principle to an efficient reflex receiver. There is a marked simplicity in the design and construction of this set making it simple of construction.



A front and rear view of the reflex set constructed by Mr. Cowper and described in this article. There are a number of new ideas incorporated in this set that make of it a receiver both sensitive and stable in operation.

IN order to obtain the maximum possible signal strength from a single tube crystal circuit it is desirable to utilize regeneration to a point which is just below actual oscillation, but which is narrowly adjusted to be as near this point as may be safe. This implies a positive and at the same time a smooth and easy control.

Undoubtedly the most efficient mode in which to link the tube, acting as the radio frequency amplifier, and the rectifying crystal, is by placing the latter instrument in shunt with a tuned plate circuit. The subsequent feed-back of rectified audio frequency energy is preferably carried out through a good step-up transformer arranged so as to apply the maximum possible signal voltage on the grid of the tube.

If a small series condenser be inserted in the aerial circuit (as should be done in little damped circuits so as to give a larger signal voltage across the inductance) or if loosely coupled circuits be used together with high plate voltage and a good tube, a critically tuned plate circuit generally means that self oscillation will take place. With the severe damping of the crystal circuit across the plate inductance, this may not be uncontrollable. For instance, in the familiar ST-100 circuit a resistance of some 100,000 ohms is introduced across the grid and filament, which in practice is found to be an adequate control of too exuberant oscillation, while at the same time allowing considerable increase of signal strength.

An exceedingly effective method of control is afforded by the Neutrodyne principle evolved by Professor Hazeltine. This can be used to stabilize a single tube circuit, or to give, at will, the finest possbile control over the feed-back effect. In the receiver to be described here, a fixed coupling is utilized between the plate coil and the Neutrodyne coil. For the sake of simplicity, the tiny coupling condenser, which transmits back to the grid of the tube the reversed stabilizing impulses, is made adjustable so that regeneration is controlled entirely by this neutralizing condenser.

Self-oscillation in a tuned plate circuit is generally ascribed to the back coupling effect of the small condenser constituted by the

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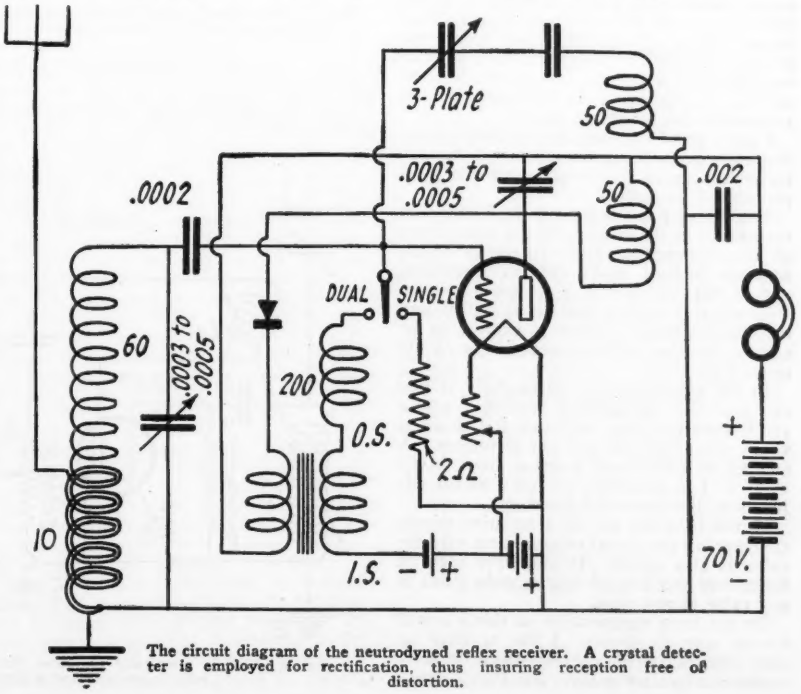

The circuit diagram of the neutrodyned reflex receiver. A crystal detecter is employed for rectification, thus insuring reception free of distortion.

Distortionless Broadcast Reception

By H. J. ROUND, M. C., M.I.E.E.

Captain H. J. Round, the author of this article, world famous for his radio inventions and discoveries, is the chief of the research department of the Marconi Company. He gives here some very valuable information on amplifiers and how to correct distortion.

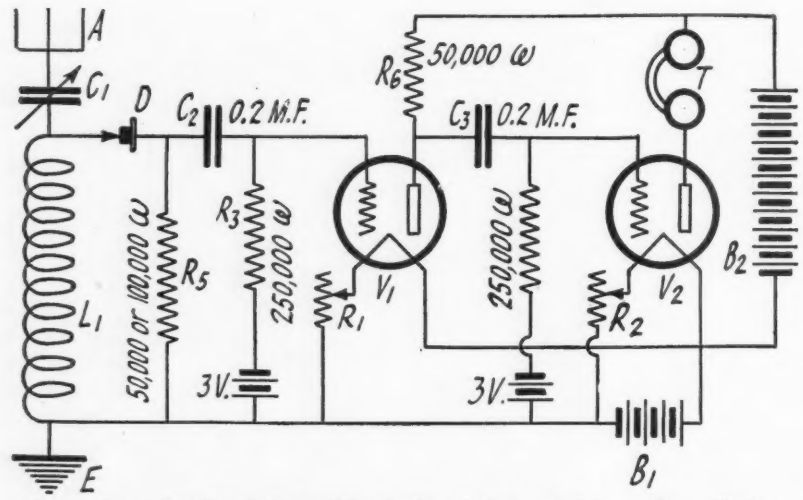

Fig. 1. An excellent distortionless receiving circuit employing a crystal detector for rectification and two vacuum tubes for resistance coupled audio frequency amplification.

PERHAPS you are satisfied with your broadcast reception, but even if you are, a few experiments in a novel direction may be of interest.

For these experiments the ideal radio receiver is that in which there is, with a fair element of certainty, no resonance. It is wiser, if the experimenter can afford the tubes and current, not to exaggerate the amplification to be obtained by each individual tube.

As I only intend these experiments to be done with head-phones, (the difficulties being much greater with a loud speaker) a three-tube set should be sufficient, or even two tubes with a crystal, and some work can actually be done with a crystal alone, or with one tube and a crystal. A great deal, of course, depends upon the proximity of the receiver to the broadcast station.

Figs. 1 and 2 represent two circuits which, if certain precautions are taken, will be distortionless up to the point where the head phones are connected.

In general, you can replace the 50,000-ohm resistances in the circuits by the secondaries of any commercial audio-frequency transformers without much risk of distortion, and in this way you will get more volume. Personally, I always use Lavite 50,000-ohm resistance whenever there is current to be carried, but the grid resistance can be of the usual type.

In the second circuit, particularly if you are near the transmitting station, I advise you to keep your first grid leak, R-4, down in value, otherwise you will get distortion. A number of grid leaks ranging from 50,000 ohms to two megohms are very useful adjuncts to the amateur laboratory.

If you have the use of a sensitive micro-ammeter, an occasional measurement of their value is also useful. If you have such an instrument you can, of course, make them to any value at any time.

Do not force regeneration, as this is a well known way to distort. I like to have an easy adjustment of volume which is warranted not to alter quality, and Fig. 2 shows

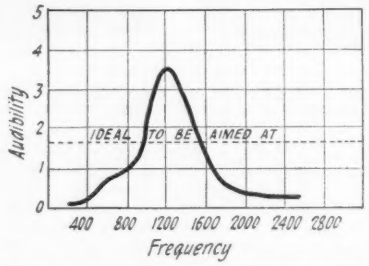

Fig. 3. How a good pair of head-phones deals with various audio frequency currents.

how the grid leak of 250,000 ohms was tapped to do this; but it can also be accomplished by either detuning or by varying the coupling.

Having assured ourselves that all the d tortion is either in the transmitter or in head-phones, let us attack the head-ph question. I have determined that on an av age you will get equal voltage produced the end of your receiver with equal audibil of sound produced at the transmitting e

An example of this will make the po clear. Suppose a small drum giving a n of 300 vibrations per second and a Picc giving, say, 4,000 vibrations, are arran some distance away from you so that e will be just audible, by arranging that drummer plays weaker or stronger notes, required. Then the transmitter will trans such a modulation that the voltages across grid of your last tube are equal. So you that all you now require is a phone wh delivers to your ear equal audibility for e voltages applied to the grid of this last t Unfortunately, head-phones do not do t

Fig. 3 shows approximately what a pair well known (and considered good) he phones do. The top notes come out fa well, the middle ones much too strong, the bottom ones, below 200 cycles per seco are hardly there at all. You have not noti this directly because this resonant point very flat as the scale covers such a big ra of frequency, but you have, I expect, noti it indirectly, and blamed it on the transm sion. What you have noticed is:

1. Room echo effects, particularly fr large halls.

2. Certain singers' notes being unplea and piercing.

3. Violins being rather flute-like.

4. And this is quite important — if strengthen your signals more than a cert amount, they jar you, although that stren could not have been greater than that wh you would have received directly if you h been listening in the studio.

5. Speeches when very weak, unint gible.

6. The top notes of the piano are wooden and the bottom notes are too weak

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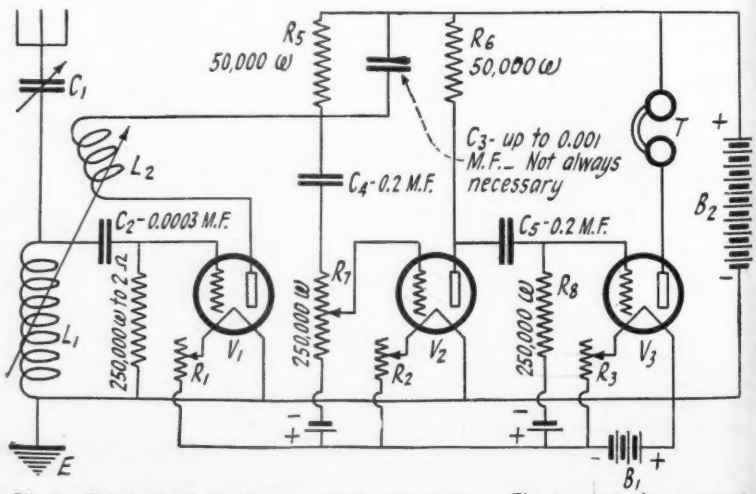


Fig. 2. This is practically the same circuit arrangement as Fig. 1, except that a vacuum tube is employed as a detector and regeneration is introduced.

Matching Intermediate Wave Transformers for Super-Heterodynes

By PROFESSOR GROVER IRA MITCHELL*

If maximum radio frequency amplification is to be obtained in a Super-Heterodyne receiver, it is necessary that each intermediate-wave transformer be tuned to the same frequency. Professor Mitchell has described in this article an excellent method of matching these transformers.

THE attention which the Super-Heterodyne circuit is receiving at this time has awakened a keen interest in the design of the intermediate-wave transformers used in its amplifying stages. These transformers are now made in two types, the first of which is able to respond to a wide range in frequencies, ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 meters; and the second, to respond to but a very narrow band of frequencies, usually in the neighborhood of 10,000 meters.

The amplifying curves of the two types are shown in Fig. 1. A comparison of the curves shows that the broadly tuned transformer has a relatively low amplification factor, while the sharply peaked transformer has a very high amplification factor for the frequency to which it is able to respond. It is at once realized that the maximum amplification of the heterodyned signal wave will be obtained only when the transformers in the intermediate stages are of the sharply peaked type with the peaks of all the transformers occurring at the same frequency. In order to be sure of this condition, the builder of a Super-Heterodyne receiver must make certain that the transformers he is using do peak at the same frequency. The exact frequency at which the peak occurs is of no particular importance, so long as it is in the neighborhood of 10,000 meters—a frequency which most authorities have accepted.

The sharply peaked transformers have an air core, since the presence of an iron core tends to broaden tuning. Several sets of specifications for building such air-core transformers have appeared in RADIO NEWS, and the radio experimenter will have no difficulty in building and winding his own. After such transformers have been constructed, it is necessary to match them so they will respond to the same wave-length if the maximum amplification is to be secured. The author has found that in winding these units, even when the same sized forms are used and the same number of turns employed in each transformer, unless the turns have been very carefully wound into flat layers with the same number of turns in each layer—a very painful and laborious job—the inductance of the windings will vary sufficiently between the different transformers to make their peaks occur at widely different frequencies.

TEST METHOD

The author has used the method and apparatus, which will be described, to ascertain the point at which each of the several transformers peak and to select transformers for each set to be built which peak at the same point.

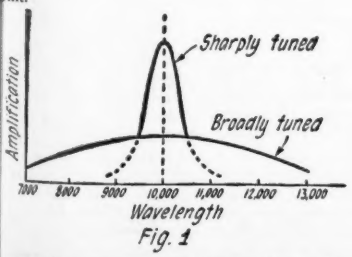


Fig. 1

Amplification curves for a broadly tuned transformer and for a sharply tuned transformer.

Iowa State College

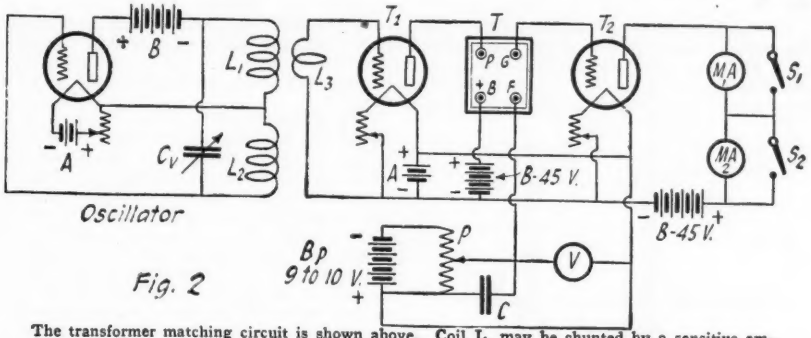


Fig. 2

The transformer matching circuit is shown above. Coil L_3 may be shunted by a sensitive ammeter in order to check the amplitude of the oscillator so that it may be kept the same throughout a test.

The first requirement is a vacuum-tube oscillation generator, the circuit for which is shown at the right of Fig. 2. This circuit must be capable of generating oscillations of a wave-length varying between 5,000 and 15,000 meters, or from 20,000 to 60,000 cycles per second. The author has found that if coils L_1 and L_2 are of 500 turns each, of the honeycomb type, the two coils being mounted side by side with their axes coinciding, taking care that their magnetic fields

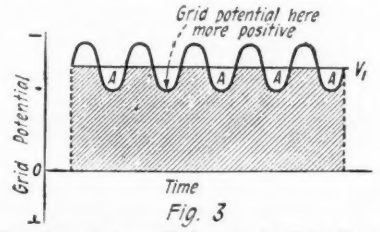


Fig. 3

The effect of the oscillations produced by T_1 on the grid potential of tube T_2.

are "boosting" and not opposing each other, and having the condenser C_V of the 43-plate type, the oscillating frequency of this circuit will be capable of variation within the mentioned limits.

The variable condenser C_V should have its settings carefully calibrated for the frequencies ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 meters, this being the range most apt to be used. The other frequencies between the lower and maximum limits may also be calibrated, but this is not so important. The calibration may be done by any one of the many methods described in past issues of RADIO NEWS, or the oscillator may be sent to the Bureau of Standards, or to the laboratories of many of our state colleges or universities, to be calibrated.

The remainder of the circuit of Fig. 2 is a straight amplifier circuit, modified to suit the requirements of this particular type of work. The coil L_3 has but one turn. This coil is very loosely coupled to coils L_1 and L_2, the coupling being variable to permit adjustment of the amount of energy it picks up.

The transformer to be tested is inserted in the circuit as shown at T, its +B terminal being connected to a 45-volt block of "B" battery and its F terminal is connected to the center terminal of a 400-ohm potentiometer P, placed across the Bp battery as shown. This battery should consist of about six standard dry cells. This battery is connected to the positive terminal of the "A" battery supplying the filaments of the amplifying tubes. The voltmeter V is connected between the center terminal of the potentiometer and the positive "A" battery terminal, as shown. The fixed condenser C should be of about .0005 mfd. capacity and is inserted as shown to serve as a by-pass to the potentiometer winding for the radio frequency.

The plate circuit of the tube to the right of Fig. 2 contains two milliammeters, MA_1 and MA_2, each of which can be short circuited by a switch. MA_1 should be capable of reading the maximum plate current, about 15 milliamperes, and MA_2 should be a very low reading instrument capable of giving a large deflection for currents as low as 0.1 milliampere.

The use of this apparatus for measuring the amplification of the transformers under test is as follows:

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

The oscillator is set for the frequency desired by means of the calibrated dial of C_V. Its filament switch should then be opened to render it inactive. The tubes T_1 and T_2 should then be lighted with the transformer T in place. The potentiometer arm should be placed over to the positive side as far as it will go. The switch S_1, which short-circuits the high-range milliammeter, should then be opened. MA_1 will indicate several milliamperes of current flowing through the plate circuit of T_2. The movable contact of the potentiometer should then be moved toward its negative terminal, thus placing an increasing negative bias on the grid of T_2. The reading of MA_1 will gradu-

(*Continued on page 66*)

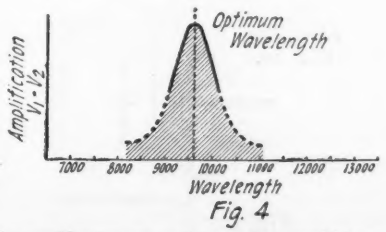


Fig. 4

An amplification curve of a transformer which amplifies at maximum just below 10,000 meters.

Mica Diaphragm Phones as Loud Speaker

By LESLIE R. JONES

Head-phones having mica diaphragms with an armature rod connecting to the center are admirable for use as loud speaker units. Mr. Jones elucidates several hazy points in connection with this type of loud speaker unit.

NOT every amateur or radio fan is in a position to expend money enough to purchase a loud speaker costing $25 or $50. Also, true is the fact that the market today is flooded with so many types of loud speakers, good and bad, that the average person is easily misled to the extent of spending his hard-earned money on an inferior article.

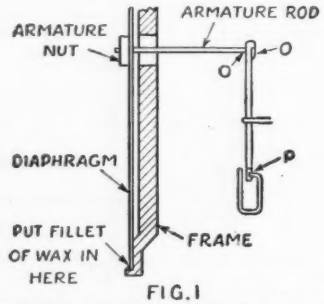


FIG. 1

Showing the general arrangement of the unit. Note the point where the wax is placed.

Many of these so-called loud speakers are nothing more than poor horns, having cheap phones attached. These combinations can hardly be classed as loud speakers; the name "loud squawker" would be more appropriate.

With this in mind, I have prepared the following suggestions, which, if followed out carefully, will, without doubt, produce a very good loud speaking unit comparable with any.

The perfect loud speaker has yet to be developed. Many are good, but very few approach perfect reproduction. The big difficulty lies, however, not in producing an electrically perfect piece of apparatus, but in producing an acoustically correct unit. It is common knowledge that the science of acoustics has not developed to the extent that electrical science has. Therefore, only such companies that have conducted researches along the combined lines of the above can hope to develop an instrument approaching perfection.

Let us consider the requirements of a good loud speaking unit:

1. It must be designed to prevent electrical losses.
2. It must be adapted to strong or weak voice currents.
3. It must perform faithfully over a range of 60 to 3,000 cycles per second.
4. It must be rugged in construction.
5. The diaphragm should not be metallic.
6. It should operate with permanent magnets to avoid the use of a separately excited field. (That is, not requiring the use of a storage battery to excite the field.)

One unit that meets most of these requirements is the Baldwin type C, since it is equipped with a non-metallic diaphragm. Certain alterations are necessary, however. Any phone with a good non-metallic diaphragm and the other qualifications may be used.

The electrical part of the Baldwin unit should not be changed. However, for best results the following changes should be made in the vibrating mechanism and diaphragm. It can plainly be seen from Fig. 1 that in the commercial unit the diaphragm is in contact with the metal frame supporting it. When used as a phone, this is permissible, but in use as a loud speaker unit this metallic contact allows the diaphragm to vibrate to and fro against the metal frame, introducing distortion and noise. This is especially true where heavy voice currents are present.

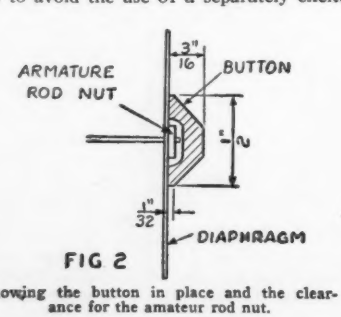


FIG. 2

Showing the button in place and the clearance for the amateur rod nut.

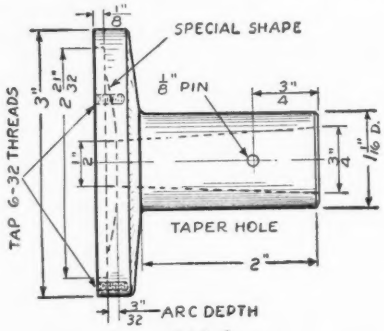


FIG. 3

Details of an adapter for an Edison Phonograph. The dimensions given are the finish sizes.

To overcome this defect the phone is held vertically, as in Fig. 1, and a fillet of beeswax is carefully melted into the corner by the aid of a small pointed rod or a clean soldering iron. This rod or iron should be just warm enough to cause the beeswax to run in under the diaphragm, as well as to make a fillet on the outside corner. After the beeswax has cooled, the diaphragm will be securely held in place in the retainer seat by a wax gasket. This simple operation will improve the tone quality wonderfully, and also permit the use of a greater amount of amplifier energy than is otherwise possible. Experiment has proven that ordinary waxes —paraffin, sealing wax, etc.—may not be used with success. Use a good grade beeswax, which can be procured at any good hardware store for a few cents.

Superfluous wax can be removed with a little gasoline or turpentine applied with a small cloth, care being taken not to scratch or damage the mica.

Another decided improvement is the button B. (See Fig. 2.) Its use prevents excessive vibration and the formation of harmonics, which occur when the diaphragm vibrates, not as a whole surface but at the center only. This reinforcement at the center of the diaphragm causes a greater area of the diaphragm to vibrate, thereby broadening and increasing the volume of the unit as a whole.

Dimensions for constructing the button are given in Fig. 2. It is applied at the center of the diaphragm concentrically with the aid of a little beeswax and a warm iron. The warm iron in this case is held light on top of the button until heat enough transmitted to warm the film of wax that has previously been applied to the center of the diaphragm. This button may be constructed of bone, ivory or celluloid and should be hollowed out enough at the under side center to clear the nut on the end of the armature rod R. Do not overload the button with wax. Too much wax at the center of the diaphragm will retard rather than improve the action.

One thing particularly noticeable in the design of loud speakers on the market today is the trend toward the use of horns of the type that was long ago discarded by prominent phonograph concerns. These horns in general would produce very poor music on a phonograph, and, as the experienced radio man knows, do produce poor music on the radio loud speaking unit.

If you have a good phonograph, take advantage of its acoustical value and use it. Adapt your unit to it; it will give better results than a horn, generally speaking.

The value of the unit will be depreciated considerably if it is not fitted to the sound chamber correctly. Hit-or-miss methods of coupling the two will not give maximum results.

Figs. 3 and 4 give the constructional details for making an adapter for the Edison and Victor phonographs. Adapters for other types will be simply adaptations of these two. The shape of the inside face of the adapter casting is very important, and if the shape is not followed closely the results will be impaired.

The adapter casting may be of aluminum, brass, hard rubber or steel, and should not cost more than a dollar or two. A machine shop will make one very reasonably.

Referring again to Fig. 1, a drop of wax applied at point O and P will improve the action of the entire unit, particularly when the signals are of considerable volume. At these two joints are apt to rattle under some conditions. Great care must be exercised in applying this wax as the receiver is a very delicate mechanism and a slight bend in the armature rod or the connection will destroy the sensitiveness.

In closing, remember to reverse the phone tips to get the best polarity, if there is a choice, and also see that there is no dirt on the armature to hinder its action. If these suggestions are carried out carefully a loud speaker will result, which will be comparable with the best.

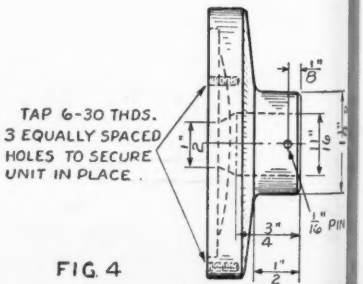


FIG. 4

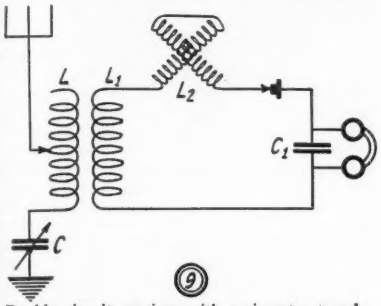
Details of an adapter for a Victor Phonograph. These are special dimensions. See Fig. 3 for other sizes.

STANDARD HOOK-UPS

EVERY month we present here standard hook-ups which the Editors have tried out and which are known to give excellent results. This leaf has perforation marks on the left-hand margin and can be cut from the magazine and kept for further reference. These sheets can also be procured from us at the cost of 5c to pay for mailing charges.

RADIO NEWS has also prepared a handsome heavy cardboard binder into which these sheets may be fastened. This binder will be sent to any address, prepaid on receipt of 20c. In time there will be enough sheets to make a good-sized volume containing all important hook-ups. Every year an alphabetical index will be published enumerating and classifying the various hook-ups.

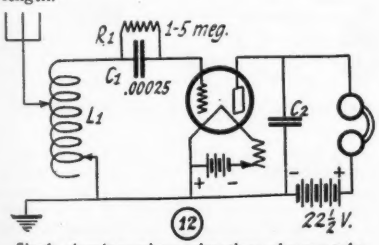
Handy Reference Data for the Radio Experimenter



(9)

Double circuit receiver with variometer tuned secondary.

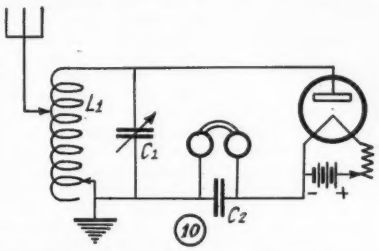
This circuit is similar to No. 8 which appeared in the June issue, but employs a variocoupler for tuning instead of a variometer. A variometer is also used in the grid circuit and such an arrangement will prove much more selective than No. 8. If interference is experienced, the secondary can be rotated so that it is at an angle to the primary and the set retuned. In this way it will not be difficult to tune out most interfering stations. The variable condenser shown as C may have a capacity of .0005 or .001 mfd. The variometer L2 is a standard instrument and should be of good construction for best results. It will be found that most of the tuning will be done with the variometer, and the primary after once being adjusted, will be varied very little except for large changes in wavelength.



(12)

Single circuit receiver using three element tube.

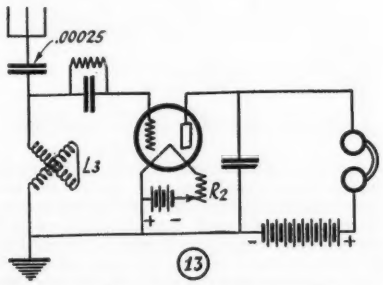
Diagram No. 12 is the simplest of all circuits using a three-element tube and, as in the case of all preceding circuits, is non-regenerative. A fixed condenser of .00025 mfd. capacity is placed in the grid circuit between the grid of the tube and the tuner and is known as a grid condenser. A grid leak (R1) is shunted across the grid condenser and will usually be from one to five megohms in resistance. The usual bypass condenser C2, is .001 mfd. and is connected across the phones and the "B" battery. A "B" battery is always used in a circuit employing a three-element tube. The voltage of this battery will depend upon the type of tube used. If a soft tube, such as a UV-200 is employed, the "B" battery will vary between 16½ and 22½ volts. With such a tube, when the rheostat—which in this case will have a resistance of six ohms—is turned up to a certain point, a slight hiss will be heard in the phones. For best results the tube should always be operated just under this hiss.



(10)

Single circuit receiver with two element tube.

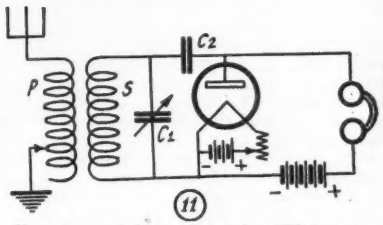
Diagram No. 10 shows a single circuit receiver using a two electrode tube instead of a crystal. Although it is only a little more sensitive than a crystal receiver, it does not have to be adjusted and is always ready for operation. The inductance L1 may consist of the primary of a standard variocoupler or it may be made by winding 60 turns of No. 22 S.C.C. wire on a 3½-inch tube. The winding should be tapped about every six turns and two switch points are connected to each tap. This will give an inductance that can be varied over the same winding by two switches. A two-slide tuning coil may also be employed as the tuner, instead of the tapped inductance. The variable condenser C1 has a capacity of .0005 mfd. A condenser of this size usually consists of 23 plates. The by-pass condenser C2 is fixed and has a capacity of .001 mfd.



(13)

Simple receiver employing a variometer as tuner.

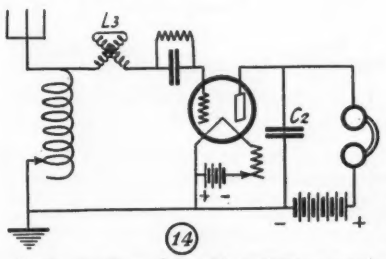
Diagram No. 13. This circuit is similar to No. 12, but employs a variometer L3, for tuning. The wave-length of the average variometer, when used in series with the antenna, is too high to respond to the lower broadcast wave-lengths and a fixed condenser of .00025 mfd. capacity should be placed in series with the antenna to reduce it. The grid condenser in this receiver is a .00025 mfd. one, which is standard for most circuits. The tuning is very simple, the variometer being varied until the station is picked up. The resistance of the rheostat R2 will depend upon the kind of tube used. The voltage of the "B" battery will also depend upon the tube, but it will usually be not higher than 45 volts. A circuit such as this, which does not use regeneration, will have a receiving range of about 100 or 200 miles.



(11)

Two element tube receiver using "B" battery.

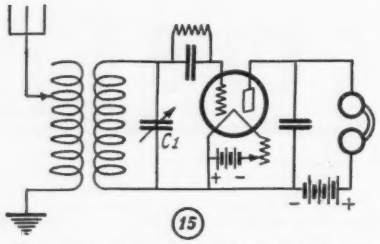
Diagram No. 11 also uses a two-element tube, but in this case a variocoupler is employed for the tuner. The primary of this variocoupler will consist of the same number of turns as the tuner in Circuit No. 10. Only one switch and one set of taps are used to vary the inductance. This primary may be tapped every six turns, which will give 10 switch points. The secondary of this coupler is made so that it will rotate inside of the primary and is wound with about 45 turns of No. 24 S.C.C. wire. The variable condenser C1 should be about .0005 mfd. and the fixed condenser, C2, is of the same capacity. A "B" battery of 22½ volts is used in this circuit and greater signal strength will be had with this arrangement than can be expected with circuit No. 10. If interference is experienced, the secondary may be turned so that it is at quite an angle to the primary and the set retuned until the station again comes in strong.



(14)

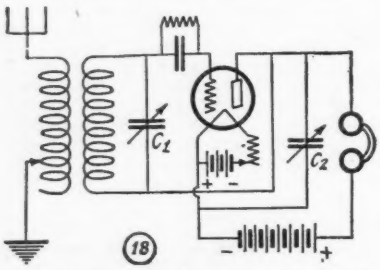
Single circuit receiver with variometer tuned grid circuit.

In diagram No. 14, a circuit is shown that will prove fairly selective. The antenna system is tuned by means of a tuning coil which may consist of 60 turns of No. 22 S.C.C. wire on a 3½-inch tube tapped every six turns. The secondary, or grid circuit, is tuned by a standard variometer L3. The switch on the antenna coil is varied until the desired signal is picked up and then the fine tuning is done by means of the variometer. If a UV-200 tube is employed as the detector, it would be best to use a "B" battery that is tapped from 16½ to 22½ volts, so that different voltages may be tried to determine which gives best results. Care should be taken that the positive of the "B" battery is always connected to the plate through the phones. The by-pass condenser C2 is not always necessary and the receiver should be tried both with and without it, to determine which gives better results. This condenser will be of about .001 mfd. and is not critical.



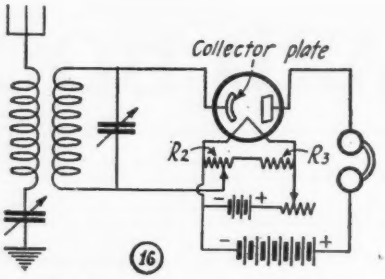
Double circuit receiver with secondary condenser for tuning.

Diagram No. 15. In this circuit a variocoupler is used in place of the tuning coil shown in Circuit No. 14. Also, the secondary circuit is tuned by means of a variable condenser of .0005 mfd. capacity, instead of the variometer. Much greater selectivity will be had in a two-circuit receiver of this kind, as it is possible to vary the coupling between the primary and the secondary coils of the variocoupler. When tuning, the primary switch lever is placed on the second or third tap and the variable condenser varied until a station is picked up. If no station is heard, the switch lever is changed to another tap and the condenser again varied. Sometimes certain taps on the primary will give better results than others for certain stations, but this can only be determined by experiment. As a rule, however, one certain tap on the primary of the variocoupler will bring in most stations in the broadcast wavelength range and it will not be necessary to change to another tap unless a great variation of wave-length is required. This circuit will give very good results, although as it is not regenerative, stations further than 100 or 200 miles distant will not be picked up except under exceptional conditions.



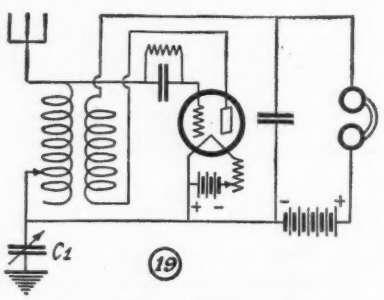
Ultra audion receiver with variocoupler for tuning.

Diagram No. 18 shows another form of ultra-audion receiver using a variocoupler in place of a single coil. Tuning is accomplished by means of the switch on the primary and the variable condenser C1 in shunt with the secondary. Regeneration in this case is controlled by means of the .0005 mfd. variable condenser shown as C2. It will be seen that the phones and "B" battery in this receiver are removed from the oscillatory circuit and the lower terminal of the secondary, instead of being connected to the "A" battery, is run directly to the plate of the tube. The grid condenser may be variable if desired, and will help to control regeneration, but this is not necessary for good operation. In tuning a receiver of this kind, the primary of the coupler is varied by means of the switch and the secondary circuit is tuned by means of the variable condenser C1. If the variable condenser C2 has all of its plates intermeshed, the tube will go into a state of oscillation which will distort signals and create interference in nearby receiving sets. The remedy for this is to furnish less capacity by moving the rotary plates of the condenser until the signals are clear and not distorted. If the signal is not very loud, more regeneration can be obtained by increasing the capacity of the condenser.



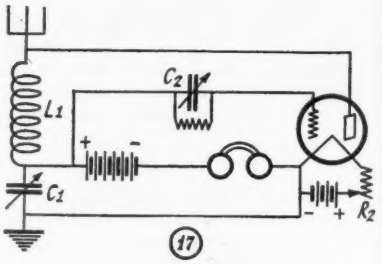
Receiver using the new Sodion tube.

In diagram No. 16 we have a circuit that will prove far more sensitive than any of the others thus far described. In this receiver the new Sodion tube is employed as the detector. A special form of loose coupler must be used with this tube, as very loose coupling is required for best operation. This tube does not have a grid, as is the case in a three-element tube, but instead it has a curved metal plate known as the collector. The circuit for this tube is similar to a standard vacuum tube circuit, but it requires a potentiometer of about 50 ohms (R2) in series with a fixed resistance of 150 ohms (R3) connected across the filament battery and rheostat as shown. The primary of the coupler may be tapped as usual, or it may consist of a fixed inductance with a variable condenser of .001 mfd. capacity in series. The secondary of the coupler is tuned by a variable condenser of .0005 mfd. capacity. This circuit is very sensitive, especially on weak signals, which makes it excellent for long distance reception. A receiver using this tube cannot oscillate, is non-regenerative, and will not interfere with other receiving sets.



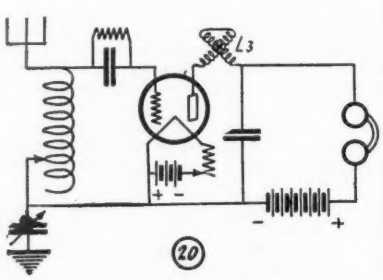
Single circuit regenerative receiver with tickler.

This circuit is of the single circuit type and tuning is accomplished by means of the switch on the primary and the variable condenser C1 of .001 mfd. capacity in the ground circuit. Any wave-length may be reached to the limit of the tuner by varying the switch and tuning between the taps with the variable condenser. The secondary of the coupler is connected in the plate circuit of the tube in series with the phones and "B" battery and regeneration is obtained by varying the coupling between the two coils. When assembling this circuit, and the primary and secondary coils are parallel with each other, the plate and grid leads should always be connected on opposite ends of their respective coils. When these two coils are parallel, greatest coupling is had and the tube will be in a constant state of oscillation. When a station is tuned in, the secondary should be placed at such an angle to the primary that the signal is loudest without being distorted, which will usually be just before the tube goes into oscillation. This oscillation point is indicated by a click in the phone and at this point a squeal will be heard and signals will become mushy and distorted. As stated before, *never operate a regenerative set with the tube in an oscillating condition.*



Ultra audion circuit with a single coil.

In Circuit No. 17 we have the simplest form of regenerative receiver using a standard three-element tube. This receiver is of the ultra-audion type, and regeneration is obtained and controlled by means of the rheostat R2 and the variable grid condenser C2. A fixed grid condenser of .00025 mfd. capacity may be used, but if a variable one of .0005 mfd. is employed, greater control over the regeneration may be had. The tuning coil in this circuit is a fixed inductance and may take the form of a honeycomb or spiderweb coil of 25 or 35 turns. This is shown as L1. The tuning is accomplished by means of a variable condenser C1, which is in series with the coil and ground and which has a capacity of .001 mfd. If desired, the inductance L1 may consist of a tapped coil such as the primary of a variocoupler. This type of coil is not absolutely necessary, but will prove of advantage where an antenna is too long or too short for a fixed inductance. A receiver of this type will prove fairly selective and should have a receiving range of at least 500 miles. As this is a regenerative receiver, it will cause great interference to other receiving sets if operated incorrectly.

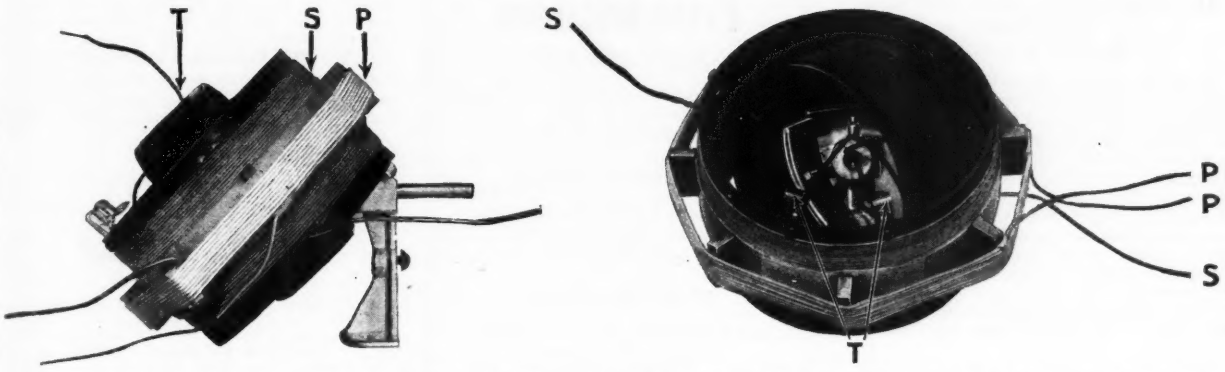


Regenerative circuit using tuned plate system.

In Circuit No. 20 we have another regenerative receiver which uses the same tuning system as Circuit 19, but in this case regeneration is obtained by means of a variometer L3, in the plate circuit instead of the tickler coil. This variometer tunes the plate circuit to the same wave-length as that of the grid circuit and when these two circuits are exactly in tune, or in resonance, the tube will go into oscillation. When a station is tuned in by means of the switch and series condenser, the variometer is varied and as it approaches the resonance point, regeneration will take place and the signals will increase greatly in strength. It will be found easier if the grid and plate circuits are both tuned at the same time, as in this way if any weak station is in the range of this receiver it will then be picked up. This receiver, or, in fact, any receiver shown in these pages with the exception of diagrams 10, 11 and 16, can be used with any of the three element tubes on the market. Great care should always be taken that the right voltage is used for the filament, as otherwise the tube might easily be burned out. This receiver is also of the single-circuit type and consequently will not give very sharp tuning, although it is capable of long distance reception if no interference is experienced.

An Efficient Untuned Primary Coupler

By W. L. PEARCE



Two views of the untuned primary coupler showing all three windings. Onthe left, T is the tickler, S the secondary and P the primary. On the right P and S show the primary and secondary terminals respectively.

THE ease of adjustment of a single circuit receiver and the selectivity of the two circuit tuner may be had by using an untuned primary coupler. A receiver using this coupler has only one control for tuning and one for regeneration. It is nearly a one control receiver, as the regeneration remains almost at maximum for all wave-lengths at a certain setting. If the tickler is set for maximum regeneration at the low wave-lengths, it need be varied only a few degrees for the higher waves.

The coupler is very easy to construct and may be made by anyone. A standard 180-degree variocoupler similar to the one in the photograph should be obtained. The primary winding should be removed from the stator and a new winding consisting of 42 turns of No. 20 S.C.C. wire substituted. A little collodion may be applied to the outside turns to keep them in place. This winding will be used as the secondary of the coupler. A strip of flexible cardboard, three-quarters inch wide and just long enough for the ends to meet is wrapped around the new winding and secured in this position by a strip of adhesive tape. Eight small blocks of hard wood or some other good insulator, measuring ¾ x ⅜ x 5/16 inch are procured and are secured at their edges, at equal distances, on the strip of cardboard. Collodion should be used for this purpose, as it dries in two minutes and will hold the blocks securely. The primary winding consists of 10 turns of No. 18 S.C.C. wire wound over the secondary winding on the edges of the wooden blocks. The beginning of this winding is secured by means of a piece of strong cloth tape about 1½ inches long and ¼ inch wide. This is folded over the beginning of the wire and laid flat on one of the wooden blocks. As the primary is wound, each turn passes over the tape and holds it in place. Before the first turn is completed, a second piece of tape, folded in the same manner, is placed on the block directly in front of the other so that the looped end of the tape points in the opposite direction from that of the first. The first turn is then passed over this piece of tape and the rest of the winding is continued over both tapes. The last turn of the winding is passed through the loop of the second piece of tape and the other end is pulled until the wire is tight up against the rest of the winding. This method of securing the ends is plainly shown in Fig. 1. A light coat of collodion may be applied to this winding to keep it in place.

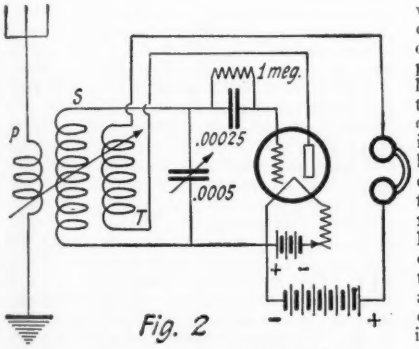


Fig. 2

This cricuit employing this coupler. Only one tuning control is required.

This coupler makes a very efficient regenerative receiver and will tune to all broadcast wave-lengths when the secondary is shunted by a variable condenser of .0005 mfd. capacity. If amateur wave-lengths are to be received, the primary may consist of five turns and the secondary 20 turns.

The circuit diagram for this coupler is shown in Fig. 2. Usually, when a new circuit is wired, it is necessary to change the connections on the tickler coil to determine which gives best results. This is unnecessary if, when the tickler is parallel to the secondary, the plate lead is connected to the end of the tickler coil that is furthest away from the grid coil end connected to the grid. The windings must, of course, be wound in the same direction on all coils.

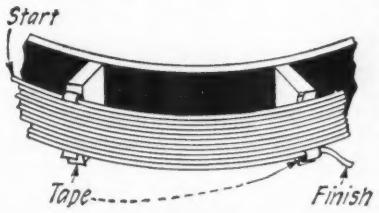


Fig. 1

The beginning and end of the primary winding are held by pieces of strong cloth tape.

American Broadcasting At 5,000 Miles

By JOHN ENGLISH

DURING last year some experiments were being carried on in South America by myself to determine the possibility of receiving radio signals from the United States. A location was selected on the Transandine railway at a small village called Puente Del Inca, 9,000 feet above sea level.

It was not desirable to employ a supersensitive receiving set, but rather one of a common type, consequently an ordinary Armstrong regenerative set with a detector and two steps of audio frequency amplification was utilized. We were relying considerably on our advantageous location. On one evening of the test during April, at approximately 2 a. m., weak music was picked up at a time when the local broadcast stations had ceased operations. There are so few broadcast stations in South America that the word "local" here means those of Chile, the Argentine and Uruguay. Hence local reception covers a radius of approximately a thousand miles. The set was being operated at the zero beat point and no difficulty was experienced in holding this adjustment which is usually very critical. At the termination of the musical concert being rendered an announcement was made in English. No further identification at that time could be obtained. Later on, in September, the design of the receiver was changed to incorporate one stage of tuned radio frequency amplification, a detector and one stage of audio frequency amplification. The set was moved to Los Andes, a small town in Chile on the western slopes of the Andes mountains. The atmospheric conditions were very poor for radio reception, there being heavy static practically every evening.

Our first success was on the evening of October 30, at which time the complete program from station KDKA, East Pittsburgh,

(*Continued on page* 113)

Awards of the $50 Radio Wrinkle Contest

Prize Winners

FIRST PRIZE $25

UV-199 Cushion and Socket Adapter
By W. T. R. Price,
Scarborough, N. Y.

SECOND PRIZE $15

An Emergency Soldering Flame
By Dr. William H. McKie
Wynne, Ark.

THIRD PRIZE $10

An Excellent Back Panel Switch
By Harold Hubbard,
516 Lesher Place,
Lansing, Mich.

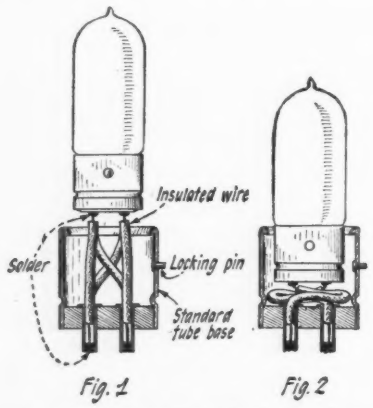
First Prize

UV-199 CUSHION AND SOCKET ADAPTER

By W. T. R. PRICE

Most of us have found by experience, or otherwise, that soldered connections are more satisfactory than unsoldered connections. Yet we have no compunction as to pushing a dry-cell tube into an adapter, and then pushing the adapter into a standard tube socket, thus making eight connections which are not only unsoldered, but are not even as good as the average binding-post connection. In a three-tube set there would be 24 of these doubtful connections, 12 of which would be in the grid and plate circuits.

The home-made adapter described here, not only eliminates half of these poor connections, but also provides a perfect cushion support for the tube. The adapter can be made in about 15 minutes, and at no cost whatever.



With a standard vacuum tube base and some flexible wire an excellent UV-199 tube socket can be made.

First procure a burned out or broken tube with standard base and break away the glass and the cement which holds it in place. Then heat the terminals sufficiently to melt the solder, and withdraw the element wires. To each terminal of the UV-199 or C-299, solder 2 inches of rubber insulated No. 18 strand wire, bared for ½ inch at the lower end. Introduce these bared ends to the hollow terminals of the standard base and solder in place, clipping off any excess wire which may protrude. (See Fig. 1.) The tube may now be pressed down within the standard base, which will double up the wire and form a spring, stiff enough to hold the tube in place, but much more resilient than a solid rubber base. (See Fig. 2.)

The terminals of the UV-199 and C-299 are not arranged as in the standard tube. Placing the locking pins relatively as shown, wires from terminals No. 1 and No. 2 should lead to the corresponding terminals of the standard base. Nos. 3 and 4, however, should be crossed.

Second Prize

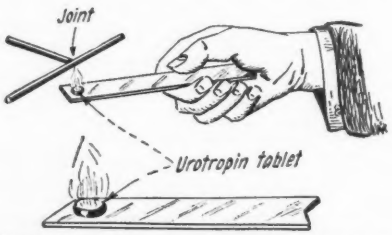
AN EMERGENCY SOLDERING FLAME

By DR. WILLIAM H. McKIE

A tablet of Hexamethylenamine, or to use an easier name, Urotropin, will furnish an ideal soldering flame in an emergency.

A five-grain tablet when lighted with a match, will burn for two or three minutes with a steady, pointed, smokeless, sootless, odorless, blue flame of an intense degree of heat. The seven and ten grain tablets will burn proportionately longer.

Go to the drug store and get five cents worth of five-grain Urotropin tablets and put them in your tool kit. Then when you break a wire or want to make a new connection, and your soldering iron is loaned or is out of commission, or you do not want to start the blow torch, just take a tablet, lay it on a piece of metal or in a spoon, put your solder and flux on the piece to be soldered, light the tablet as you would a candle and hold it under the work. You will be surprised how quickly the solder will run and will be delighted at the clean, perfect joint.



Urotropin tablets generate intense heat when lighted and prove handy as a soldering flame.

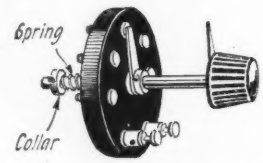
When soldering in this manner, care should be taken that too much flux is not used, as it might drop into and put out or dim the soldering flame.

Third Prize

AN EXCELLENT BACK PANEL SWITCH

By HAROLD HUBBARD

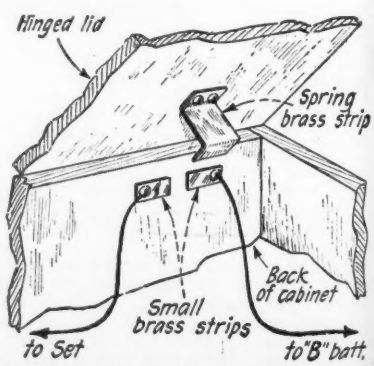
Do you need a good back panel switch? Here is one that can be made from an old rheostat and will prove as good as any on the market. The resistance wire should be removed and holes of the correct size drilled through the rheostat form at regular intervals for the switch points. These switch points should be of the kind that are almost flush with the surface. The usual rheostat shaft is not long enough so a bar of the same diameter and three inches long should be obtained. The regular rheostat contact lever is slipped on the shaft to about the center and fastened by means of the set screw. The shaft should now be inserted so that the lever is on the same side as the switch points. A spring is placed on the end of the shaft protruding on the opposite side and compressed by the shaft collar, as shown in the sketch. This collar is secured by tightening the set screw in such a position that the spring exerts sufficient pressure to keep the lever snugly against the switch points. The switch is secured to the panel by means of the two screws that were originally employed as the rheostat binding posts. A knob and pointer, or a dial may be used as desired. This switch, if carefully constructed, will be smooth running and will eliminate switch points on the panel.



A clever design in back-of-panel switches. It is made from a discarded rheostat.

AUTOMATIC "B" BATTERY CUT-OFF

With vacuum tubes at $5 each, it would seem worth while that the owner of a multi-tube set take precaution to see that the "B" battery voltage is not accidentally applied to the filament circuit. When the modern bare bus-bar wiring is used in a set it is highly important that the "B" battery be disconnected while changing tubes or making adjustments, for the slip of a screw-driver or pliers can cause a short circuit that may cost the owner several new tubes. No protective method was followed by the writer, until one day it was forgotten, with the result that two tubes went west. My set is now equipped with the automatic "B" battery cut-off, as illustrated. A few pieces of spring brass and a little time was all that was necessary, and I can now change tubes or make adjustments without fear of endangering the tubes, for the act of opening the cabinet lid automatically disconnects the "B" battery, while upon closing it the set is again ready for action. The diagram should be self-explanatory. Two small brass plates are screwed to the back of the cabinet. They are spaced about ¼ inch apart, the one being connected to the "B" battery, while the other is wired to the "B" battery binding post of the set. A spring brass strip of the shape shown is fastened to the hinged lid in such a position that when the lid is closed it will close the



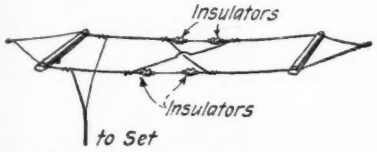
This "B" battery cut-off will protect your tubes while working with the wiring.

circuit between the two brass strips. All of the parts may be small and neat, and when mounted near the corner of the cabinet are not in the way. The owner of a set so equipped need no longer be in fear of burned out tubes.

Contributed by John J. Carl.

ELIMINATING INDUCTION HUM

If you are troubled by induction from a nearby high tension power line, this plan can be followed with gratifying results. The plan is used to eliminate induction from power lines when they run parallel to telephone wires, and when used with an antenna proves of great advantage. A two-wire antenna must be used and is arranged as shown in the diagram. It will be seen that the two wires cross each other in the middle of the span and end on the side of the spreaders opposite to that which they started. The wires must not come in contact with each other where they cross. They are kept apart by a long insulator. This arrangement will prove particularly useful where the antenna can only be erected in a position which brings it parallel to a power line. It will be found that about 90 per cent of all induction hum will be eliminated with this antenna. The reason for this is that the two fields of the two wires are assisting each other at one end and are opposing at the other, thus neutralizing any induction hum that otherwise might be heard.

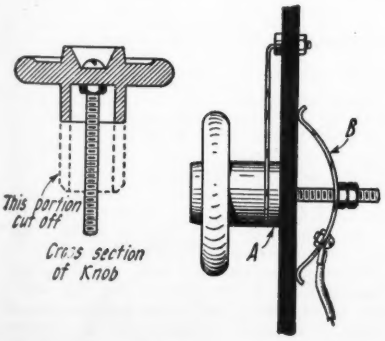


When the aerial is strung in this manner, electrical fields in opposite wires are neutralized.

Contributed by Otto E. Steinberger.

A MUSIC ROLL SWITCH KNOB

Having required a switch knob in building a set, and unable to procure one without some delay, I looked around for a substitute and finally hit upon the following idea. I secured an old player piano roll and removed the composition end pieces, which have the same shape and appearance as a regular switch knob. The tubular end of this knob is too long, so about three-quarters of an inch must be cut off, as shown in the drawing. A hole is drilled through the center, through which a brass bolt is inserted and secured with a nut. The blade may be cut from spring sheet brass of the desired shape, and placed on the shaft, being held by a thick washer "A," which is threaded to fit the bolt. Various methods may be used to fasten this switch knob to the panel but the plan shown in the drawing is recommended as giving exceptional results. A piece of spring brass is bent to the shape shown and slipped over the shaft through a hole drilled in it for this purpose. A nut is screwed down on the shaft until the right tension on the piece of spring brass is obtained. Another nut is also used as a lock nut so the original adjustment can be maintained. This switch knob looks very neat and will not detract from the appearance of any set.



An excellent switch knob constructed from the knob of a music roll.

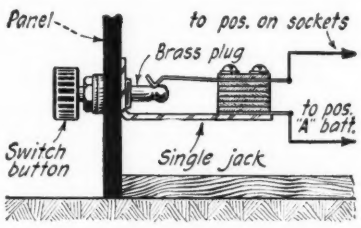
Contributed by William G. Roth.

AN IMPROVISED "A" BATTERY SWITCH

Having immediate need for an "A" battery switch, and not wanting to wait until I could get a switch from the wholesale house, I utilized a single circuit jack for this purpose. The accompanying drawing shows the method of use very clearly and little explanation is needed.

I used the rheostats in the negative lead in this case and carried the positive lead from the binding post of the "A" battery direct to the bottom lug of the jack, and the lead from the spring to the positive terminals of the sockets.

I had a short brass rod of the proper size to fit the hole for a standard plug, and I threaded this to fit a round button taken from an old snap switch. While not as good as the manufactured switches on the market, it answered the purpose and the black switch button did not detract from the appearance of the set.



A simple "A" battery switch made from a single circuit jack, a switch knob and a brass plug.

Contributed by G. E. Brumbaugh.

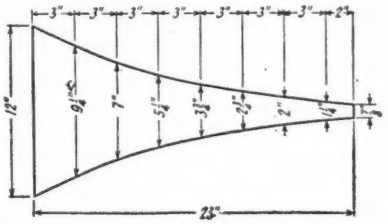
AN INEXPENSIVE LOUD SPEAKER

Any loud speaker consists of two fundamental units: First, a means of changing electrical energy into sound; and second, a means of amplifying the sound so produced. The first unit is, in most cases, an electro-magnetic telephone or other device operating on similar principles such as an electro-dynamic or moving coil instrument. The amplifying member is, almost universally, some form of horn.

In an instrument where low cost of construction is to be considered a phone should be used which is well adapted for the sound producing mechanism. It should be a modified electro-magnetic device that is capable of clear reproduction, and can handle all the energy from an ordinary receiving set without distortion.

The horn can easily be constructed at home. A square horn was selected in the present case because it was easily made and gave best results. No greater endorsement for the square horn is necessary, considering that some of the best phonographs on the market are using it. The pattern is shown in Fig. 1. It can be made of fibre or cardboard about $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness. The top, bottom and two sides are cut out as indicated and are fastened together on the outside with gummed art tape. This tape has great adhesive qualities and makes the horn look attractive when finished. It can be secured ½ inch or more in width and comes in black and other colors. The cardboard can be bought in various shades and can be made to harmonize with the color scheme of the room.

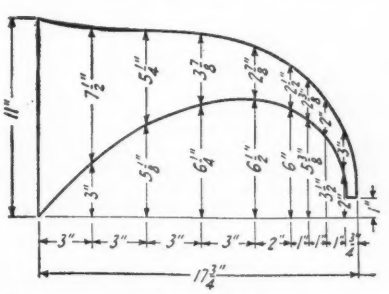
The connection between the phone and horn must be air tight or the volume of the loud speaker will be greatly reduced. To secure this, a single phone-adapter, of which there are many on the market, is used. The author used a rubber adapter. These are equipped with a brass insert, which is fastened in the horn with a mixture of paraffin and sealing wax. Then the phone with the rubber part can be taken off if desired.



Measurements and details of the sides of the loud speaker horn.

The tone chamber of this horn is about two feet long. This is about as small as can be used with safety. A horn of this size will respond to all tones and will provide ample volume, whereas a smaller one will not function on low notes and will give the music a sharp ring instead of the natural mellow sound.

With this loud speaker the auther has brought in Los Angeles stations here in San Francisco (400 miles) with sufficient audibility to be heard all over a five-room house on two stages of audio frequency amplification. The locals come in fine on only one stage.



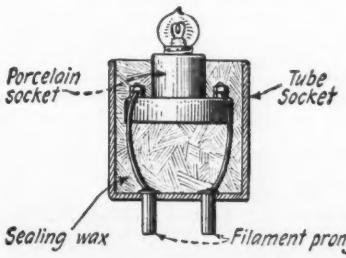
Measurements and details of the top and bottom of the loud speaker horn.

Contributed by Harry Lubcke.

A TUBE PROTECTOR

Have you ever finished a new set, inserted the tubes, connected the "B" battery and immediately burned out the

(*Continued on page 72*)



An instrument such as this to test the filament circuits of your tube sockets is well worth while. It may save you the price of a new tube.

Correspondence from Readers

THE NEED FOR APPLAUSE CARDS

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

In your issue for April, on page 1388, you made an appeal for the BCL to send more applause cards. I feel that you are right and that we should do this, and in fact I always keep a package of post cards on my table when receiving, and when anything especially good comes in I send one of them. But we BCL's are rather a lazy bunch and it is rather expensive and quite a bit of bother to have a form set up and printed just for our own personal use. If some magazine or printing company would get out a well designed applause card, both on government postal cards and also on post cards without stamps and sell them in packs of 100 at a reasonable cost, either by mail or through radio dealers, I feel that the listening public would send in many times the number of applauses that are now sent, and in that way the broadcast stations could get much clearer and better lines on the class of broadcasting that is most pleasing to the listeners.

H. W. WEBB,
Columbus, Ohio.

ANOTHER BROADCAST REVIEW

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

After reading Mr. Early's letter and your remarks concerning it, I cannot help but add a bit of contentment on my own account.

We live in a smallish town, only 87 miles from Chicago, but nevertheless it might as well be 1,000 so far as that goes. The kiddies listen to "Uncle Bob" from KYW, and when the radio weather is good, to "Dream Daddy" WDAR, in fact they both belong to the Jack and Jill club. Then we usually see what WOC has to offer, going from there to that incomparable voice of the "Atelanta Journal, Atelanta, Gawgia." Wouldn't miss that for anything. And who can pass up KDKA, or WBZ and that Trio? This season we have taken in President Coolidge's Washington's Birthday talk, grand opera, William Jennings Bryan, David Lloyd George (from three differnet stations in the United States), to say nothing of the banquets, shows, organ recitals and popular programs. We enjoyed immensely "Abie's Irish Rose" as broadcast by KYW recently. As soon as the roads are good we are going in to see the play. Also, we are regular Friday night visitors to the Hoot Owls at KGW; we took in the concert by the Fairbanks Trio assisted by KHJ's canaries. I heard Honolulu once this winter. The Skinner organ recitals are always good. The Fort Worth Star Telegram is another very good one to tune in. WOAI, the "Winter Playground," has had some interesting programs, as has WLAG. We usually poke around to see what WHAS has, and never fail to listen to PWX, and, by the way, that clock ticking between numbers is a fine thing, as with the neutrodyne using the long aerial I am never sure whether I have PWX or WHAS, as they are both on the same wavelength, but the clock tick sets us right always. The "Nighthawks" are always interesting, and the midnight revues of KYW are something worth staying up to hear. WTAS has some mighty entertaining programs and they may have a chair by our fireside any time, because on Sunday afternoons they are the only ones on the air who are not either preaching or putting on something that we do not care to listen to, that is, all the afternoon. We like a good sermon, and Rev. Shannon of the Central Church, Chicago, puts out some wonderful talks. The evening club from Orchestra Hall is also very interesting. Both of these features are put out through KYW.

Taking it all in all, we have listened to about every 500-watt station in the United States this winter, and what we have heard and enjoyed coming out of that little box with a bunch of light bulbs in it money couldn't buy. There are programs that money would not admit one to, and it comes to the question of the day: Who shall pay, and *how?*

Personally, I believe that every owner of a receiving set would willingly contribute a given amount, if they knew the broadcasters were getting it.

The Federal Government has never acted as a collector for a private concern, but couldn't a workable plan be formed whereby the National Association of Broadcasters could be made an arm of the Federal or Government radio division and an appropriation made to that body, the same as to other Government agencies and departments? This appropriation to come from revenue obtained by a tax on tubes, or entire sets. A man who has a five or eight tube set should pay more than the boy with a single dry cell tube that he has worked hard to procure. The man with a Packard pays considerable more license (in this state anyway) than the man with a Ford; he can afford to. We are all anxious to have the quality of the broadcasts kept up to the highest possible standard, and I'm sure that someone can think of a workable plan.

W. R. GEORGE,
Dixon, Ill.

Interesting Articles to Appear in July Issue of "Practical Electrics"

Electrocuting Whales
By H. Gernsback, Member American Physical Society.

The Rain Maker
By J. Kay London.

Comic Picture Projector
By Harold Jackson

Ohm's Law
By F. S. Yamanto.

Uses for Spark Plugs
By Jacob E. Raible.

Electric Insects

The Gate for Your Voice Highway
By Paul B. Findley.

AN SOS FROM WASHINGTON

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Have just finished reading an article in the most valuable Radio magazine, RADIO NEWS, written by Mr. Glenn H. Putnam, of Rochester, and will say that "them's my sentiments."

I, numbered among the thousands of "radio infants," am at sea, adrift in an open boat, without compass or rudder and blowing a solid gale, when it comes to figuring the fine points and intricacies of a "wiring diagram," similar to a Sanskrit thesis written by a scofflaw Hindoo, in a Chinese graveyard, after running down a gray tombstone rabbit. I became a bug a little while back, and since then my one desire has been to build, without help of professionals, a three-tube set, but the "black magic" prohibits, and ere long I will be in the long line of men, with little boxes under their arms, at Mattewan or elsewhere, giving up the idea that I am Napoleon, and believing I am a Marconi or a De Forest.

Soon after my inoculation with the "radii-virus," and before I became violent, I made my first, single-tube outfit, from the directions and plans given in a small publication, and in place of the usual wiring diagram, pictures of the apparatus used were given, which, for a novice at the game, was a revelation; but, like others of the fraternity, I wanted the DX record of the world, and am still striving for that end, without success.

Of the many dealers in and about Washington, D. C. (averaging two or more to a business block) and from whom I have purchased many dollars' worth of supplies, none of them are able to give information relative to hook-ups and behavior of guaranteed materials, and when the brains of the firm was asked for, he was either "OUT" or getting over the effects of a "grid and plate pliodyne" debauch, somewhere south of the variometer regions, and west of the first step, (A. F. or R. F.), but, after many efforts, and many offers of far superior substitutions, I managed to get the articles desired, and until I stumble across, or catch unaware, some other misguided R. B. (radio bug) I will use either a purchased tube set, or a crystal outfit.

RADIO NEWS is offering a great fund of information each month to the fans, and it is well appreciated, and though not a subscriber, I get it each month, but must say if the different sets were augmented by picture diagrams, or even schematic drawings, it would not only be of greater value to me, but to thousands of others in the same boat, and I would be willing to pay double for the service, or as a suggestion, have copies of the different sets made in pictures and sold separately, direct from publishers.

The Radio Sea is a wide expanse of uncharted knowledge, and the Radio Editor is bothered enough as it is, but if space permits, give the fans a chance to express their views on this subject, and if it warrants, give 'em pictures, or something understandable.

A boy in High School, talking to me a few days ago, was wondering why radio diagrams were not lithographed, each line in a different color, that they might be traced without trouble; not a bad suggestion at that.

This letter is publishable, if you see fit, and I am for RADIO NEWS first, last and all the time, even if I cannot savvey the traffic lines in a modern radio circuit, and am bawled out by the traffic cop (juice) when I cut a corner too sharp or disregard the plus and minus signs.

M. A. P. ROUX,
483 G Street, S. W.,
Washington, D. C.

INTERESTING NOTES ON STATIC

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

In your editorial of April, 1924, you say that we don't know the origin of static. I am a sea captain (not an expert or a scientist), a radio fan to the extent of having a De Forest D-10 Reflex set, which helps me to spend my evenings at sea pleasantly listening to KDKA and other stations.

Static in the Gulf of Mexico, which I happen to be crossing as I write this, and in the Caribbean Sea, is very bad, and I became interested as to its cause. At sea, where one is not shut in by houses and trees as on shore, it is easier to make careful observation of clouds and atmospheric conditions.

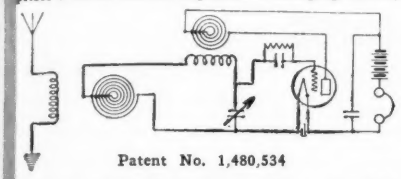
(*Continued on page* **74**)

By JOHN B. BRADY*

ARC OSCILLATOR

(Patent No. 1,478,638, H. G. Cordes. Filed May 10, 1917, issued Dec. 25, 1923.)

ELECTRIC OSCILLATOR of linear-sinusoidal characteristic in which oscillations are started by superposing a transient current upon a direct current and oscillations sustained by means of a sustained alternating current. The oscillator comprises a direct current capacitance charging circuit,



Patent No. 1,480,534

a direct current discharger circuit, a sinusoidal discharger therefor. An auxiliary oscillating current relay discharger actuating circuit is coupled to the said discharge circuit for actuating the relay discharger of the oscillator.

AMPLIFICATION WITHOUT TUBES

(Patent No. 1,479,146, R. E. Marbury. Filed March 5, 1921, issued Jan. 1, 1924. Assigned to Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co.)

RADIO RECEIVING SYSTEM wherein signals are amplified after rectification by means of a dynamo-electric machine, the incoming signals operating to produce a change in the magnetic flux of the machine for effecting the current output.

TUBE CONSTRUCTION

(Patent No. 1,479,256, H. K. Sandell. Filed Aug. 28, 1919, issued Jan. 1, 1923.)

SPACE CURRENT DEVICE for electron tube wherein a block of insulating material is employed to support the electrodes with non-conductive spacing means supported by the electrodes independent of the block.

CONDENSER

(Patent No. 1,479,315, G. W. Pickard. Filed Jan. 12, 1921, issued Jan. 1, 1924. Assigned to Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., N. Y.)

ELECTRICAL CONDENSER AND PROCESS FOR MAKING THE SAME, in which the plates are formed by dielectric having thin film metal deposits on opposite sides thereof. The plates are stacked so that the metallic films make contact with each other, separated by the base dielectric material.

RECEIVING CIRCUIT

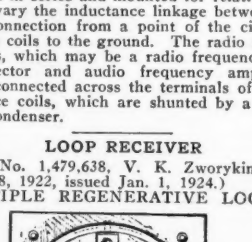
(Patent No. 1,479,475, O. Minton. Filed Jan. 19, 1923, issued Jan. 1, 1924.)

RADIO RECEIVING APPARATUS in which the tuning system comprises two inductance coils connected in series and mounted for relative movement to vary the inductance linkage between them with a connection from a point of the circuit between the coils to the ground. The radio receiving apparatus, which may be a radio frequency amplifier, detector and audio frequency amplifier is directly connected across the terminals of the two inductance coils, which are shunted by a variable tuning condenser.

LOOP RECEIVER

(Patent No. 1,479,638, V. K. Zworykin. Filed Aug. 28, 1922, issued Jan. 1, 1924.)

MULTIPLE REGENERATIVE LOOP ANTENNA AND CIRCUIT, in which one of the loops in the system is connected with the grid circuit of a detector tube and two or more loops are directly connected in the plate circuit of the tube forming a regenerative system.



Patent No. 1,480,534

*Patent Lawyer, Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.

TUBE CONSTRUCTION

(Patent No. 1,479,778, H. J. Van Der Bijl. Filed Sept. 30, 1918, issued Jan. 1, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company, Incorporated.)

VACUUM TUBE DEVICE, showing a construction wherein the plate electrode is formed in two parallel planes, the material of one plane being supported by metallic members which extend out from the other plane which in turn is substantially supported within the tube.

TUBE CONSTRUCTION

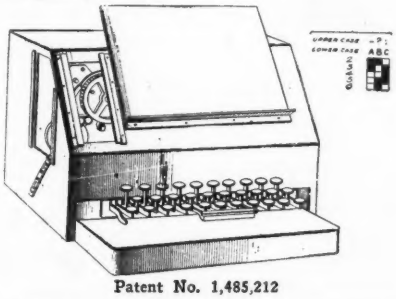
(Patent No. 1,479,991, R. W. King. Filed Aug. 13, 1919, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company, Incorporated.)

ELECTRON DISCHARGE DEVICE, in which the anodes are supported in the tube by forked metallic members mounted on the press. The tube structure also includes a block of insulating material supported by the anode which insulating material in turn includes supporting connections for the grid and cathode.

TUBE CONSTRUCTION

(Patent No. 1,480,208, W. G. Houskeeper. Filed April 15, 1921, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Co., Incorporated.)

VACUUM TUBE, in which the filament electrode is supported by a spring suspension device anchored in an insulating member supported from the glass press of the tube.



Patent No. 1,485,212

RADIO AND LAND LINE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(Patent No. 1,480,216, J. Mills. Filed Oct. 11, 1916, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company, Incorporated.)

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, in which a plurality of terminal stations, comprising a radio telephone transmitting and receiving system and a line wire telephone system are employed. The object of the invention is to provide a circuit arrangement and system to prevent a circulation of power between the local transmitting and rereiving system, or to insure that the signals received by a radio receiving system will be transmitted along the line wire in such manner as to not thereby effect the transmission of the same signal from the local radio transmitting station.

SECRET RADIO TELEPHONE SYSTEM

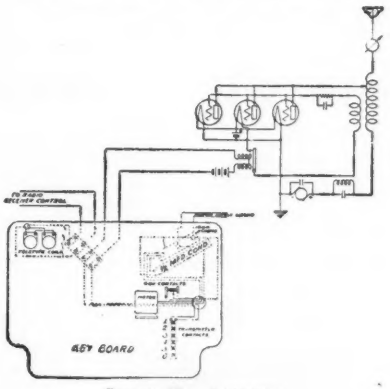
(Patent No. 1,480,217, J. Mills. Filed Dec. 29, 1916, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company, Incorporated.)

METHOD AND MEANS FOR SIGNALING wherein the intelligible interception of signals transmitted is prevented. This is accomplished by superimposing on the outgoing talk or signal currents a complex noise formed by currents of several frequencies lying in the most important part of the voice frequency range. To clarify the signal at the proper receiving station, the invention provides for the superposition upon the incoming talk and its combined noise of a complex noise similar to the noise originally superimposed, but exactly opposite in the phase of all its components. The noise is thus suppressed from the signal which may be received free from confusion.

TUBE CONSTRUCTION

(Patent No. 1,480,219, A. McL. Nicholson. Filed June 25, 1917, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company of N. Y.)

VACUUM TUBE in which the grid electrode



Patent No. 1,485,212

is supported by a spring tension member which compensates for the expansion of the grid under changes in temperature in the tube, whereby a uniform distance is maintained between the grid and the other electrodes at all times.

IMPEDANCE DEVICE

(Patent No. 1,480,227, G. H. Stevenson. Filed May 16, 1921, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company of N. Y.)

IMPEDANCE ELEMENT, for use in high frequency alternating current circuits. The construction of the element is such that the value of its impedance may be accurately adjusted. An electro-static shield is provided for the winding in the element.

ARC OSCILLATOR

(Patent No. 1,480,388, A. L. Golden. Filed Sept. 16, 1919, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to National Radio Company of California.)

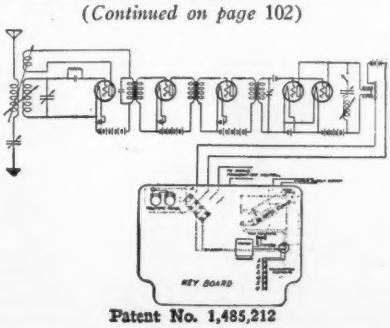
OSCILLATOR for arc circuits in which the arc is formed between a pair of tungsten metal electrodes submerged in distilled water.

VARIOCOUPLER

(Patent No. 1,480,534, Alfred Crossley. Filed Aug. 16, 1922, issued Jan. 8, 1924. Assigned to Hartman Electrical Mfg. Company.)

VARIOCOUPLER, having extremely small electrostatic coupling between the windings. The variocoupler has a cylindrical stator and a flat rotor on which the secondary winding is arranged in such manner that the conductors are at all times approximately in a plane passing through a diametrical line through the cylindrical stator. Sufficient electromagnetic coupling may be introduced to neutralize the effects of capacity coupling to substantially zero coupling.

(*Continued on page* 102)



Patent No. 1,485,212

RADIO manufacturers are invited to send to RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES, samples of their products for test. It does not matter whether or not they advertise in RADIO NEWS, the RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES being an independent organization, with the improvement of radio apparatus as its aim. If, after being tested, the instruments submitted prove to be built according to modern radio engineering practice, they will each be awarded a certificate of merit, and a "write up" such as those given below will appear in this department of RADIO NEWS. If the apparatus does not pass the Laboratories tests, it will be returned to the manufacturers with suggestions for improvements. No "write-ups" sent by manufacturers are published on these pages, and only apparatus which has been tested by the Laboratories and found to be of good mechanical and electrical construction is described. Inasmuch as the service of the RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES is free to all manufacturers whether they are advertisers or not, it is necessary that all goods to be tested be forwarded prepaid, otherwise they cannot be accepted by the Laboratories. Address all communications and all parcels to RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES, 5[illegible] Park Place, New York City.

Apparatus Awarded Certificates

ACE 45-VOLT "B" BATTERY

The Ace No. 1301 "B" battery, shown in the illustration, comprises 30 of the large type cells. This battery has five taps taken from 16½ to 22½ volts so as to give the voltage variation required by some detector tubes. The cells are securely sealed in place with paraffin wax so that should one cell

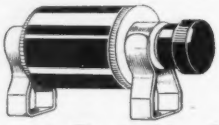
become damaged or leaky it will not short circuit any of the others. This battery is manufactured by the Carbon Products Co., Lancaster, Ohio.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 441.

DE-TEC-TONE CRYSTAL DETECTOR

This crystal detector, as the illustration shows, is very compact and of neat appearance. It is designed for mounting on a base or front of a panel and the adjustment is obtained by means of the knob attached to the shaft on which the cat whisker



is mounted. The crystal is enclosed inside of the tube and is well protected. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Products Co., 117 No. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 411.

GILFILLAN SWITCH LEVER

This switch lever is of very rugged construction and of pleasing appearance. It has a double contact blade insuring positive contact with

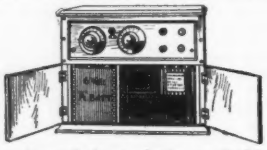
the switch points. It is manufactured by Gilfillan Bros., and is known as their type R-225 switch lever.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 393.

RECEIVING SET

The American Radio & Research Corp., Medford Hillside, Mass., submitted one of its Model 2,500-3 Inductrole receiving sets. This is an ideal broadcast receiver as the set is complete in itself and is contained in a cabinet 12 by 17 by 14 inches, having separate compartments for the "A" and "B" batteries, as shown in the illustration. This receiver has a one-stage radio frequency amplifier, detector, and a two-stage audio frequency amplifier. The tuning units are the basket-wound variometers described elsewhere in these columns. By means of a two-point switch, the circuit



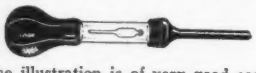
is changed from single to double, thus changing from single dial control to double dial control and facilitating the tuning. Excellent results were obtained from this receiver throughout the broadcast wavelength range.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 447.

PERFECTION BATTERY HYDROMETER

The life and efficiency of a storage battery depends largely upon keeping it well charged and giving it proper care. In order to do this, an accurate battery hydrometer is required. With its use, the condition of the battery can be determined at any time. The hydrometer shown in



the illustration is of very good construction and is accurate in reading. It is manufactured by the Bemco Mfg. Co., 243 W. 55th Street, New York City.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 407.

AMPLION LOUD SPEAKER

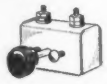
The illustration shows the Amplion loud speaker. Much care was taken in the construction and design of this instrument. The phone unit is fitted to the tone arm by means of a rubber gasket and the wooden bell-shaped horn is also fitted to the tone arm with a rubber gasket so that vibrations of the horn and tone arm will be muffled and will not interfere with the quality of the reproduced musical program. The phone unit is adjustable and employs a large diaphragm which makes the instrument more efficient on the lower notes of the scale than many other types of loud speakers. The resistance of the unit is 1,731 ohms and the impedance at 1,000 cycles, 15,000 ohms. Submitted for test by the Signal Electric Manufacturing Co., 35 Warren Street, New York City.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 451.

SEMI-PERMANENT CRYSTAL DETECTOR

The adjustment of this detector is obtained by simply turning the knob until the stations are heard at their maximum. The instrument is designed for back of panel mounting with the control knob in front. By turning the control knob the cat whisker contact is moved across the crystal by the action of the screw



thread on the shaft and at the same time it is raised and lowered from the crystal surface four times in each revolution by means of a square cam on the shaft. Thus the knob only needs to be turned very little in order to obtain a sensitive adjustment. This detector is manufactured by the Harvey & Walter Mfg. Co., 32 Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 410.

BALL BEARING SWITCH

The illustration shows a switch that is somewhat different in construction from the usual type of inductance tap switch. This switch, type S-3, is equipped with a ball bearing of very accurate mechanical construction that makes it exceptionally smooth running. Good electrical contact is also obtained. The switch arm radius is 1½ inches and

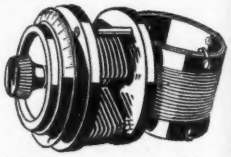
the diameter of the knob is 1¼ inches. It is manufactured by G. B. Fenstermaker, Lancaster, Pa.

Arrived in good packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 409.

WORK RITE NEUTRODYNE KIT

The Work Rite De Luxe Model Neutrodyne Kit comprises three [illegible] plate variable condensers with special dials, three radio frequency transformers and two neutralizing condensers. The parts are of excellent construction and the tuned radio frequency transformers or neutroformers cover the entire broadcast wave-length range without generating or oscillating when the circuit is properly neutralized with the neutralizing condensers. The kit is manufactured by the Work Rite Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. The illustration shows one of the transformers mounted on the condenser.



Arrived in excellent packing with instruction book, radio log, panel drilling template and angle for mounting the neutroformers.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 43[illegible]

RHEOSTAT

The Standard Radio Co. of Hoboken, N. J., submitted for tests one of its 6-ohm vacuum tube rheostats. This instrument is of very simple construction, is smooth running, and safely carries the current required of it without heating. The rheostat is shown in the accompanying illustration.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 43[illegible]

AMEREX UNIVERSAL TUNER

The Amerex Universal Tuner is a recent product of the American Standard Electric Company, 24 West 34th Street, New York City. This 3-circuit tuner comprises an aperiodic primary, secondary and tickler coils. The primary and secondary coils are wound on a 3½ inch by 2¼ inch bakelite tube and the tickler coil is wound on the rotor. The primary winding is equipped with three terminals, one on each end and one in the center so that the instrument may be efficiently used with various sizes of aerials. The tickler coil is mounted at an angle, so as to give a 180 degree variation. The instrument

is arranged for both base and panel mounting.

Arrived in excellent packing, with hook-up.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 448.

PICO HEAD PHONES

The Pico Model 1924 head-set has a resistance of 2,057 ohms and an impedance at 1,000 cycles of 19,500 ohms. The phones are of unusual construction, having moulded shells in which are placed two small electro magnets, each having a round core ⅛ inch in diameter. These are mounted on the poles of the permanent magnet. This head-set is

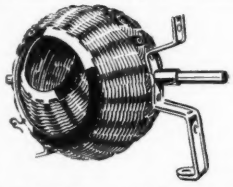
very sensitive and reproduces speech and music with a minimum of distortion. It is manufactured by the Pico Head Phones, 1242 Holden Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 443.

VARIOMETER

The No. 3650 variometers manufactured by the American Radio and Research Corp., Medford Hillside, Mass., are designed to cover the broadcast wave-length range. These variometers, as the illustration shows, are of the basket or spider-web wound type, thus reducing the distributed capacity of the winding to a minimum. Very little insulat-



ing material is required to support the windings of this type of variometer. The instrument is light in weight and has low dielectric losses.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 449

MARLE AUDIO TRANSFORMER

The Marle audio frequency amplifying transformer is of the standard shell design and has a very high voltage amplification factor throughout practically the entire audio range. The construction of the instrument is very simple. The

transformer unit is simply placed in two bakelite moulds on which are placed the four terminals and also the mounting holes. These moulds are clamped together and hold the transformer in place. This transformer, Type A-19, is manufactured by the Marle Engineeering Co., Orange, N. J.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 442.

CONNECTICUT HEAD-SET

The Type J-125 sample head-set submitted by the Connecticut Telephone and Electric Co., Meriden, Conn., has a resistance of 1,886 ohms and an impedance at 1,000 cycles of 25,000 ohms. This head-

set is of the conventional two-pole construction and is very sensitive and reproduces with good quality.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 444.

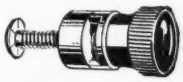
ROYALTRON TYPE 201-A TUBE

The Royaltron type 201-A vacuum tube is of the standard design and has a rated filament consumption of ¼ ampere at 5 volts. The sample tube submitted by the Royal Manufacturing Co., 206 Broadway, New York City, gave very good results as detector, oscillator, and amplifier, and the characteristics were found very close to their rated values. This tube is guaranteed by the above company.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 456.

AJAX BINDING POST

This binding post, as the illustration shows, is of the usual construction with an insulated cap, except that an additional washer is provided. This washer is bent in such a way that telephone cord tips or large wires may be securely clamped. It will also accommodate lugs and small wires. These posts are manufactured by the Ajax Elec-



tric Specialty Co., 1011 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 377.

DETECTRON RADIO CRYSTAL

The Detectron Sales Company, 907 Security Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri, submitted samples of its detectron radio crystals. These crystals were found to be very sensitive and are furnished mounted in metal to fit the standard ½-inch detector cup.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 398.

K-E LOUD SPEAKER

The K-E Loud Speaker employs a gracefully shaped metal horn tightly fitted to an adjustable loud speaking unit. The instrument is very sensitive and reproduces musical programs and speech with excellent quality. The maximum efficiency of the instrument is in the

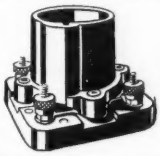
neighborhood of 630 cycles. It has a resistance of 1,057 ohms and an impedance at 1,000 cycles of 10,200 ohms. It is manufactured by the Kirkman Engineering Corp., 484 Broome Street, New York City.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 452.

BENJAMIN CUSHIONED SOCKET

The Benjamin Cushioned Socket shown in the illustration is of very ingenius construction. The socket is made of two moulds held together by the same metal springs that form the contact springs. The base is fitted with mounting holes so that when the socket is mounted the tube is supported by the springs and thus vibration of the tube ele-



ments is reduced to a minimum. This socket is known as the anti-capacity type and is manufactured by the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., 847 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago Ill.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 446.

PRECISE TRANSFORMER

Although the model 285-A audio transformer shown in the illustration is small in size, it was found to possess a very flat characteristic curve covering practically the entire audio frequency range encountered in broadcast reception. High voltage amplification is also obtained from this transformer. It is of the shielded type, as shown. Manufac-

tured by the Precise Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 436.

BRANSTON HEAD-SET

The Branston standard 2,500-ohm head-set is of the usual two-pole construction with metal shells and insulated ear caps. This head-set is of excellent mechanical construction and was found to be very

sensitive to weak signals. The resistance of the sample head-set tested was 2,417 ohms and the impedance at 1,000 cycles is 22,500 ohms. The maximum sensitivity is in the neighborhood of 1,750 cycles. It is manufactured by Chas. A. Branston, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 455.

REPEATER HEAD-SET

The Repeater Head-Set shown in the illustration is of unusual construction. The shell is of steel permanently magnetized, in the center of which is placed an electromagnet having a round core. This magnet acts upon the diaphragm. The resistance of the sample head set submitted is 2,378 ohms and the impedance at 1,000 cycles is 23,000 ohms. This head-set is manufac-

tured by the Moss Chury Mfg. Co., Inc., 2011 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich. It is very sensitive and reproduces with good quality.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 445.

BERWICK LOUD SPEAKER

The Berwick adjustable loud speaker is a very attractive instrument and reproduces speeech and music with little distortion. The phone unit is adjustable so that the instrument may be adopted for use under all conditions. It has a resistance of 1,416 ohms and an impedance at 1,000 cycles of 10,000 ohms. It has a fibre horn. It is manu-

factured by the Triangle Electro Trading Co., Inc., 632 Broadway, New York City.

Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 450.

HARMONIZED HEAD PHONES

The Harmonized Radio Head Phones, manufactured by Hamburg Bros., 624 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa., are of the standard two-pole

construction with metal shells and insulated ear caps. The resistance of the head-set submitted is 2,391 ohms and the impedance at 1,000 cycles is 25,000 ohms. The head-set is very sensitive to weak signals and reproduces with little distortion.

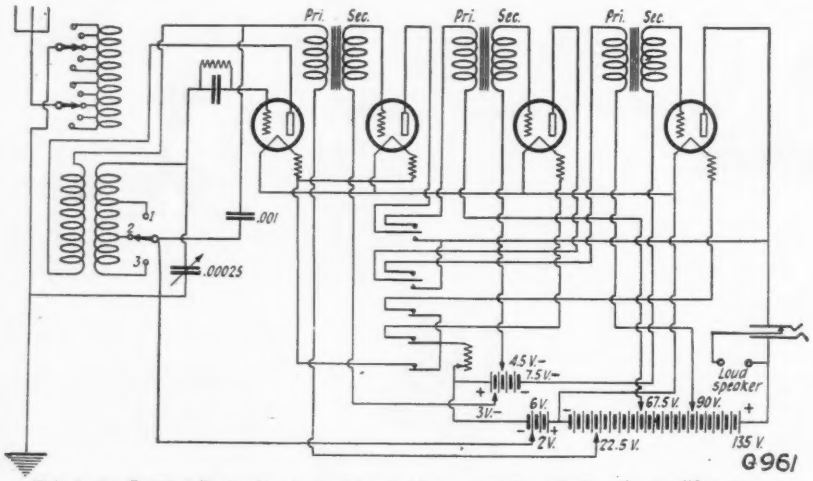
Arrived in excellent packing.

AWARDED THE RADIO NEWS LABORATORIES CERTIFICATE OF MERIT NO. 454.

THIS Department is conducted for the benefit of our Radio Experimenter. We shall be glad to answer here questions for the benefit of all, but we can publish only such matter as is of sufficient interest to all.

1. This Department cannot answer more than three questions for each correspondent.
2. Only one side of the sheet should be written upon; all matter should be typewritten or else written in ink. No attention paid to penciled matter.
3. Sketches, diagrams, etc., must be on separate sheets. This Department does not answer questions by mail free of charge.
4. Our Editors will be glad to answer any letter, at the rate of 25c for each question. If, however, questions entail considerable research work, intricate calculations, patent research, etc., a special charge will be made. Before we answer such questions, correspondents will be informed as to the price charge.

You will do the Editor a personal favor if you will make your letter as brief as possible.



This is the Zenith 3-R circuit. A special switching system for selecting the amplifier stages is used which eliminates the usual jack-and-plug method.

SUPER-PLIODYNE

(958) Mr. Rowland Cox, Fontana, Calif., wants to know:

Q. 1. Please show the Super-Pliodyne circuit.

A. 1. We are showing the circuit in these columns. Since this system tunes very broadly, it is much easier to extend this method of amplification to include many tubes, and control all the stages with one or two dials, than it would be with the usual neutrodyning system, which tunes very sharply at each stage.

Q. 2. How are the transformers for this circuit made?

A. 2. The secondaries of the transformers consist of 100 turns of No. 26 D.C.C. wire wound on a 2-inch tube. The primaries consist of 25 turns wound on a 1¾-inch tube. The primary winding has the space of three turns between each turn. The primary fits inside of the secondary. The primaries are wound in a reversed direction to that of the secondaries.

Q. 3. What is the correct value for the neutralizing resistances?

A. 3. All the values (R) are the same and must be determined by experiment, as the value is different for the different types of tubes. It will range between 20,000 and 120,000 ohms. The condenser value (C) is not critical.

BATTERY CHARGERS

(959) Mr. Edward Westermire Eldon, Mo., asks:

Q. 1. Is it possible to recharge a 6-volt 60-ampere-hour radio battery from a 24-volt automobile battery, and how?

A. 1. It is possible to charge a radio battery from a 24-volt, D.C. source, by connecting the positive leads of both batteries together and the negative leads of both batteries together. A resistance must be inserted in series with either a positive or negative lead, of the six-volt battery. The value of this resistance must be sufficient to permit not more than five amperes to pass through the circuit.

Q. 2. What would be the lowest specific gravity allowable for the radio battery?

A. 2. The specific gravity should not drop lower than 1.200.

Q. 3. Could this radio battery be connected so as to charge from the automobile charger?

A. 3. If the same charger is used, as is used with the 24-volt battery, this could not be done without special wiring.

SECOND HARMONIC SUPER-HETERODYNE

(960) Mr. F. Bosch Ferran, Barcelona, Spain, writes:

Q. 1. What is the general principle of the second harmonic heterodyne frequency used in the new Armstrong Super-Heterodyne?

A. 1. Instead of using the major vibrations of the oscillator, the second harmonic is used to produce the beat note that is amplified by the intermediate frequency amplifiers.

Q. 2. What is the advantage of this system?

A. 2. By using this system it is possible to incorporate the oscillator and detector in one tube, thus eliminating the need for another tube.

ZENITH RECEIVER

(961) Mr. Paul Bush, Edison, Ohio, requests:

Q. 1. Please publish the hook-up of the Zenith 3-R receiver.

A. 1. We are showing this circuit in these columns.

BUZZER AS PLATE CURRENT SUPPLY

(962) Mr. Joseph Danley, Groveville, N. J., writes:

Q. 1. What wave-length will be had when using a primary honeycomb of 1,500 turns and a secondary honeycomb coil of 1,250 turns?

A. 1. A 23-plate condenser will be required to tune the secondary. This secondary will respond to signals between 7,000 and 14,000 meters. The primary may use the same size condenser connected in series with the aerial, but .001 mfd. would be better.

Q. 2. Is there a way to prevent the oscillations of a single circuit receiving set from being transmitted?

A. 2. A practical method is to employ radio frequency before the detector. A unit developed for this purpose was described in the June, 1924, issue of RADIO NEWS.

Q. 3. Can a buzzer be used to supply the plate voltage for a 6-watt transmitter?

A. 3. A buzzer of special design would be required in order to supply a sufficiently high voltage, and current for a 5-watt tube.

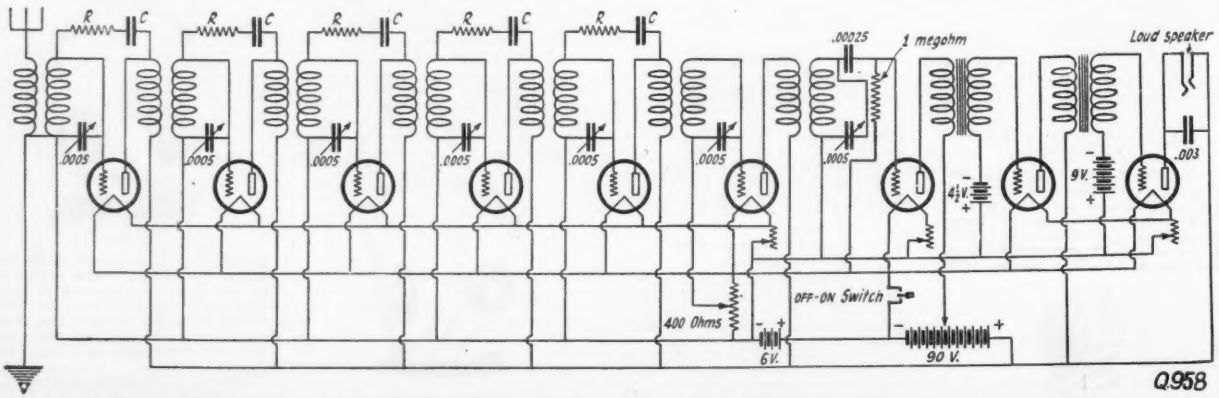
"B" BATTERIES AND BALKITE CHARGER

(963) Mr. Lee R. Clemons, Caldwell, Idaho, wants to know:

Q. 1. How can radio "B" batteries be charged with a Balkite charger?

A. 1. The Balkite battery charger, while designed primarily for the purpose of charging 6-volt "A" filament batteries may be used if desired for charging radio "B" storage batteries.

For charging one of these batteries with the Balkite charger the "plus" terminal of the battery is connected to the positive terminal of the charger. (The red tip is positive.) The other lead is connected to the connector strip in the middle of the battery, that is, between the 6th and the 7th cells. By turning on charging current, this section of the battery will charge at the proper rate.



This Super-Pliodyne illustrates the Ferrand system for controlling the oscillations in radio frequency amplifiers, extended to include six stages of radio frequency amplification. Every stage must be carefully balanced. All the variable condensers are geared to one dial.

After charging the first section, the "plus" red clip is placed where the negative clip was, that is, at the midpoint of the battery, and the "minus" clip put on the negative terminal of the battery.

Q. 2. When using this charger, can the "B" batteries be charged in units of more than six cells?

A. 2. No.

PATENT LICENSES

(964) Mr. M. C. Spruce, Bangor, Maine, asks:

Q. 1. Who controls the Neutrodyne patents?

A. 2. The Independent Radio Mfgs., Inc., 165 Broadway, New York City.

Q. 2. Who controls the regenerative patents?

A. 2. The Western Electric Co., New York City.

Q. 3. Who controls the crystal detector patents?

A. 3. The Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., Boston, Mass., control the original detector patents.

LOOP LEADS

(965) Mr. Philip Matthews, Tipton, Ind., writes:

Q. 1. Is it necessary to obtain permission to construct radio sets for sale?

A. 1. It would be necessary to make contracts with the companies holding the patents on the type of receiver you wish to make. See answers to question 964, above.

Q. 2. Should loop wires to a set run parallel and close?

A. 2. This will result in broad tuning and reduced volume. Use two separate leads and do not run them close together.

AERIALS FOR SUMMER USE

(966) Mr. A. Valverde, Havana, Cuba, requests:

Q. 1. Is the range of receiving sets less during the summer than during the winter?

A. 1. Yes.

Q. 2. Is the "static level" greater during the summer than during the winter?

A. 2. Yes.

Q. 3. What would be the best aerial system for summer use?

A. 3. A low aerial will pick up less static, in proportion to the signals, than a high aerial. A short aerial is better than a long one, for summer use. A loop aerial is best of all.

M. P. M. REFLEX CIRCUIT

(967) Mr. E. S. Brady, Frostburg, Md., writes:

Q. 1. Please shown one stage of audio frequency amplification added to the M.P.M. reflex circuit.

A. 1. We are showing this circuit in these columns.

Q. 2. Is galena a good crystal to use in multi-tube reflex sets?

A. 2. Galena is usually a very sensitive detector mineral, but silicon is also quite sensitive and seems to work more efficiently where several tubes are used, in either standard or reflex circuits.

RADIOLA SUPER-HETERODYNES

(968) Mr. F. M. Smith, Dola, Ohio, asks:

Q. 1. Please publish full details for the construction of the Radiola Super-Heterodyne.

A. 1. The Radio Corporation of America does not make this information public.

Q. 2. Can UV-201A tubes be used with the Radiola Super-Heterodyne?

A. 2. These sets are designed to use UV-199 tubes only.

Q. 3. Will the Ultradyne operate a loud speaker from coast to coast?

A. 3. It has done so.

SIMPLEST GRID LEAK

(969) Mr. Jarvey Rohr, Vandalia, Mo., writes:

Q. 1. If the "A" battery is turned entirely off, and the "B" battery is left connected to the plates of the tubes, would there be any "B" battery consumption?

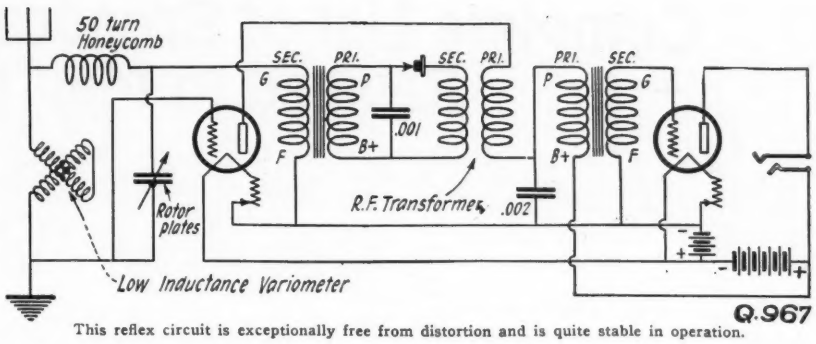
A. 1. There would be no consumption whatsoever.

Q. 2. Would there be any electrical discharge from the positive terminals of the "B" batteries, where graduated voltages are applied to the various stages of amplification, if the negative lead is opened with a switch?

A. 2. No.

Q. 3. What is the simplest form of grid leak?

A. 3. Pencil marks between two machine screws, separated ½ inch, work quite well. The value of the leak depends upon the amount of graphite between the posts.



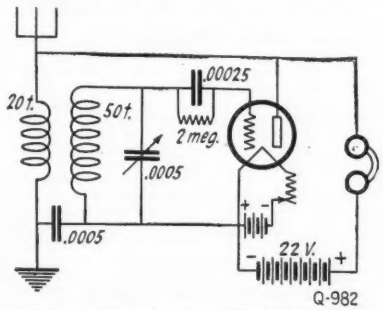
This reflex circuit is exceptionally free from distortion and is quite stable in operation.

IMPROVING A.F. AMPLIFICATION

(970) Mr. Walter Crawford, Massillon, Ohio, requests:

Q. 1. Will radio frequency prevent radiation when placed before the detector of a regenerative set?

A. 1. It will greatly reduce, if not prevent, radiation.



A one control receiver incorporating the advantages of regeneration. It has a fair degree of selectivity.

Q. 2. Why do not WD-12 tubes work better as amplifiers on 45 volts than 22½ volts.

A. 2. Try using a "C" battery of 1½ volts. The negative side of this "C" battery connects to the transformer post marked "A" minus (—) and the positive side of this battery will then connect to the minus post of the filament, or "A," battery.

CODE SENDING REGULATION

(971) Mr. W. T. Mitchell, Petersburg, Indiana, asks:

Q. 1. How can code broadcasting, before 8:00 p.m. and after 10:00 p.m. be prevented?

A. 1. Commercial transmitting on commercial wave-lengths may be done at any hour of the day or night. Amateur transmitting may be done, on the proper wave-length, by permission of the Government at any hour of the day or night, except the period set aside and designated as the "quiet hours." The quiet hours are from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

IN-DOOR AERIAL LIGHTNING PROTECTION

(972) Mr. Raymond Kester, Chicago, Ill., requests:

Q. 1. What method is required for lightning protection, when an attic aerial is used?

A. 1. There is no danger from an in-door aerial and no protective measures need be taken.

Q. 2. The other night I heard a loud buzzing in the receivers when bringing the aerial and ground close together. A short spark would jump from one to the other. This only lasted for about half an hour. What was the cause of it?

A. 2. The occurrence you mention was due to the presence of atmospheric electricity. It is called "static." The same effects will be noticed whenever an electrical storm is within a few miles of the receiving set.

32-VOLT "A" BATTERY

(973) Mr. Walter S. Bell, Jr., Castleton, N. Y., writes:

Q. 1. Is there any way to use a 32-volt storage battery as a radio "A" battery?

A. 1. The most efficient way of doing this, without changing the connections on the battery, would be to connect the battery up in the regular way, but putting resistance in one lead. The value of this resistance would be about 128 ohms. When buying resistance wire it will be necessary to use a size sufficiently large to pass the amperage required by the tube; ¼-ampere wire will be required if a UV-201A tube is used.

Q. 2. Would it be correct to use three cells at a time?

A. 2. This would be very injurious to the battery. One or two of the cells will probably never be charged to the full amount, if this system is used, and the battery will be useless in a short time.

Q. 3. Could the above mentioned battery be used as a "B" battery?

A. 3. It could be used very well. It would be advisable to connect a potentiometer across this battery. The resistance of this potentiometer should be 6,000 ohms. The potentiometer will be connected in the circuit between one battery terminal and the output, in the manner of a common rheostat. Voltage is thus regulated.

POTENTIOMETERS

(974) W. W. Lotspeich, Atlanta, Ga., asks:

Q. 1. Is it necessary to use a potentiometer in a tuned radio frequency set?

A. 1. The Superdyne, for one, uses negative feed-back, eliminating the need for a potentiometer.

ANTENNA WAVE-LENGTHS

(975) Mr. Theo. W. Everhart, Strasburg, Ohio, writes:

Q. 1. What would be the procedure for tuning an amateur transmitting set to 400 meters?

A. 1. Two hundred meters is the limit for amateur wave-lengths. It is advisable to use a wave meter for properly adjusting the set. The transmitter may be put in operation and adjusted until the wave meter indicates that a wave-length not greater than 200 meters is being radiated.

SHORT-WAVE TUNER

(976) Mr. Raymond Letton, Mindenmines, Mo., wants to know:

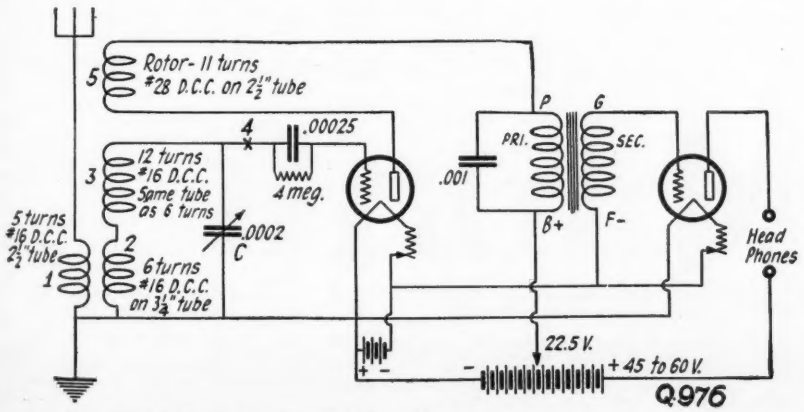
Q. 1. Please show the circuit for an exceptionally short wave amateur receiving set having low losses, with one stage of audio frequency amplification.

A. 1. In these columns, we are showing the circuit. Coil No. 4 is used to cover the range of 110 to 220 meters. It consists of 30 turns on the same size tube as the coil No. 3.

Q. 2. Can this receiver be used for broadcast reception?

A. 2. For receiving broadcast signals it will be necessary to change the values so that coil No. 2 has 12 turns; coil No. 3, 20 turns; coil No. 5, 22 turns. The value of coil No. 4 may be determined by experiment. The variable condenser will have to be of .0005 mfd. capacity.

(*Continued on page* 125)



Low losses and a minimum wave-length of 65 meters are the features of this set. It is primarily designed for the reception of telegraphic code signals.

Complete List of Broadcast Stations Revised to May 1st

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
KDKA	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	326
KDPM	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio	270
KDPT	Southern Electric Co.,	San Diego, Cal.	244
KDYL	Newhouse Hotel,	Salt Lake City, Utah	360
KDYM	Savoy Theater,	San Diego, Cal.	280
KDYQ	Oregon Institute of Technology,	Portland, Ore.	360
KDYW	Smith Hughes & Co.,	Phoenix, Ariz.	360
KDYX	Star Bulletin,	Honolulu, Hawaii	360
KDZB	Frank E. Siefert,	Bakersfield, Cal.	240
KDZE	Rhodes Co.,	Seattle, Wash.	270
KDZF	Automobile Club of Southern California,	Los Angeles, Cal.	278
KDZI	Electric Supply Co.,	Wenatchee, Wash.	360
KDZQ	Nichols Academy of Dancing,	Denver, Colo.	360
KDZR	Bellingham Publishing Co.,	Bellingham, Wash.	261
KFAD	McArthur Bros. Mercantile Co.,	Phoenix, Ariz.	360
KFAE	State College of Washington,	Pullman, Wash.	330
KFAF	Western Radio Corp.,	Denver, Colo.	360
KFAJ	University of Colorado,	Boulder, Colo.	360
KFAN	The Electric Shop,	Moscow, Idaho	360
KFAR	Studio Lighting Service Co.,	Hollywood, Cal.	280
KFAU	Boise High School,	Boise, Idaho	270
KFAW	The Radio Den,	Santa Ana, Cal.	280
KFAY	Virgin's Radio Service,	Medford, Ore.	283
KFBB	F. A. Buttrey & Co.,	Havre, Mont.	360
KFBC	W. K. Azvill, 5038 Cliff Pl.,	San Diego, Cal.	278
KFBE	Reuben H. Horn,	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	242
KFBG	First Presbyterian Church,	Tacoma, Wash.	360
KFBK	Kimball-Upson Co.,	Sacramento, Cal.	283
KFBL	Leese Bros.,	Everett, Wash.	224
KFBS	Trinidad Gas & Electric Supply Co. and The Chronicle News,	Trinidad, Colo.	360
KFBU	The Cathedral,	Laramie, Wyo.	283
KFCB	Nielsen Radio Supply Co.,	Phoenix, Ariz.	238
KFCF	Frank A. Moore, 707 Baker Bldg.,	Walla Walla, Wash.	360
KFCH	Electric Service Station, Inc.,	Billings, Mont.	360
KFCM	Richmond Radio Shop,	Richmond, Cal.	360
KFCP	Ralph W. Flygare, 2421 Jefferson Ave.,	Ogden, Utah	360
KFCV	Fred Mahaffey, Jr.,	Houston, Texas.	360
KFCY	Western Union College,	Le Mars, Iowa	252
KFCZ	Omaha Central High School,	Omaha, Neb.	258
KFDA	Adler's Music Store,	Baker, Ore.	360
KFDD	St. Michaels Cathedral,	Boise, Idaho	252
KFDH	University of Arizona,	Tucson, Ariz.	268
KFDJ	Oregon Agricultural College,	Corvallis, Ore.	360
KFDO	H. Everett Cutting, 420 W. Koch St.,	Bozeman, Mont.	248
KFDR	Bullock's Hardware & Sporting Goods,	York, Neb.	360
KFDV	Gilbrech & Stinson,	Fayetteville, Ark.	360
KFDX	First Baptist Church,	Shreveport, La.	360
KFDY	South Dakota State College,	Brookings, S. D.	360
KFDZ	Harry Q. Iverson, 2510 Thomas Ave. S.,	Minneapolis, Minn.	231
KFEC	Meier & Frank Co.,	Portland, Ore.	248
KFEJ	Guy Greason, 1724 S. Jay St.,	Tacoma, Wash.	360
KFEL	Winner Radio Corp., 1435 Welton St.,	Denver, Colo.	360
KFEQ	J. L. Scroggin,	Oak, Neb.	360
KFER	Auto Electric Service Co.,	Fort Dodge, Iowa	231
KFEV	Felix Thompson Radio Shop,	Casper, Wyo.	263
KFEK	Augsburg Seminary,	Minneapolis, Minn.	261
KFEY	Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.,	Kellogg, Idaho.	360
KFEZ	American Society of Mechanical Engineers, St. Louis,	Mo.	360
KFFB	Jenkins Furniture Co.,	Boise, Idaho	240
KFFE	Eastern Oregon Radio Co.,	Pendleton, Ore.	360
KFFO	E. H. Smith,	Hillsboro, Ore.	229
KFFP	First Baptist Church,	Moberly, Mo.	266
KFFQ	Marksheffel Motor Co.,	Colorado Springs, Colo.	360
KFFR	Nevada State Journal,	Sparks, Nev.	226
KFFV	Graceland College,	Lamoni, Iowa	360
KFFX	McGraw Co.,	Omaha, Neb.	278
QFFY	Pincus & Murphy,	Alexandria, La.	275
KFFZ	Al. G. Barnes Amusement Co.,	Dallas, Texas (portable)	226
KFGC	Louisiana State University,	Baton Rouge, La.	254
KFGD	Chickasha Radio & Electric Co.,	Chickasha, Okla.	248
KFGH	Leland Stanford University,	Stanford University, Cal.	360
KFGL	Arlington Garage,	Arlington, Ore.	234
KFGQ	Crary Hardware Co.,	Boone, Iowa	226
KFGB	Heidbreder Radio Supply Co.,	Utica, Neb.	224
KFGX	First Presbyterian Church,	Orange, Texas	250
KFGZ	Emmanuel Missionary College,	Berrien Springs, Mich.	268
KFHA	Western State College of Colorado,	Gunnison, Colo.	252
KFHB	Rialto Theater,	Hood River, Ore.	280
KFHD	Utz Radio & Electric Co.,	St. Joseph, Mo.	226
KFHF	Central Christian Church,	Shreveport, La.	266
KFHH	Ambrose A. McCue,	Neah Bay, Wash.	261

List of Radio Articles Appearing in the July, 1924 Issue of Science and Invention

Novel Cockaday Set By M. A. Luyre
A Combination Variometer and Variocoupler By Kenneth B. Murray
Portable Radio Receiving Sets
How to Build Radio Cabinets By William Butterfield
An Efficient Loud Speaker Horn By Horace Porter
Soldering in the Radio Laboratory By Edward F. Staver
A Three Circuit Coupler By C. B. Kramer, Sr.
Radio Questions and Answers
News of the Broadcast Stations
Photos and Description of Latest Radio Apparatus
Radio Wrinkles
Radio on Steamship Deutschland
Numerous other Radio Instruments and Hook-ups Illustrated Especially for the Layman

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
KFHJ	Fallon & Co.,	Santa Barbara, Cal.	360
KFHR	Star Electric & Radio Co.,	Seattle, Wash.	283
KFHS	Clifford J. Dow,	Lihue, Hawaii	275
KFHX	Robert W. Nelson, 407 E. First St.,	Hutchinson, Kan.	229
KFI	Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Tenth and Hope Sts.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	469
KFID	Ross Arbuckle's Garage,	Iola, Kan.	246
KFIF	Benson Polytechnic Institute,	Portland, Ore.	360
KFIL	Windisch Electric Farm Equipment Co.,	Louisburg, Kan.	234
KFIO	North Central High School,	Spokane, Wash.	252
KFIQ	Yakima Valley Radio Broadcasting Association,	Yakima, Wash.	242
KFIU	Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.,	Juneau, Alaska	226
KFIX	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,	Independence, Mo.	240
KFIZ	Daily Commonwealth and Oscar A. Huelsman,	Fondulac, Wis.	273
KFJB	Marshall Electric Co.,	Marshalltown, Iowa	248
KFJC	Seattle Post-Intelligencer,	Seattle, Wash.	270
KFJF	National Radio Manufacturing Co.,	Oklahoma City, Okla.	252
KFJI	Liberty Theater,	Astoria, Ore.	252
KFJK	Delano Radio & Electric Co.,	Bristow, Okla.	233
KFJL	Hardsacg Manufacturing Co.,	Ottumwa, Iowa	242
KFJM	University of North Dakota,	Grand Forks, N. D.	280
KFJQ	Electric Construction Co., Valley Radio Division,	Grand Forks, N. D.	280
KFJR	Ashley C. Dixon & Son,	Stevensville, Mont. (near)	258
KFJV	Thomas H. Warren,	Dexter, Iowa	224
KFJW	Le Grand Radio Co.,	Towanda, Kan.	226
KFJX	Iowa State Teachers College,	Cedar Falls, Iowa	229
KFJY	Tunwall Radio Co.,	Fort Dodge, Iowa	246
KFJZ	Texas National Guard, 112th Cavalry,	Fort Worth, Texas	254
KFKA	Colorado State Teachers College,	Greeley, Colo.	248
KFKB	Brinkley-Jones Hospital Association,	Milford, Kan.	286
KFKQ	Conway Radio Laboratories,	Conway, Ark.	224
KFKV	F. F. Gray, 3200 Richardson St.,	Butte, Mont.	283
KFKX	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,	Hastings, Neb.	341
KFKZ	Nassour Bros. Radio Co.,	Colorado Springs, Colo.	234
KFLA	Abner R. Wilson, 1321 W. Platinum St.,	Butte, Mont.	283
KFLB	Signal Electric Manufacturing Co.,	Menominee, Mich.	248
KFLD	Paul E. Greenlaw,	Franklinton, La.	234
KFLE	National Education Service,	Denver, Colo.	268
KFLH	Erickson Radio Co.,	Salt Lake City, Utah	261
KFLP	Everette M. Foster,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	240
KFLQ	Bizzell Radio Shop,	Little Rock, Ark.	261
KFLR	University of New Mexico,	Albuquerque, N. M.	254
KFLU	Rio Grande Radio Supply House,	San Benito, Texas	236
KFLV	A. T. Frykman, 1503 Fourth Ave.,	Rockford, Ill.	229
KFLW	Missoula Electric Supply Co.,	Missoula, Mont.	234
KFLX	George R. Clough, 1214 Fortieth St.,	Galveston, Texas	240
KFLY	Fargo Radio Supply Co.,	Fargo, N. D.	231
KFLZ	Atlantic Automobile Co.,	Atlantic, Iowa	273
KFMB	Christian Churches of Little Rock,	Little Rock, Ark.	254
KFMQ	University of Arkansas,	Fayetteville, Ark.	263
KFMR	Morningside College,	Sioux City, Iowa	261
KFMS	Freimuth Department Store,	Duluth, Minn.	275
KFMT	George W. Young, 2219 N. Bryant St.,	Minneapolis, Minn.	231
KFMU	Stevens Bros.,	San Marcos, Texas	240
KFMW	M. G. Sateren, 127 Blanche St.,	Houghton, Mich.	266
KFMX	Carleton College,	Northfield, Minn.	283
KFMY	Boy Scouts of America,	Long Beach, Cal.	229
KFMZ	Roswell Broadcasting Club,	Roswell, N. M.	250
KFNC	Alonzo Monk, Jr., First Methodist Church,	Corsicana, Texas	234
KFNF	Henry Field Seed Co.,	Shenandoah, Iowa	266
KFNG	Wooten's Radio Shop,	Coldwater, Miss.	254
KFNH	State Teachers College,	Springfield, Mo.	236
KFNJ	Warrensburg Electric Shop,	Warrensburg, Mo.	234
KFNL	Radio Broadcast Association,	Paso Robles, Cal.	240
KFNV	L. A. Drake,	Santa Rosa, Cal.	234
KFNX	Peabody Radio Service,	Peabody, Kan.	240
KFNY	Montana Phonograph Co.,	Helena, Mont.	261
KFNZ	Royal Radio Co.,	Burlingame, Cal.	231
KFOA	Rhodes Co.,	Seattle, Wash.	455
KFOB	Glenwood Technical Association, 920 Fifth Ave. N.,	Minneapolis, Minn.	224
KFOC	First Christian Church,	Whittier, Cal.	236
KFOD	The Radio Shop,	Wallace, Idaho	224
KFOF	Rohrer Electric Co.,	Marshfield, Ore.	240
KFOH	Radio Bungalow,	Portland, Ore.	283
KFOJ	Moberly High School Radio Club,	Moberly, Mo.	246
KFOL	Leslie M. Schafbuch,	Marengo, Iowa	234
KFON	Echophone Radio Shop,	Long Beach, Cal.	234
KFOO	Latter Day Saints University,	Salt Lake City, Utah	261
KFOP	Willson Construction Co.,	Dallas, Texas	268
KFOQ	Ora William Chancellor,	Galveston, Texas	240
KFOR	David City Tire & Electric Co.,	David City, Neb.	226
KFOT	College Hill Radio Club,	Wichita, Kan.	231
KFOU	Hommel Mfg. Co.,	Richmond, Cal.	254
KFOV	Davis Electrical Corp.,	Sioux City, Iowa	234
KFOX	Technical High School,	Omaha, Neb.	248
KFOY	Beacon Radio Service,	St. Paul, Minn.	226
KFOZ	Leon Hudson Real Estate Co.,	Fort Smith, Ark.	233
KFPB	Edwin J. Brown,	Seattle, Wash.	224
KFPG	Garretson & Dennis,	Los Angeles, Cal.	238
KFPH	Harold Chas. Mailander,	Salt Lake City, Utah	242

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Improved Radio Programs
—*this* summer!

Millions of homes will be enlivened by stirring sports, important news and gay music—via Radio

Plug in your headset or your *Table-Talker*. You're in the midst of a season of keenest enjoyment. More interesting programs than ever before—crammed with a diversity of vital events and artistic treats. And stronger sending and clearer reception to help you get the very *best* out of your set.

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Navy Type Headset **$ 8.00**
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In Canada . . . **7.00**

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The Presidential Campaign
is being waged right in your home. You can follow the important messages of all parties. You can be *part* of the stirring battle—not just an outsider wondering what is going on. You'll *know* the candidates—and their platforms. You will vote with keener interest—this year.

The Churches, Too,
are promising to be generous in the broadcasting of their services. Off in the woods—down at the shore—or right in the city when you cannot attend you may have the word and the inspiration of your particular faith.

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in broadcasting and receiving assure you a full quota of pleasure. Stronger sending stations—the telephonic connection of distant stations—broadcasting over a waveband rather than a single wave length. Sets of greater selectivity, improved tubes and circuits and loudspeakers. Lowered prices. All these will contribute to making this a real radio season!

All Brandes Products are sold under a money back guarantee by reliable dealers everywhere.

Brandes
The name to know in Radio

Matching Intermediate Wave Transformers for Super-Heterodynes

(*Continued from page* 51)

ally fall off as the potentiometer arm is moved, since a negative bias on the grid reduces the plate current of the vacuum tube. When the plate current is reduced to the safe limit of MA_2, the switch S_2 should be opened to place this instrument in the circuit. Adjustment of the potentiometer should then be continued until the reading of MA_2 is reduced practically to zero. The reading of the voltmeter V should then be noted, calling this reading V_1.

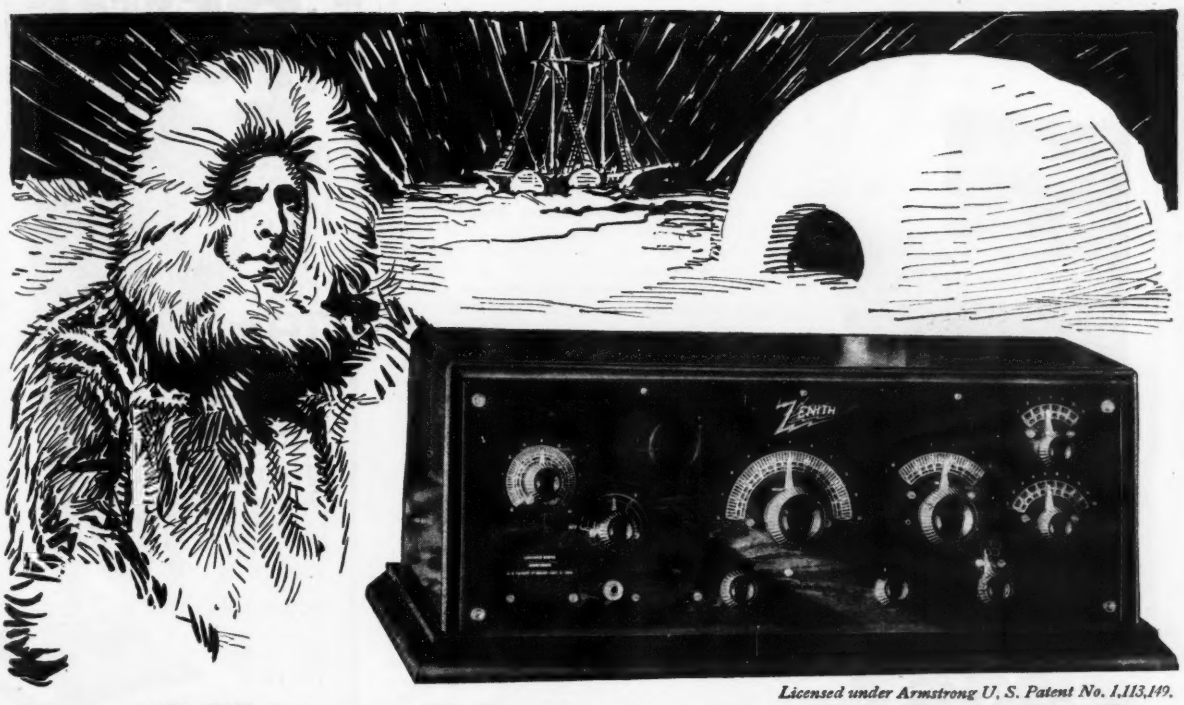
The adjustments already made should now be left as they are and the filament of the oscillator tube lighted to the point where oscillations begin. This will cause an oscillating potential to be impressed on the grid of tube T_1, and will cause an oscillation ripple to be impressed on the plate current to that tube. The transformer windings transfer this oscillation to tube T_2. This oscillating ripple in the grid circuit of tube T_2 is superimposed on the steady grid potential maintained by the battery B_P and the potentiometer P, as indicated in Fig. 3. It is now seen that the potential of the grid tube T_2 is not maintained at the point V_1 required to block the action of the tube, but rises above this value part of the time as at A, Fig. 3. This causes some plate current to again flow through the millammeters and a further adjustment of the potentiometer will now be needed to again reduce the plate current of tube T_2 to zero. The reading of the voltmeter V should now be noted, calling this reading V_2.

The quantity, V_1-V_2, is an indication of the amplification constant of the transformer under test at the frequency for which the oscillator was set. The amplification curve plotted from these determinations will have the general appearance of Fig. 4. By an inspection of this curve, the best frequency for use with this transformer will be learned. In Fig. 4, this optimum frequency is 9,600 meters, or 31,300 cycles per second.

The amplification curves for the other transformers to be used in the set should now be plotted in the same way. It will usually be found that, even with transformers made to the same specifications, the peaks will not occur at exactly the same frequency. The different transformers may often be made to peak at the same frequency by removing or adding turns to both the primary and secondary windings. This adjustment should be made by trial, adding or removing turns until the desired peak is obtained.

The results secured by this test are sufficiently close to secure a high efficiency in the selection of a set of matched transformers. The increased efficiency in reception will more than pay for the efforts required for testing and matching the transformers. Many manufacturers are now offering sets of matched transformers which have been matched by a method very similar to that described.

The test outlined may be improved by placing a buzzer in the grid circuit of the oscillator and using a headset in connection with an audibility meter to replace the milliammeters. The modulated continuous waves from the oscillator will cause the sound of the buzzer to be heard in the headset. The audibility meter should then be adjusted so that the sound is reduced to the proper standard. The data so obtained will permit the optimum frequency for the transformer under test to be more closely determined, thus improving the efficiency of the test.



Licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149.

MacMillan Listens to Honolulu and New Zealand "Tunes In" California

Using ZENITH TRADE MARK Long-Distance Radio

From a little ice-bound schooner—eleven degrees from the North Pole—comes this message:

"Am very thankful that Arctic Exploring Ship Bowdoin is equipped with complete Zenith radio apparatus. Here at top of world, in darkness of great Arctic night, we have already listened to stations practically all over United States, from Europe, and even from far away Honolulu. Zenith has united the ends of the earth."

—"MacMillan"

Again, from far-off New Zealand comes a report of radio reception even more startling:

"It may interest you to know that the writer last evening landed KGO, Oakland, California, between 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. Heard his call four or five times distinctly, and jazz music. The music was not as clear as the voice, but one could pick up the tune all right. As San Francisco is ***6,300 miles from New Plymouth,*** and only one tube was used, we think this is a very fair performance."

—(signed) H. Charles Collier.

The sets used by Captain MacMillan and Mr. Collier are earlier models—since improved by the addition of ***a third stage of audio frequency.*** These new models, described at the right, represent an achievement in radio construction not duplicated in any other set on the market. A demonstration will convince you.

Write today for full particulars and name of nearest dealer.

Zenith Radio Corporation

McCORMICK BUILDING, CHICAGO

Model 3R The new Zenith 3R "Long-Distance" Receiver-Amplifier combines a specially designed distortionless three-stage amplifier with the new and different Zenith three-circuit regenerative tuner.

Fine vernier adjustments—in connection with the unique Zenith aperiodic or non-resonant "selector" primary circuit—make possible extreme selectivity.

The new Zenith 3R has broken all records, even those set by its famous predecessors of the Zenith line. Under favorable conditions, satisfactory reception over distances of 2,000 to 3,000 miles, and over, is often accomplished in full volume, using ***any ordinary loud-speaker.*** The Model 3R is compact, graceful in line, and built in a highly finished mahogany cabinet..... $160

Model 4R The new Zenith 4R "Long-Distance" Receiver-Amplifier comprises a complete three-circuit regenerative receiver of the feed-back type. It employs the new Zenith regenerative circuit in combination with an ***audion detector*** and ***three-stage*** audio-frequency amplifier, all in one cabinet.

Because of the unique Zenith "selector," unusual selectivity is accomplished without complication of adjustment.

The Zenith 4R may be connected directly to any loud-speaker ***without*** the use of other amplification for full phonograph volume, and reception may be accomplished over distances of more than 2,000 miles..... $85

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION,
Dept 1-P 328 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:
Please send me illustrated literature on Zenith Radio.

Name.....

Address.....

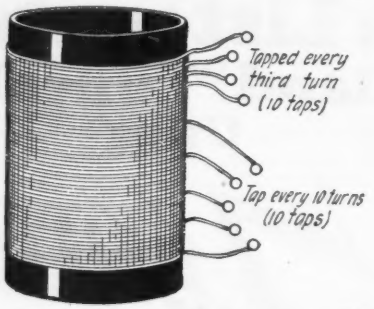
A Local U.T. Transmitter

(*Continued from page* 48)

finally decided to incorporate a microphone circuit in the transmitter in view of the fact that, unfortunately, many amateurs prefer to communicate over short distances by voice. I say unfortunately because, in the opinion of the writer, if the amateur would discontinue, to a large extent, the practice of using telephony for his communication purposes, he would be much better off. It does not require any particular skill to talk over a radio telephone, but it does take application and perseverance to communicate by means of the telegraphic codes. However, it appears that the amateur must have provision for telephonic communication, therefore it has been incorporated in the small transmitter described herewith.

THE CIRCUIT

Consideration of available circuits disclosed the fact that for ease of operation and adjustment, and general all-round satisfactory results, the Colpitts circuit was probably the most desirable. It was decided to modulate with the buzzer in the ground lead and use an absorption loop for voice modulation. Accordingly, it was found that the panel face should contain two inductance switches of 10 points each, a jack for the microphone, rheostat for the tube, the radiation ammeter and the buzzer, with the neces-



Details of the inductance for the low power C.W. transmitter.

sary binding posts. The layout of the panel face is clearly indicated in the accompanying photo. A panel of 6 x 12 inches was found ample.

The panel is attached to a rigid base board by means of two small brass angles. A cabinet may be easily constructed, as indicated, to fit snugly over the base. A radio frequency ammeter was used for the current indicating device, such meter being convenient. Obviously any make of equipment may be used throughout. Small mica receiving condensers were found entirely satisfactory for the grid and antenna circuits, and no difficulty was experienced from breakdowns, even at potentials of 300 volts. The inductance must be carefully constructed and well made, for it is here that much loss is liable to occur if careless construction is adopted. About 55 turns of No. 16 double cotton covered magnet wire is about right for transmission on the average amateur antenna on wave-lengths within the allotted band of from 176 to 200 meters. A three-inch form is used, preferably of formica, bakelite, radicon, micarta or a similar insulating substance. A neater job will result if the form is threaded to the wire, but this may be eliminated if care is used in winding. Taps to provide for adjustment of the radiated wave are taken every third turn from one end of the inductance, while the grid coil is adjustable in steps of one turn at a time from the opposite end. The coil may be secured in any favorable position on the rear

Announcing:—

A new Magnavox that will broadcast satisfaction *to the* radio world

Here's big news "on the air"

The supreme achievement of Magnavox engineers represented in a reproducer of truly *exquisite* tone quality.

THE efficiency, the appearance and the price of this new instrument clearly reflect the research and production facilities of The Magnavox Company, largest builders of radio reproducing equipment in the world.

Its exquisite tone quality results from a further perfecting of the Magnavox semi-dynamic operating principle—magnetically balanced armature, improved diaphragm and extremely high resistance winding.

Beautifully finished in dark enamel with gold high lighting, the graceful appearance of M4 suggests its use in the most dignified surroundings.

The amazingly low price of this Magnavox Reproducer establishes an absolutely new standard of value in the radio industry.

M 4

$25.00

Requires no Battery

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MAGNAVOX

The Reproducer Supreme

of the panel to provide short leads to the switch points. The writer mounted his inductance directly over the wave-length switch points; this results in very short leads for both controls.

It is often desirable, for various reasons, to light the filament of the vacuum tube with alternating current. In this event, the filament supply transformer may be mounted between the inductance and socket, there being ample room provided. Or this space may be used for suitable choke coils and filter condensers. The writer purposely left this space for the addition of another tube at a later date, should this be found desirable.

A good power rheostat of about two amperes carrying capacity should be provided as well as a standard socket of reliable make. A radio frequency choke coil should be inserted in the positive high voltage lead, and may consist of a 200-turn honeycomb coil or a hand-wound inductance of similar characteristics.

The assembly and wiring of such a transmitter is by no means difficult, being simpler in construction than the majority of broadcast receivers. The wiring should be of at least the same size wire as that used in the inductance, although No. 14 bus wire, covered with "spaghetti" tubing is preferable. All joints should be carefully soldered, and superfluous soldering acid or paste wiped away.

TUNING

In connecting the transmitter for operation, the tube should be lighted with the high voltage leads disconnected to be sure there has been no error made in wiring. The high voltage may then be connected and the set tuned. This is accomplished by turning up the filament to the point of normal operation and setting the wave-length switch on some arbitrary point. The grid switch is then varied until the greatest radiation is shown. A reading is then taken with a reliable wavemeter and the wave-length switch adjusted to the proper tap. A readjustment of the grid switch will then be necessary for maximum radiation. The plate of the tube should at no time become brighter than a dull cherry red.

At 180 meters, using a standard five-watt tube and 300 volts of plate potential, the writer obtained seven-tenths of an ampere radiation and worked close to 200 miles with the buzzer system. The telephony connection gave an antenna current of .4 ampere and the voice was reported good at a distance of 18 miles. A radiation ammeter, with a scale reading 0 to 1, is ample, and a normal antenna current of from .4 to .8 ampere should be obtained. This will fall slightly when modulating, which is an indication of normal functioning.

The writer firmly believes that if more amateur stations would adopt a low power transmitter, such as the one described here, and use it for all communication where it would serve, his feud with the broadcast listening public would soon dwindle and more amicable relations would be established. Try it!

The Loop Antenna

(*Continued from page* 40)

when they are wound just as closely to each other as possible. In order to get the maximum number of turns for a given inductance, which is what our loop requires, the turns should be wound just as far apart as possible. It is found that this spacing is best accomplished by winding the loop on a frame which has the form of a vertical cylinder. The wire goes up one side of the cylinder across the top and down the other side and across the bottom, and the turns are spaced around the circumference of the cylinder so that the complete winding covers an arc of about 120 degrees on each side of the cylinder.

Informative and money-saving booklets on radio batteries sent free on request. If you have any questions regarding radio batteries, write to G. C. Furness, Manager, Radio Division, National Carbon Company, Inc., 122 Thompson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Every radio user should have these books

THEY contain battery facts that it is important for you to know. They are *not* catalogs, *not* advertising pamphlets, but each one tells the story of one kind of battery, what it is, what it does, how to connect it, how to get the most satisfaction and service out of it.

Do you know why a "B" Battery is necessary? Do you know how much "B" Battery current your tubes use? Do you know what a "C" Battery can do for you? All these things and many more are told in these informative booklets. Many of these facts you can secure elsewhere only by digging through several different works on radio engineering. These booklets present battery facts, in plain language, with a few simple diagrams.

These pocket-size pamphlets cost you nothing. They are sent free on request, part of our service to the radio user. Whether you use Eveready Radio Batteries or not, these booklets will interest you, assist you, answer your questions.

To take the mystery out of radio batteries, read these four booklets. Write for them to-day. Remember, they are FREE.

EVEREADY HOUR GLASS

When you wonder what that station is, turn to this list of Class B broadcasters and their schedules of transmission without waiting to hear the call letters. You can pick the station from its wave-length and the time at which you hear it. Sent FREE.

Eveready Radio Batteries are manufactured and guaranteed by

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC., New York—San Francisco

Headquarters for Radio Battery Information

Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

LOST AND FOUND BY RADIO

Many persons annually drop from urban centers, and frantic and sorrowful relatives and friends in their desire to find them have had to depend entirely on the police and the newspapers.

Now radio has been brought into use for their service by the Meier and Frank Co., a large department store of Portland, Oregon, which recently inaugurated a lost and found service to aid in locating lost articles and getting in touch with missing persons.

All that is necessary is to write KFEC, Meier and Frank Co., printing the names legibly and always being sure to give such essential information as will serve to identify the missing person or the article wanted. The service is free.

A Tube Protector

(*Continued from page* 57)

tubes? If not, you always have this pleasure in store unless some precaution is taken to prevent such an occurrence. By using the device described here, you can always tell if the "B" battery circuit is mixed with the "A." An old burned out tube is obtained, and the glass and elements are removed and the base is thoroughly cleaned. The prongs of the tube are heated by a soldering iron or a blow-torch until the solder melts. Then the wires are withdrawn. A small porcelain socket designed for flashlight bulbs is obtained and wires are soldered to the contacts. These wires are run through the filament tube prongs and soldered so that the top of the flashlight socket is level with the top of the tube base. Melted sealing wax should be poured in the tube base until it is level with the top of the tube socket, and when it has hardened, the small socket will be firmly fixed. A flashlight bulb of the desired voltage to correspond with the voltage of the tube can be screwed in this test socket and the device inserted in the regular tube socket before the tube. If the "B" battery has been accidentally connected to the "A" battery leads, the flashlight bulb will go out, thereby serving as a danger signal. When one flashlight bulb is burned out, a new one can be screwed in, and the tester is ready for service again.

Contributed by John J. Strayer.

RE-BROADCASTING RADIO RECORDED BROADCAST RECORDS

Station WGN has succeeded in broadcasting phonograph records of its opening program, which were recorded in New York, and they were sufficiently clear to make it possible to re-record the disks.

When WGN went on the air with its inaugural program Saturday night, March 29, Mr. Frank Hoyt, inventor of a new method of recording broadcast reception, tuned in at his laboratories in New York and recorded his reception of the program on aluminum disks. He succeeded in recording all of the program, which continued from 6 p. m. Saturday evening to 6 a. m. Sunday morning.

A part of these records were brought to Chicago by him and under his supervision were re-broadcast Thursday morning, April 10, as a part of the regular program for Dr. Donald B. McMillan, using, as always in the McMillan programs, the experimental call letters 9XN.

Arrangements were made for a recording of this broadcast of a previous recording, and both in Chicago and New York the broadcasts were received with sufficient clarity and volume to be recorded again, together with announcements about the experiment.

Correspondence from Readers

(*Continued from page* 58)

I noticed, and I fancy that all others have found the same thing, that static usually starts shortly after sundown and continues until about 2 A.M.; it then ceases. I was on a voyage to Los Angeles from New York and on the Pacific Coast the sea was smooth and the horizon very clear of clouds. A cloud overhead was floating about 3,000 feet up. As the sun went below the western horizon, it threw a clear-cut shadow on this cloud, and as it did so, the cloud, which was now being chilled by the night air, began to shrink visibly—the static starting instantly, from a dead silence. I saw then what was taking place and why static starts up shortly after sundown. It was clear to me also why the sunset and sunrise lines affect receiving and sending. As soon as the shadow of the earth falls on the cloud overhead, it is chilled and starts at once to shrink. The electricity it contains has no alternative, but to get back to earth. This it does, causing tiny flashes of electricity—so tiny that the miniature waves caused by their passage are only audible in a radio set. It is evident that only those waves that touch the antenna are heard at all. This condition continues as long as the cloud continues to shrink, which is generally about 2 A.M. Then the sunrise line begins to warm up the eastern horizon and the clouds start silently to expand, and static ceases as the day begins.

Cold air currents will, of course, start cloud shrinkage in the daytime, but the principle is the same. Cloud shrinkage causes what we call static, and when I say cloud shrinkage, I include humidity shrinkage also.

I find that at sea static is apparently not directional—it shoots straight downward. On shore, however, there are places on the earth's surface more attractive than others. It is, therefore, natural that the tiny flashes of lightning called static by radio listeners are deflected diagonally towards this sensitive spot. In the winter, conditions are as poor for static as they are for lightning, which is all that static is anyhow. Cold air has pretty well squeezed out the electricity from the clouds—they have shrunk to a standstill.

The Gulf of Mexico has a bad name for static, but it is only owing to the fact that the sea is about 84 degrees F. and the humidity is enormous. Cold winds from the north, called Northers, chill and shrink this mass of vapor, precipitating its electrical contents to the sea below. The hotter a cloud is, the more it will shrink when chilled, and the more it shrinks, the less electricity it contains, and the precipitation to the earth is consequently greater, causing more of a rumpus.

In very dry climates, like in California, there is very little static. I notice that during very heavy tropical rains, there are not as many static noises as one would expect. The electricity is coming down in the rain drops and does it silently.

HUGH L. MASON.
Master S.S. *James McGee*, S. O. Co.

HAWAII—U. S. A.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

I would appreciate it very much if you would broadcast through RADIO NEWS a word or two about Hawaii. There seems to be a general idea through the East that Hawaii is some kind of a foreign country.

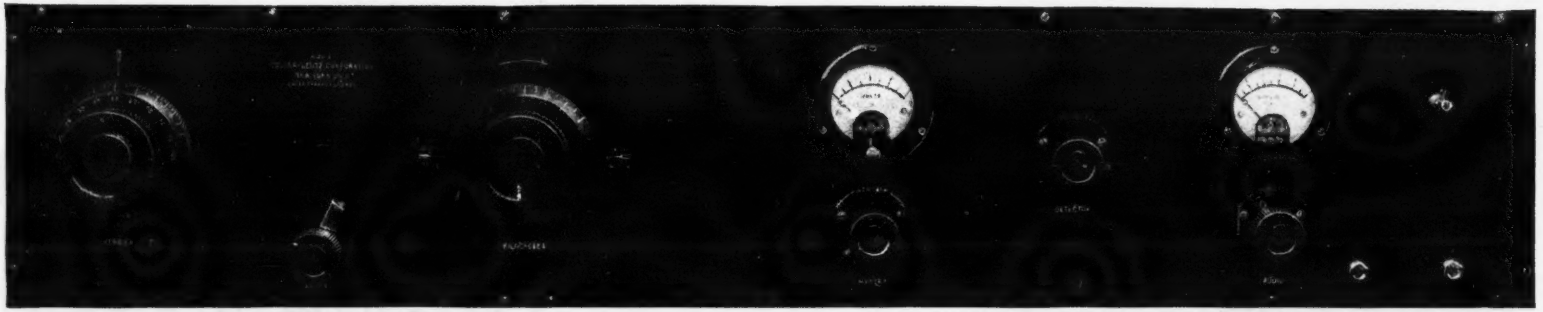
Frequently people whom I know have sent to some of the Eastern cities for articles to be sent by parcel post C.O.D. as per the ads. in RADIO NEWS and electrical magazines, and invariably, after waiting a month or more, get a

"GOLDEN-LEUTZ"

"SUPER-PLIODYNE 9"

GOLDEN-LEUTZ SUPER PLIODYNE-9 TRADE MARK REG.

"The Perfect Broadcast Receiver"



Size 40 x 8 x 8 **Weight 65 Lbs.**

MANUFACTURED UNDER FARRAND LICENSE

A New Broadcast Receiver having 6 Stages of Tuned Neutralized Radio Frequency Amplification, Detector and 2 Stages of Audio Frequency Amplification

BUILT FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT THE BEST

Complete Illustrated Catalog and Instruction Book mailed upon receipt of 25c

GOLDEN-LEUTZ CORPORATION

476 BROADWAY **NEW YORK CITY**

reply saying, "We do not send C.O.D. to foreign countries" or "We do no export business" or "No business done outside the U. S. A."

Kindly advise them that Hawaii is just as much a part of the U. S. A. as the Battery or Brooklyn Bridge, and they could see by the stamps and post marks on the letters that it came from a territory of the U. S. A.

Only a few months ago I sent to a well-known Brooklyn firm making a line of radio goods, asking for one of their catalogs. I received it O.K. in the course of time, and in about two weeks received another one, including numerous folders, all printed in Spanish. Evidently they are under the impression this is a Spanish country.

HOMER D. JAGGERS,
Kahuku, Oahu, T. H.

FROM A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT ANGLE

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Having held out for a long, long time, an impulse finally forces me to gum up (with your kind permission) one of your columns, incidentally writing my first letter to any magazine.

My subject is the cry of the "Cost of Broadcasting," the last straw being a letter in the April issue where Mr. A. B. Curtiss says:

"We take too much for granted . . . . never stop to think . . . . cost real money," etc., etc., until I felt sick reading it. Have people ever stopped to think that all broadcasting is advertising—direct or indirect? That by broadcasting they *created the demand for radio receivers*, that the listener did not create a demand for *broadcasting?* That the Ham was very well satisfied to listen to sigs. and to send them out until radio corporations saw a big clean-up possible? Suppose we refuse to help support the broadcast stations; does any thinking person believe for one second that the big stations will be abandoned? I do not. Can we think that the people who are making millions of dollars worth of radio goods will let their market go, when by supporting their stations they keep up the market? I do not think so.

Therefore, in my opinion it is up to them to maintain these stations, good ones, too, and pay the artists out of their own profits, and keep still about it. They reap all of the material benefit, and the artists, of course, are entitled to payment for their services. The listener-in pays his share when he buys his set or the material for the construction of it, and, to my way of thinking as a mechanic, makes his contribution right there.

The above is without prejudice, and if I seem to be too forceful, hereby offer an apology in advance, as my intention is not to offend. I write, as someone has said, "from the heart."

H. MORTIMER,
Outlook, Sask., Can.

LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

I have been a regular reader of your most estimable publication for over a year. I was impelled to buy it for the first time purely by chance. Having been something of a newspaper man of past experience I picked up a copy on a newsstand, curious to note its make-up more than anything else. We old-timers have that failing, you know. I liked it so well that I bought it to take home to note the changes that had taken place since I had left the game. It satisfied me so well that I read it. I liked it so well I felt obligated to read at least the things the editor had to say. This matter had to do with the occasionally well written items the editor sees fit to send out to beginners in radio. In short, I swallowed the hook, line

"Simply Divine"—*Tamaki Miura*

THE golden witchery of Tamaki Miura's internationally famous art finds ideal counterpart in the marvelous purity and tone quality of Erla Duo-Reflex reception.

"Never have I heard anything so beautiful," concludes the eulogy of the Japanese nightingale upon the supreme flawlessness of Erla reproduction. "The tone is simply divine, so pure, so perfectly natural."

Foremost musical authorities of all nations acclaim the exquisitely true, rich tone exclusive to Erla receivers as the ultimate in radio achievement.

Responsible for this unique excellence are Erla radio and audio transformers, synchronizing perfectly received and reflexed radio, as well as rectified radio and reflexed audio currents, in their simultaneous passage through amplifying tubes, with consequent unprecedented elimination of distortion.

You, too, can enjoy outstanding Erla superiority, at minimum effort and cost. Complete Erla parts, for sale by leading dealers, are assembled into the most modern and efficient of receivers in a few hours' time. Easily understood blueprints guide every step.

Ask your dealer; or write, giving your dealer's name.

Electrical Research Laboratories, Dept. C, Chicago

ERLA

Unequaled ease and accuracy of tuning is gained through Erla Selectoformer. Distant stations are separated from local blasting at will. $5

Erla Push-Pull transformers embody numerous scientific advantages over other types. For details, consult Erla Bulletin No. 22. Pair, $10

Superior accuracy of Erla tested capacity condensers is invaluable for securing utmost efficiency from any receiving unit. 30c to 75c.

Supreme sensitiveness and amplifying power of Erla reflex transformers is the secret of unmatched Erla range and volume. List, $5

None but Erla transformers are encased in costly, one-piece, drawn steel housing, completely eliminating magnetic interaction. List, $5

Indispensable to range and stability in reflex design, Erla fixed crystals create equal improvement in crystal circuits of all types. $1 ea.

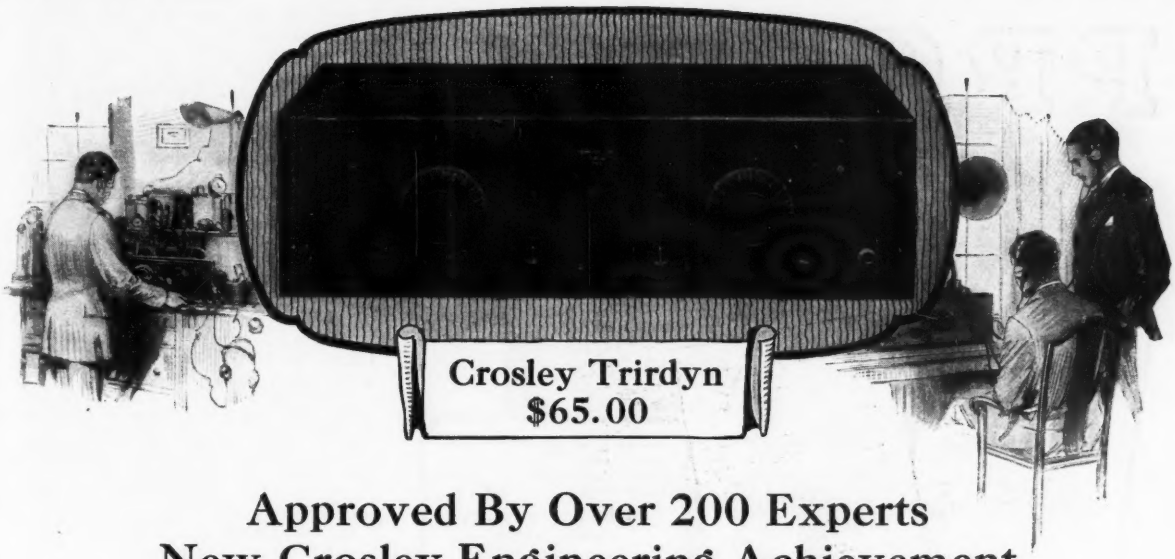
and sinker, and probably would have bitten off half the mythical pole as well, had it been possible.

Since then, it has been a crystal, single circuit (gol dern 'em), single-tube super, three circuit Armstrong, reflex, inverse duplex, two-tube super, various additions of radio frequency and what not. Now it's a Neutrodyne, and if the Lord is willing and lets me live long enough to raise the tariff for a Super-Het, I will have one this fall. For all of which you are responsible. It has cost much more than good reason would dictate, viewed from my financial platform, but, Sweet William, I have been happy; almost as happy and just as busy as a one-eyed kid at a three-ringed circus. You have made me spend a lot of money, but you have also given me many pleasant moments, not to mention those enjoyed by an 83-year-old grandma, who, convalescing from a broken hip, can listen in as often as she pleases and who goes to church regularly now without leaving the house. The other night she listened in to a three-hour concert from WTAM. It was composed almost entirely of old-time songs, songs she knew in early childhood. Right then and there every nickel I had spent previously paid super-dividends. She talked of that for three days, I don't know of anything anybody ever enjoyed quite as much as that experience. And our pleasure came through her enjoyment of the concert. So you see, in interesting me you have done a lot of good to this household. More power to your typewriter.

I read the article from the pen of the West Virginia contributor to your magazine, in the last copy. I echo every sentiment he propounds. We are all remiss in letting the stations know just how much good we get from what they send. On a money basis I could never have paid for one-tenth the good or pleasure I have had from every single station I have ever listened to. To me the end of a perfect day comes with the signing off to go to bed. I have no criticisms to offer. None but thanks for each and every one of them. If I feel that COW takes too long to make his announcements identifying his station, I have the privilege of either tuning in someone else or patiently waiting for him to tell me who he is, never forgetting that I am getting all of this for nothing. Some are not as good as others, of course, but my objections do not necessarily coincide. Perhaps I am not a judge of that form of entertainment. Who knows? The variety, however, is such, that everybody should be satisfied, or can be if they care to meet the question fairly. Whenever I read of someone, or hear someone razzing a station or performer, it strikes me that someone is looking a gift-horse in the mouth.

As for myself, I can say I have no kick coming. I have had lots of fun and real downright pleasure through my radio experience. I wouldn't take much money for my little range of equipment if no other could be had. My year's collection of RADIO NEWS numbers occupy the same monetary status. I have nothing material to offer the stations except when they need it, if that time comes, but my thanks for every angle of the broadcasting field are profound. And help yourself to a generous portion of the same.

The amateur is a pretty decent fellow, I find, after a year's association with him. My experience has been that more interference has been caused by commercial stations and whistling single circuit and double circuit stations than by the fellow who dents the atmosphere with a 10-ton crusher. I am surrounded by a herd of them, but only one has ever been guilty of busting the implied law. He plays some nasty tricks, such as holding down his key and fussing with his set in the neutral hours. A little conversation with the gentleman changed that, especially when notified that he wasn't a licensed sender. So beyond that I have found them a mighty fine set of fellows, who are ever



Approved By Over 200 Experts
New Crosley Engineering Achievement

A three tube set with five tube efficiency—the greatest selectivity with the minimum effort—positive calibration to any wave length between 200 and 600 meters. These are only a few of the many advantages offered in the remarkable new Crosley Trirdyn Radio Receiver.

It was only after a year of constant experimenting, that our engineering department perfected this exceptional receiver. Thorough tests proved to us that it would out-perform any receiver ever before produced. But we were not satisfied with our own opinion. So we shipped out 200 of these sets to experts in every part of the United States. Their criticisms are one and the same—"tried out your new Trirdyn Receiver Saturday night and logged 13 stations, among them Cuba, New York and Omaha, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The set was very selective. During the time this test was on local station KSD was operating and we went through them without any difficulty or interference whatever. The range of the local station was not more than three points variation in the dial setting."

"Tried one of these sets out and obtained wonderful results. Were able to log all stations which we heard very successfully. This set should go over big." "The set has wonderful volume and is selective"—etc.

This new Crosley triumph is called the Trirdyn because of its original combination of the three "R's"—Radio frequency amplification, Regeneration and Reflex. The first tube incorporates non-oscillating, non-radiating tuned radio frequency amplification; the second tube, a regenerative detector is reflexed back on the first tube for one stage of audio frequency amplification. Then it has a third tube which acts as a straight audio frequency amplifier. It uses the ultra selective aperiodic antenna circuit and external selector coil, which adds to its wonderful selectivity.

The Crosley Trirdyn in range, volume and selectivity is the equal of any five tube receiver on the market. Greater volume will of course, be obtained through the use of storage battery tubes, but it will function well with any type and can be used with either indoor or outdoor antenna.

The opinions of many experts have convinced us that the Trirdyn is the best receiver ever offered the public regardless of price.

Practically every radio dealer can furnish you Crosley Radio Sets including not only the Trirdyn, but the Model 51, a two tube set for only $18.50; the Model V, a single tube receiver at $16.00; the Model VI at $24.00; the Super VI at $29.00; the Model X-J at $55.00 and the Super X-J at $65.00.

All Crosley regenerative sets are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149

CROSLEY
Better-Cost Less Radio Products

Crosley Builds More Radio Receiving Sets than any other Manufacturer in the World.

SEE THIS NEW WONDER AT YOUR DEALERS

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION

POWEL CROSLEY, Jr., *President*

Formerly The Precision Equipment Company and Crosley Manufacturing Company

722 ALFRED STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

ready to help out when trouble knocks on the panel door. And they know a lot about your troubles when your set gets to fussing. One of them heard my regenerative set whistling louder than the ten o'clock local. His method of taking up the question with me and bringing about proper results has led me to believe that as an amateur operator that young man makes a first-class diplomat. He was 17 and I am old enough to be his grandad. Still, he showed me how to tune it right, and shades of Major Armstrong the little stunt he did with my one-tube set, and one stage of anemic amplification, was to tune in PWX and 6KW; Here Comes Brinkley, Montreal and divers other DX points. Since then I have had the same kind of luck, much to the comfort of my filament batteries and tubes. Yea verily, that kid was up to something I see where I am going to have some fun this fall with that kid and the prospective super I hope to build.

Altogether, I feel I owe the radio fraternity quite a bit. Much pleasure has been mine, also my family. We look for the evening concerts with the pleasure that comes to a kid who knows the next day will be Saturday and there will be no ashes to carry out. It is one round of pleasure, with just as much fun building the sets. Perhaps the A. T. & T. is assuming a monopolistic attitude. Also they furnish a fine variety of entertainment. We can't forget that. That capable gent by the name of Hoover will, no doubt, find some way to curb that tendency, but let us hope it won't interfere with the excellent programs their chain of stations broadcast. As for the Authors, Composers and What Not Association, there must be a hinge loose somewhere in their collective mental organism. Since radio hit my menage, I *have bought more records and sheet music in one year than in any other five.* If they won't believe me, I agree to play the finest collection of recent records and sheet music any one owns who is working on a budget as close to the handle as mine.

ARTHUR J. HINRICHS.
Akron, Ohio.

WHO CAN HELP?

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

Although but 15 years of age, I have taken a very great interest in radio for some time. I began before the war—a bad time, to be sure. My interest was aroused by a ham who lived nearby. The purpose of this letter is to try and find an obliging amateur who will give me some inside dope on amateur life. I have every expectation of becoming a ham some day, but, living in a rural district as I do, and there being no OM's near me to my knowledge, I am unable to obtain the information I seek. When it comes to the code, I can send at fair speed, but cannot receive because every time I have attempted to get code practice from some station I have heard "DINNER." Grub is O.K. at the right time!

I have been reading, with interest, the "Correspondence From Readers" section of your magazine, and have found particular interest in the letters of Mr. Aldeman, and the answers—they took the bun.

MORTON BARTLETT.
Norwell, Mass.

FACTS ON SPARK INTERFERENCE

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

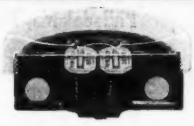
I have been a constant reader of your magazine for several years, and so far have never taken up any appreciable space in your columns, so I would like to assert my opinion on one or two things through this medium.

I have read a great many articles in the radio magazines, and particularly in RADIO NEWS, written evidently by imaginative BCL's who thought they had a case against the commercial spark stations because they

Get a "close up" of the radio stage with Murdock Radio Phones

HEADPHONES are your ticket to the Theatre of the Air. If you make a poor selection, you'll find yourself in the rear row of the balcony, straining to catch the fun on the radio stage. Voices and music sound "over the hill and far away."

Plug in a pair of Murdock Radio Phones—and note the difference. It's just like being in fifth row center. High and low notes, loud and soft tones—come in round, mellow and true.



Built, not assembled

Murdocks are made in a single unit, of superior moulded insulation. Each part is fitted by one process into its proper place. They are moulded together — assuring firmness, strength and durability. And they can't get out of adjustment.

High Efficiency

The fine acoustical qualities embodied in Murdocks permit the user to receive distant signals with great volume and clearness. Powerful magnets and sensitive diaphragms—correctly seated and clamped—are important factors in the success of Murdock Radio Phones.

Light and Comfortable

Murdocks are noted for their comfort. They are very light in weight. The new improved flat headband does not bind the head. Ear caps cover the ears and exclude outside noises. As a result of these features, you can wear Murdocks for hours without discomfort or fatigue.

When you compare the high efficiency of Murdocks, with their very moderate price, you'll be convinced that they are the best phone value on the market. Get a pair of Murdocks today and test them out. They are fully guaranteed.

Murdock Neutrodyne

Licensed by Independent Radio Manufacturers, Inc., under Hazeltine patent. Assures the utmost in selectivity, distance, volume and clarity. See this beautiful set at your dealer's. (Illustrated above.)

WM. J. MURDOCK CO., 364 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass.
Branch Offices: Chicago and San Francisco

MURDOCK RADIO PHONES

Standard since 1904

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLET

Wm. J. Murdock Co.
364 Washington Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet "The Ears of Radio"—which explains in detail the importance of radio 'phones to efficient radio reception.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

occasionally broke in on their evening's broadcast entertainment. From the attitude of a number of these writers, it is evident they are under the impression that shipboard and coastal stations have no business on the air and are installed expressly for the purpose of interfering with the broadcast programs.

If the broadcast public continues to take this hostile attitude toward the code stations, I have my doubts if anything ever will be done to clear up the interference question. If there were less barking on the part of the BCLs and a little more co-operation and patience, perhaps better results would be accomplished.

Radio apparatus is installed aboard ships to call assistance should any serious accident befall the vessel while at sea and to keep in touch with the offices of the owning companies in order to handle whatever business they may have pertaining to shipping, etc., with their vessels. In the case of passenger ships, the radio apparatus is for the convenience of the passengers as well, and many take advantage of it. Business men in particular who make frequent trips use this means of keeping in touch with their home offices.

It can be plainly seen that the work handled by the code stations is of much greater importance than the reception of broadcast programs. It is a case of business *versus* pleasure, and the old adage of "Business before pleasure" should be observed here as well as any other place. Should any of the kickers referred to above have occasion to make an ocean trip, and while at sea find it necessary to send a message to someone, and discovered that the vessel carried no wireless because it was declared a nuisance by the BCLs, he would naturally kick up some dust and condemn the company for rendering such poor service. Yet this same man makes a terrible sputter because others expect and make use of this service, which results in occasional interference with his evening's entertainment. This is pure selfishness, nothing else.

During the first year or so when broadcasting became so popular, there was much less interference caused by ships, due to the fact that the broadcast waves were considerably lower then than they are at present. Later the Government boosted the broadcast waves up into the midst of the commercial waves, *i. e.*, 450, 600 meters. Nothing but interference could result; not much, possibly, on the latter wave, but plenty on the other. I have heard music more than once come filtering through the mess of commercial code hash just a little below 600.

No doubt the broad tuning qualities or non-qualities of many BCL receivers are responsible for much of the interference. But the fact remains that the broadcasters want the commercial waves moved out of their way because they settled down in their midst. Wouldn't it be just as easy—in fact, easier—to move the broadcast waves, since there are a great many more commercial stations concerned than broadcast stations?

However, much could be done to improve the situation by the adoption of tube transmitters for all ships and coast stations. The advantages of the efficient little tube over the spark are well known by most everyone who has had any experience with them as generators of radio frequency oscillations. Much greater distances can be covered with less interference, due to the fact that a pure continuous wave has no decrement, and consequently tunes very sharply. More traffic could be handled on approximately the same wave-length with less jamming. In addition, the note emitted by a tube set is much easier to read through static and interference than that of the spark.

The truth of my statements are well borne out by the results the amateurs have accomplished since they gave up the spark. Hundreds of records have been set, only to be

SUPER-HETRODYNE

The World's Best Radio Receiver

BY PERFORMANCE

ADVANTAGES NO OTHER RECEIVER CAN EQUAL

1. UNIFORM EFFICIENCY over the entire wavelength range of 160 to 850 meters. This means that all stations, Radiophone Broadcasting, Amateur and Commercial within this wavelength range, will be received with maximum intensity. This very desirable feature is not obtainable by any other practical method using Radio Frequency amplification.

2. SELECTIVITY by this system, greatly exceeds that obtained in all other methods of reception. Using the Model "C" with a loop in the Suburbs of New York, WOR 15 miles distance, operating on 405 meters, can be completely eliminated, and PWX 1300 miles distance operating on 400, can be received on a loud speaker. This holds true on an average cool night. There is no telegraphic interference from 200 meter amateur stations or 600 meter ship stations.

3. SIMPLICITY to change from one station to another, there are only two dials to vary. The two dials can be calibrated for all the various stations, as there is only one best position for each station.

4. AMPLIFICATION is much greater than obtainable in any other standard receiver. Total is as follows: 1st the Heterodyne Amplification in the 1st Detector; 2nd, the Regenerative Amplification in the 1st Detector; 3rd the 3 stages of Tuned Regenerative Radio Frequency Amplification; working at a low advantageous frequency; 4th, the second Detector action, and 5th, the two stages of low ratio distortionless audio frequency amplification.

5. RECEIVING RANGE other factors correct, the receiving range is in proportion to the effective radio frequency amplification applied. As this receiver has much greater effective radio frequency amplification than all others, the range is proportionally greater.

"THE ROLLS-ROYCE OF RECEPTION"

MODEL "C" SUPER-HETERODYNE

Wavelength Range 160 to 850 meters. Tubes, 2 Detectors, Oscillator, 3 Tuned Radio Freq. Amplifiers, 2 Audio Amplifiers.

The Super-Heterodyne is the most efficient method of short wave radio frequency amplification known. It is used extensively by the Commercial radio companies and various governments, when it is necessary to receive over extremely long distances, without interference from near-by stations.

The remarkable results are due to the Super-Heterodyne action, which is briefly as follows: the incoming signal, which may be any wave from 160 to 850, is changed thru the use of a local oscillator, to a wavelength of 10,000 meters. At this wavelength an exact duplicate of the original signal is amplified at radio frequency with the very highest efficiency possible, rectified and amplified at audio frequency.

During this change a very high degree of selectivity is secured, due to the amplifier, which is designed to pass nothing but 10,000 meters. Accordingly while there may be ten or more signals in the loop, only one will be received at a time, the one that the oscillator heterodynes thru the amplifier.

Complete Constructional Blue Prints Consisting of Two Sheets 50x21" and Two Sheets 27x21", Our Numbers 30141-145. $2.00 Postpaid.

Experimenters Information Service

Designers of the Highest Class Radio Apparatus in the World

476 Broadway :: :: :: New York City

broken again and again by their efficie little tube sets. Distances were covered th could not be touched had they used spa equipment instead. Would it have been po sible for them to exchange messages wi Europe had they used the latter? So it c be seen that by the adoption of this type transmitter it would be of material bene to the broadcast public, as well as the com mercial companies.

No doubt it would be necessary to go a great deal of expense in order to make these changes. However, this item woul not present such a huge expense as o would first believe, as much of the spar equipment in use today could still be use All parts constituting the primary oscilla ing circuits could be removed, leaving th panels, mountings, tuning units, switche circuit breakers and starters. The tube and other parts associated with a tube s could then be substituted and fitted into th old mountings. The secondary side of th motor generator could be changed over int a generator to produce the necessary hig voltage D.C. supply for the plates, leavin the motor as it is. Easier said than don probably, but still possible, although it migh be an expensive operation.

Some will say that, due to the sharpne of the wave emitted by a tube set, it woul present a danger rather than an improv ment, as the possibilities of hearing a vess in distress would be slight unless someon were especially tuning for him. This coul be taken care of very easily by providin a chopper for the grid circuit, which woul give the note a modulated effect and at th same time broaden the wave. The chopper could also be used in cases where difficult was experienced in raising a certain station.

The use of tube transmitting equipmen in every station, coastal and shipboard, a well as others, is bound to come sooner o later. Its greater efficiency over the spar is being realized more and more every da and the doom of the crashing spark is no far off.

Before signing off, there is one mor thing I wish to say, and that is to comment the article written by Mr. A. J. Charters Radio KUVB, in the March issue of RADIO NEWS. Although I haven't experienced all the troubles he complains about, I do heart ily agree with him regarding a commercial operators' organization. Why not? It would serve to band them together for leg islative protection. Why shouldn't the com mercial operators be united? It would be for their own protection and would serve, as Mr. Charters states, to help in retaining their old place on shipboard. I'm sure every op. would be willing to contribute a few cents each month for its support. Practically all other trades are organized, and have been for many years. Why not follow suit? Let's hear from others in this re spect. How about you, Sparks?

R. C. WALKEEN,
Radio KIBD ex 5ZAK.

PLAIN TALK

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

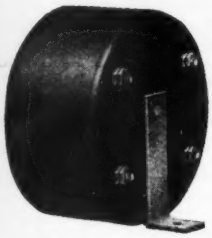
I have been in the radio game since long before broadcasting began, and when it did begin, I was for it from the start. I am, principally, just a listening bug, but there is no one who is more interested in the future of the science and the success of radio business than myself.

When broadcasting began, I was a subscriber to several radio magazines, and usually bought several, each month, to which I did not subscribe. As the business began to boom, at first I was amused at the new concerns which were starting to get into it by making sets to supply the sudden demand; then I was amused at the claims they made for their sets. As the big boom got

ULTRADYNE
The Improved
SUPER-HETERODYNE

"The Standard of Comparison"

Ultradyne Performance is the Envy of the Radio Industry



$5.00

Efficient operation of the Ultradyne Receiver depends principally upon the use of proper transformers. The Ultraformer, types A and B, are new improved long wave radio frequency transformers, especially designed by R. E. Lacault, A.M.I.R.E., radio engineer of this company and inventor of the Ultradyne.

The Ultraformer (Type B) may be successfully employed in any circuit where long wave radio frequency transformers are essential.

To protect the public, Mr. Lacault's personal monogram seal (R.E.L.) is placed on all genuine Ultraformers.

This envy is well justified, for the Ultradyne is fundamentally a decided advance in radio reception.
The Ultradyne employs the "Modulation System" of radio reception, an entirely new development by R. E. Lacault, A.M.I.R.E., formerly radio research engineer with the French Signal Corps Research Laboratories.

It is this exclusive feature that established the Ultradyne as the first receiver to officially report reception of the first concert program ever broadcast from London to America. The "Modulation System" increases the sensitiveness over that of any known receiver. Weakest signals are made to operate the loud speaker. Results exceed by far those secured by Reflex, Super-regenerative, Neutrodyne and the well known Super-Heterodyne.

In addition the Ultradyne incorporates every good feature of the famous Super-Heterodyne.

An Ultra receiver for those who want Ultra performance with greatest ease of operation.

Write for descriptive circular

50¢

Send for 32-page illustrated book giving latest authentic instructions on drilling, wiring, assembling and tuning 6 and 8 tube Ultradyne receivers.

PHENIX RADIO CORPORATION
3-7 BEEKMAN STREET NEW YORK

well under way, and radio began to be more and more popular, my amusement gradually turned to disgust, until now, it is well nigh exasperation, every time I look through the advertising section of any radio magazine or paper. Radio is new. There are millions who know nothing about it, and the advertisers are preying upon them. From reading the advertisements, one who is familiar with radio is immediately forced to the conclusion that the purpose of many of the advertisers is simply the sale of their apparatus, with not one thought about the satisfaction of the purchaser, and it is killing the business. As we look through the advertisements, we come on things like this: "Such and such a set gets 'em 3,000 miles on one tube." "No need to use tubes at all. Use our crystals." "The one tube set that works a loud speaker." "Our loud speaker receives signals from China."

Naturally the man who knows nothing about radio, who is intending to buy a set, wants to buy the set that will accomplish the most for the least outlay of money, and looks through the ads. to find the one that seems to be that set. He picks out the 3,000 mile, one tube, loud speaker operating set, buys it, finds out that it will not do it, gets disgusted, and radio has another enemy.

A man cannot ride in the Rolls-Royce class for the price of a Ford. Everyone knows it, and the consequence is that the Ford Company does not advertise that their car is as good as the Rolls-Royce, because everyone would know that they were crazy; but in radio the poor gullible public does not know that the one tube set will not work like the super-heterodyne. It is very true that it is possible to get 3,000 miles with a one-tube set, but from the tone of the advertising, one would think it could be done all the time, at will, and perfectly, if only one will buy this particular set. Personally, I have often received from a distance of 3,000 miles with one tube, and that with very good volume and clarity, and I have heard stations as far as 500 or 600 miles on a crystal, but for some peculiar, silly reason, I use an eight-tube super-heterodyne, which runs my "A" battery down in no time, and uses up "B" batteries with almost unreasonable rapidity, but still I use it.

Every time an enthusiast buys a wildly advertised set, and it fails to live up to the claims made, radio has another enemy who might have been a friend. The man who pays out $30 or $40, on the strength of an advertisement that the set will bring cross-country results, sooner or later comes to the realization that he has thrown away his money, and will have to spend $250 at least, to get the results which he expected in the first place, and is then and there disgusted and wants to see the entire broadcasting outfit in the hot place. One buyer of the wildcat advertisers probably spoils 10 sales for the good old companies who have been at it for years, and who are advertising the truth. If it is possible to do what some advertise with few tubes, why is the largest company of them all making a super-heterodyne? Surely, if there were anything to these marvelous one-tube sets, and so on, there would be no multi-tube sets made.

It is high time that the people who are really interested in radio get together and put an end to his wildcat business. The public can be instructed if time is given, but in the meanwhile radio is getting a black eye. My own personal idea is that the radio magazines could do nothing better for the general good of radio than to get together and decide that they will publish nothing which is not true. When a manufacturer wants to advertise his set, force him to advertise that his one-tube set is good for 1,000 or 1,500 miles *with phones*, that his crystal set is good for 25 miles *with phones*, that his loud speaker is a good one, but that it depends on the set to give it the signals which operate it, that his super-heterodyne is good for cross country on a loop, and then when

BASEBALL SCORES BY RADIO

SAY THE RADIO BUGS

BASEBALL fans the country over will be counting on Radio this year more than ever before. Most Radio fans are baseball fans. Every one of them should see that his new set of Kellogg radio parts is ready in time for the baseball scores.

Get the Spring records and scores quickest by Radio—build your set of Kellogg radio parts for dependability and economy.

There is a certainity of satisfaction with Kellogg as shown by records of this equipment in use. Kellogg transformers rank among the best. To hear them in operation is to want them. Kellogg tube sockets give the utmost of service, while Kellogg switch arms and knobs are in a class by themselves for quick assembly, low resistance and satisfying operation.

Kellogg variable and fixed condensers, variometers and vario-couplers are all designed and built to give the satisfaction which the word Kellogg expresses in the electrical apparatus field. Kellogg rheostats have but one movable part. They come in six and twenty-five ohm resistances, easily interchangeable. They are simple, yet vary in control on the half turn of the resistance element. Kellogg DX head sets are known wherever radio is in the air. They are built mechanically and electrically for long service, sensitiveness, extreme lightness in wearing, and handling does not affect their tuning. They have Kellogg solid bakelite shells and are furnished with the Kellogg famous receiver cords of which many hundreds of thousands are in use to day in the telephone field. Kellogg radio parts are especially suitable n portable sets because of their strength and high class manufacture. They will stand rough handling as will no other radio equipment and yet have the range and afford the selectivity, in the limits of the circuits used, surpassed by none.

If you don't want to bother to pick out the parts for your favorite hookup buy one of our Radio Kits which include all the necessary and suitable parts including two stages of audio amplification; you can select the tuning units, as you desire.

This summer as never before radio will be heard in every summer resort and camp. See that your set is made of Kellogg radio parts.

Specify Kellogg Radio—

Use—Is the Test

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY COMPANY

1066 West Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

an enthusiast buys, he will buy from true a vertising, and will get what he thinks he going to get and will remain our friend; man will have the experience of buying a of junk and finding out for himself that Ford is not a Rolls-Royce.

This applies to the makers of parts as w We see the advertisements of wonderful co densers, wonderful phones, wonderful t and that, all for so much less than a m would pay for any other kind. I know three instances where a wonderful stoppi condenser was bought and put into the U tradyne set which you published in yo February issue, with the result that it pu tured and six tubes went to the happy hun ing grounds with it. If this has occurre three times to my own knowledge, how oft has it happened in the United States? D instances like this help the radio busines I will venture to say that at least half o those to whom such a thing has happene are through with radio. They sell what left of the set for whatever they can g for it, and go back to the old phonograp and one might as well talk radio to the lam post as to them, and they cannot be blame They paid their $30 for tubes and mor money for the highly advertised condense and it fell down on them, and they will n try it again.

It may be that the crystal set will pick u 1,000 miles, *at times;* it may be that one tu will pick up 3,000 miles and even twice tha *at times;* it may be that this or that pie of apparatus is excellent, as advertised. I myself, have been able, from Arizona, t pick up Schenectady, New York, time afte time, with one tube, using any one of tw dozen hook-ups, and I have often gotten i remarkably well. I have built almost all th single-tube hook-ups that any claims ar made for and found them all to be good having been able to get distance with almos all of them, but I will say absolutely, tha there is little choice between any of them at least not enough to justify anyone in wil advertising. I have never failed with an of them, if I stayed with it long enough to pick up some cross-country station, o one tube. I have made crystal sets, on which on very infrequent occasions, I have faintly heard stations almost 1,000 miles away. When I am experimenting I never use more than one good tube, but really and truly, whe there is a particular program in the far East which I am particularly anxious to hear well after my years of experience with radio, and after reading all the advertising, for some peculiar reason, I hook my eight-tube Super-Heterodyne to my very good aerial, and tune in. When I want Rolls-Royce reception, I do not use my Ford.

A. M. RIORDAN,
Flagstaff, Ariz.

Complete List of Broadcast Stations

(*Continued from page 64*)

Call	*Owner*	*Location*	*Wave-length in Meters*
KFPL	C. C. Baxter, Dublin, Texas		24
KFPM	The New Furniture Co., Greenville, Texas		24
KFPN	Missouri National Guard, Jefferson City, Mo.		24
KFPP	G. & G. Radio & Electric Shop, Olympia, Wash.		23
KFPQ	Clifford M. Esler, Denison, Texas		23
KFPR	Los Angeles Co., Los Angeles, Cal.		23
KFPS	Carter A. Ross Motor Service Co., Casper, Wyo.		24
KFPV	Heintz & Kohlmoor, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.		23
KFPW	St. Johns M. E. Church, Carterville, Mo.		26
KFPY	Symons Investment Co., Spokane, Wash.		28
KFSG	Echo Park Evangelistic Association, Los Angeles, Cal.		27
KGB	Tacoma Daily Ledger, Tacoma, Wash.		25
KGG	Hallock & Watson Radio Service, 192 Park St., Portland, Ore.		36

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
KGN	Northwestern Radio Mfg. Co.,	1556 E. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.	360
KGO	General Electric Co.,	Oakland, Cal.	312
KGU	Marion A. Mulrony,	Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, Hawaii	360
KGW	Portland Morning Oregonian,	Portland, Ore.	492
KGY	St. Martins College,	Lacey, Wash.	258
KHJ	Times-Mirror Co.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	395
KHQ	Louis Wasmer,	2020 Thirteenth Ave., Seattle, Wash.	360
KJQ	C. O. Gould,	615 E. Main St., Stockton, Cal.	360
KJR	Northwest Radio Service Co.,	1328 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash.	283
KJS	Bible Institute of Los Angeles,	536 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Cal.	360
KLS	Warner Bros. Radio Supplies Co.,	2201 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Cal.	360
KLX	Tribune Publishing Co. (Oakland Tribune),	Oakland, Cal.	509
KLZ	Reynolds Radio Co.,	1534 Glenarm Pl., Denver, Colo.	360
KMJ	San Joaquin Light & Power Corp.,	Fresno, Cal.	273
KMO	Love Electric Co.,	818 N. L St., Tacoma, Wash.	360
KNT	Grays Harbor Radio Co.,	Aberdeen, Wash.	263
KNV	Radio Supply Co.,	815 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.	256
KNX	Electric Lighting Supply Co.,	216 W. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.	360
KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,	State, College, N. M.	360
KOP	Detroit Police Department,	Detroit, Mich.	286
KPO	Hale Bros.,	San Francisco, Cal.	423
KQP	Apple City Radio Club,	Hood River, Ore.	360
KQV	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.,	719 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	270
KQW	Charles D. Herrold,	467 First St., San Jose, Cal.	360
KRE	Berkeley Daily Gazette,	Berkeley, Cal.	275
KSD	Post-Dispatch,	St. Louis, Mo.	546
KSS	Prest & Dean Radio Co. and Radio Research Society,	Long Beach, Cal.	360
KTW	First Presbyterian Church,	Seattle, Wash.	360
KUO	Examiner Printing Co.,	San Francisco, Cal.	360
KUS	City Dye Works & Laundry Co.,	Los Angeles, Cal.	360
KUY	Coast Radio Co.,	El Monte, Cal.	256
KWG	Portable Wireless Telephone Co.,	530 E. Market St., Stockton, Cal.	360
KWH	Los Angeles Examiner,	Los Angeles, Cal.	360
KYQ	The Electric Shop,	Honolulu, Hawaii	270
KYW	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,	Chicago, Ill.	536
KZM	Preston D. Allen,	Thirteenth and Harrison Sts., Oakland, Cal.	360
KZN	Cope & Johnson Co.,	Salt Lake City, Utah	268
KZV	Wenatchee Battery & Motor Co.,	Wenatchee, Wash.	360
WAAB	Valdemar Jensen,	137 S. St. Patrick St., New Orleans, La.	268
WAAC	Tulane University,	New Orleans, La.	360
WAAD	Ohio Mechanics Institute,	Cincinnati, Ohio	360
WAAF	Chicago Daily Drovers Journal,	Chicago, Ill.	286
WAAM	I. R. Nelson Co.,	Bond St., Newark, N. J.	263
WAAN	University of Missouri,	Columbia, Mo.	254
WAAW	Omaha Grain Exchange,	Omaha, Neb.	360
WABA	Lake Forest College,	Lake Forest, Ill.	266
WABB	John B. Lawrence,	Harrisburg, Pa.	266
WABD	Parker High School,	Dayton, Ohio.	283
WABE	Y. M. C. A.,	Washington, D. C.	283
WABG	Arnold Edwards Piano Co.,	Jacksonville, Fla.	275
KABH	Lake Shore Tire Co.,	Sandusky, Ohio	240
WABI	Bangor Railway & Electric Co.,	Bangor, Me.	240
WABL	Connecticut Agricultural College,	Storrs, Conn.	283
WABM	F. A. Doherty Automotive & Radio Equipment Co.,	Saginaw, Mich.	254
WABN	Ott Radio, Inc.,	La Crosse, Wis.	244
WABO	Lake Avenue Baptist Church,	Rochester, N. Y.	252
WABP	Robert F. Weinig,	522 Wooster Ave., Dover, Ohio	266
WABQ	Haverford College Radio Club,	Haverford, Pa.	261
WABR	Scott High School,	Toledo, Ohio.	270
WABS	Essex Mfg. Co.,	117 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.	244
WABT	Holliday-Hall,	Washington, Pa.	252
WABU	Victor Talking Machine Co.,	Camden, N. J.	226
WABV	John H. De Witt,	1812 Fifteenth Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn.	263
WABW	College of Wooster,	Wooster, Ohio.	234
WABX	Henry B. Joy,	Mount Clemens, Mich. (near)	270
WABY	John Magaldi, Jr.,	815 Kimball St., Philadelphia, Pa.	242
WABZ	Coliseum Place Baptist Church,	New Orleans, La.	263

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WBAA	Purdue University,	West Lafayette, Ind.	360
WBAD	Sterling Electric Co.,	31 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.	360
WBAH	The Dayton Co.,	Seventh St. and Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	417
WBAN	Wireless Phone Corporation,	193 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.	244
WBAO	James Millikin University,	Decatur, Ill.	360
WBAP	Wortham-Carter Publishing Co. (Star Telegram),	Fort Worth, Texas	476
WBAV	Erner & Hopkins Co.,	146 N. Third St., Columbus, Ohio	390
WBAX	John H. Stenger, Jr.,	66 Gildersleeve St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	360
WBAY	Western Electric Co.,	463 West St., New York, N. Y.	492
WBBA	Newark Radio Laboratories,	Newark, Ohio	240
WBBD	Barbey Battery Service,	Fourth and Walnut Sts., Reading, Pa.	234
WBBE	Alfred R. Marcy,	113 W. Raynor Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.	246
WBBF	Georgia School of Technology,	Atlanta, Ga.	270
WBBG	Irving Vermilya,	24 Vermilya St., Mattapoisett, Mass.	240
WBBH	J. Irving Bell,	1511 Gordon St., Port Huron, Mich.	246
WBBI	Indianapolis Radio Club,	1721 N. Somerset St., Indianapolis, Ind.	234
WBBJ	Neel Electric Co.,	West Palm Beach, Fla.	250
WBBL	Grace Covenant Church,	Richmond, Va.	283
WBBM	Frank Atlass Produce Co.,	110 Park Pl., Lincoln, Ill.	226
WBBN	A. B. Blake,	225 N. Front St., Wilmington, N. C.	275
WBBO	Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.,	Rogers, Mich.	250
WBBP	Petoskey High School,	Petoskey, Mich.	296
WBBQ	Frank Crook,	150 Exchange St., Pawtucket, R. I.	252
WBBR	Peoples Pulpit Associations,	Rossville, N. Y.	244
WBBS	First Baptist Church,	New Orleans, La.	250
WBBT	Lloyd Bros.,	3157 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	234
WBBU	Jenks Motor Sales Co.,	Monmouth, Ill.	220
WBBV	Johnstown Radio Co.,	324 Market St., Johnstown, Pa.	246
WBBW	Ruffner Junior High School,	Norfolk, Va.	222
WBBY	Washington Light Infantry,	Charleston, S. C.	260
WBBZ	Noble S. Watson,	Indianapolis, Ind.	227
WBL	T. & H. Radio Co.,	Anthony, Kan.	261
WBS	D. W. May, Inc.,	325 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.	360
WBT	Southern Radio Corporation,	1116 Realty Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.	360
WBZ	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,	Springfield, Mass.	337
WCAD	St. Lawrence University,	Canton, N. Y.	260
WCAE	Kaufmann & Baer Co.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.	462
WCAG	Clyde R. Randall,	2813 Calhoun St., New Orleans, La.	261
WCAH	Entrekin Electric Co.,	321 W. Tenth St., Columbus, Ohio	286
WCAJ	Nebraska Wesleyan University,	University Place, Neb.	360
WCAK	Alfred P. Daniel,	2504 Bagby St., Houston, Texas	263
WCAL	St. Olaf College,	Northfield, Minn.	360
WCAM	Villanova College,	Villanova, Pa.	360
WCAO	Sanders & Stayman Co.,	Baltimore, Md.	360
WCAP	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.,	Washington, D. C.	469
WCAR	Southern Radio Corporation of Texas,	120 E. Travis St., San Antonio, Texas	360
WCAS	William Hood Dunwoody Industrial	Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.	286
WCAT	South Dakota State School of Mines,	Rapid City, S. D.	240
WCAU	Durham & Co.,	1936 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.	286
WCAV	J. C. Dice Electric Co.,	113 W. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark.	360
WCAX	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	360
WCAY	Kesselman O'Driscoll Co.,	517 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	261
WCAZ	Carthage College,	Carthage, Ill.	242
WCBA	Charles W. Heimbach,	1015 Allen St., Allentown, Pa.	286
WCBC	University of Michigan,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	286
WCBD	Wilbur G. Voliva,	Zion, Ill.	345
WCBE	Uhalt Radio Co.,	4521 Chestnut St., New Orleans, La.	267
WCBF	Paul J. Miller,	Pittsburgh, Pa.	226
WCBG	Howard S. Williams,	Pascagoula, Miss. (portable)	236
WCBH	University of Mississippi,	Oxford, Miss. (near)	242
WCBJ	J. C. Maus,	Jennings, La.	360
WCBK	E. Richard Hall,	St. Petersburg, Fla.	360

Apex Audiotron Guarantee

All Apex Audiotron tubes are guaranteed, and Dealers, as well as the manufacturers, will make replacement on all tubes that prove unsatisfactory in any way. The only requirement is that the tube must not have been burned out.

All tubes are Guaranteed to work in radio frequency. Especially adapted for neutrodyne sets.

The Following Tubes are Now on Sale

*Type 201A—5 volts, .25 amperes ....$4.00 Price
Amplifier and Detector

*Type 199—3-4 volts, .06 amperes $4.00
Amplifier and Detector

Type 199A Same as 199 $4.00
with Standard Base

Type 12—1½ volts, .25 amperes $4.00
Platinum Filament — Amplifier and Detector

*Type 200 — 5 volts, 1 ampere $4.00
Detector Tubes

* APPROVED RADIO NEWS

For Freedom of the Air, Use

APEX AUDIOTRON TUBES

"ATTENTION DEALERS" and "DISTRIBUTORS"

If your local dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

RADIO TUBE CORPORATION

671 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WCBL	Northern Radio Mfg. Co.,	Houlton, Maine	280
WCBM	Charles Swarz,	Baltimore, Md.	229
WCBN	James P. Boland,	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	266
WCBO	The Radio Shop, Inc.,	Memphis, Tenn.	250
WCBQ	Robert G. Phillips,	Youngstown, Ohio	246
WCBR	Charles H. Meester,	Providence, R. I. (portable)	246
WCBT	Clark University,	Worcester, Mass.	238
WCBU	Arnold Wireless Supply Co.,	Arnold, Pa.	254
WCBV	Tullahoma Radio Club,	Tullahoma, Tenn.	252
WCK	Stix-Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.	360
WCM	University of Texas,	Austin, Texas	360
WCX	Detroit Free Press,	Detroit, Mich.	517
WDAE	Tampa Daily Times,	Tampa, Fla.	360
WDAF	Kansas City Star,	Kansas City, Mo.	411
WDAG	J. Laurance Martin,	Amarillo, Texas	263
WDAH	Trinity Methodist Church (South),	El Paso, Texas	240
WDAK	The Courant,	Hartford, Conn.	247
WDAO	Automotive Electric Co., Ervay and Corsicana Sts.,	Dallas, Texas	360
WDAP	Board of Trade,	Chicago, Ill.	360
WDAR	Lit Brothers,	Philadelphia, Pa.	395
WDAS	Samuel A. Waite, 692a Main St.,	Worcester, Mass.	360
WDAU	Slocum & Kilburn, 23 N. Water St.,	New Bedford, Mass.	360
WDAY	Radio Equipment Corporation, 117 Broadway,	Fargo, N. D.	244
WDBA	Fred Ray,	Columbus, Ga.	236
WDBB	A. H. White & Co., Inc.,	Taunton, Mass.	229
WDBC	Kirk, Johnson & Co.,	Lancaster, Pa.	258
WDM	Church of the Covenant,	Washington, D. C.	234
WDZ	James L. Bush,	Tuscola, Ill.	278
WEAA	Frank D. Fallain, Police Bldg.,	Flint, Mich.	258
WEAF	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 24 Walker St.,	New York, N. Y.	492
WEAH	Wichita Board of Trade,	Wichita, Kan.	270
WEAI	Cornell University,	Ithaca, N. Y.	286
WEAJ	University of South Dakota,	Vermillion, S. D.	283
WEAM	Borough of North Plainfield,	North Plainfield, N. J.	252
WEAN	Shepard Co.,	Providence, R. I.	273
WEAO	Ohio State University,	Columbus, Ohio	360
WEAP	Mobile Radio Co., O'Gwinn Bldg.,	Mobile, Ala.	360
WEAR	Evening News Publishing Co.,	Baltimore, Md.	261
WEAU	Davidson Bros. Co.,	Sioux City, Iowa	340
WEAY	Iris Theater,	Houston, Texas	360
WEB	Benwood Co., 1110 Olive St.,	St. Louis, Mo.	273
WEV	Hurlburt-Still Electrical Co., McKinley Ave. and San Jacinto St.,	Houston, Texas	360
WEW	St. Louis University,	St. Louis, Mo.	261
WFAA	Dallas News and Dallas Journal,	Dallas, Texas	476
WFAB	Carl F. Woese, 802 McBride St.,	Syracuse, N. Y.	234
WFAH	Electric Supply Co., 637 Proctor St.,	Port Arthur, Texas	236
WFAJ	Hi-Grade Wireless Instrument Co., 25 Hanover St.,	Asheville, N. C.	360
WFAM	Times Publishing Co.,	St. Cloud, Minn.	360
WFAN	Hutchinson Electric Service Co.,	Hutchinson, Minn.	360
WFAQ	Missouri Wesleyan College,	Cameron, Mo.	360
WFAT	New Columbus College,	Sioux Falls, S. D.	258
WFAV	University of Nebraska,	Lincoln, Neb.	275
WFI	Strawbridge & Clothier,	Philadelphia, Pa.	395
WGAL	Lancaster Electric Supply and Construction Co., 23 E. Orange St.,	Lancaster, Pa.	248
WGAN	Cecil E. Lloyd, 216 W. Romana St.,	Pensacola, Fla.	360
WGAQ	Glenwood Radio Corporation, 900 Texas Ave.,	Shreveport, La.	252
WGAW	Ernest C. Albright, 1918 W. Chestnut St.,	Altoona, Pa.	261
WGAZ	South Bend Tribune,	South Bend, Ind.	360
WGI	American Radio and Research Corporation,	Medford Hillside, Mass.	360
WGL	Thomas F. J. Howlett, 2303 N. Broad St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	360
WGN	Chicago Tribune,	Chicago, Ill.	370
WGR	Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.,	Buffalo, N. Y.	319
WGV	Interstate Electric Co., 356 Barrone St.,	New Orleans, La.	242
WGY	General Electric Co.,	Schenectady, N. Y.	380
WHA	University of Wisconsin,	Madison, Wis.	360
WHAA	State University of Iowa,	Iowa City, Iowa	484

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Buy from the Oldest and Original Exclusive Radio Parts House in the United States

We pay ALL transportation charges in U. S. ALL GOODS SENT PREPAID IN 24 HOURS

Order direct from this page.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS MONTH ONLY

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COMPLETE SET SALE AT REDUCED PRICES

Reinartz Receiver

Exactly as shown with mahogany cabinet, panel, all necessary instruments, binding posts and pattern for assembling. This set can be put together by anyone in a few hours.

L9988 Reinartz Receiver $13.50

Autoplex Circuit

Will bring broadcast on loud speaker on single tube. Complete as pictured here. All parts, including mahogany cabinet, panel, instruments, binding posts, etc. Can be put together with a few hours time.

L9955 Autoplex outfit $15.00

Two Stage Amplifier

Complete as pictured including mahogany cabinet, panel, all instruments, A1 audio transformers, binding posts, etc. Can be put together in a few hours' time.

L9966 Two stage amplifier $12.25

Short Wave Regenerative Receiver

Complete as pictured with mahogany cabinet and all necessary instruments and parts. Can be put together in a few hours' time.

L9977 Short wave set.....$11.50

Rheostats and Potentiometers

Come with metal dials and composition knob. Excellent merchandise despite low price.

L4210 6 ohm Rheo..$.27
L4211 30 ohm Rheo. .30
L4212 200 ohm Potentiometer ..... .45

Moulded Dials

Only very best grades handled. Bushings absolutely true. Dials cannot wobble. Letters inlaid in fast white enamel. All dials for ¼" shaft.

L3074 Dial 2" .....$.20
L3075 Dial 3" ..... .25
L3076 Dial 4" ..... .40

Tapped "B" Batteries

We positively guarantee these batteries to be of long life. We carry only fresh stocks. All with taps.

L2250 Sm. 22½ V..$.85
L2251 Medium Navy size, 22½ volt 1.20
L4500 Large size, 45 volt 2.30

Panel Mounting Condensers

Positively no better condenser on the market. Shafts ¼". Save from 40 to 60 % by assembling condenser yourself.

L1111 11 plate.....$1.10
L2121 21 plate..... 1.22
L4343 43 plate..... 1.33

"Rasco" Bezels

Finest Bezel on the market. Bezel comes entirely nickel plated. Can be used on ⅛ or 3-16" panel.

L1700 Rasco Bezel, 1" .....$.15
L1701 Bezel, 1½" diam. ..... .20

Rasco 180° Variocoupler

Silk wire wound on bakelite tubes. Six taps Wave length, 150 to 600 meters. For panel mounting. ¼" shaft. Your money refunded if it is not all we claim.

L3100 Variocoupler prepaid $1.50

Dilectryte Panels

Highest dielectric strength as per Bureau of Standards.

L7100 7x10x3-16"....$.70
L7120 7x12x3-16"... .85
L7140 7x14x3-16"... .95
L7180 7x18x3-16"...1.25
L7210 7x21x3-16"...1.45
L7240 7x24x3-16"...1.65

Silicon Steel

Used practically in all audio-frequency transformers. Better than iron. Extremely soft, ⅝" wide and .007" thick.

L4900 Silicon steel, per foot .....$.08
10 feet lots.....$0.70

Spider Web Forms

Fine forms to wind your spider webs. Made from hard, well seasoned fibre, 1-16" thick, center and side holes for wiring. Both 5" diameter.

L3200 Spider form...$.25
L3201 Spider form... .25

L1375 Universal Bearing to hold rotors. Length of bearing 2¾", shaft 1¼" thread 1" long thread sleeve ¾" long, each .....$.25
L1550 Sockettes. Four of these take one vacuum tube. Grasp tube firmly. Best by test. Set of 4 $.25

Brass Strip and Tubing

Brass strip ½" wide; 1-16" thick; 6" long.

L1430 Per length....$.10
L1431 Brass tubing, dia. ¼"; 6" long; length $.15

Threaded Brass Rods

Sold in 6" lengths only.

L8032 8-32" thread..$.08
L6032 6-32" thread. .06

Alcohol Blow Torches

Best made. Give intense hot flame. Great for fine work.

L8981 5" Torch ....$.85
L8982 3" Torch ..... .50
L4104 Rosin Core Solder. A non-corrosive solder with flux inside.
18" length .....$.10

Monodyne Socket

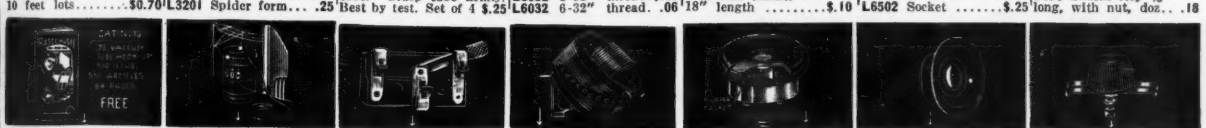
This socket takes up 25% less room than any other. No outside connections. Nickel plated shell. Has fiber bottom with 4 sockettes. Sockettes hold socket to panel or board.

L6502 Socket .....$.25

"Rasco" Switch Points

Nickeled and polished.

L301 ¼"x¼", 6-32" doz. .....$.18
L304 ¼" dia., ⅛" thick, 6-32", doz..... .18
L305 ¼" dia. 3-16" thick, 4-36", doz.... .18
L375 Switch stop ⅞" long, with nut, doz.. .18



JUST OUT

The big "Rasco" catalogue No. 11. Contains all Armstrong circuits. Every up-to-date vacuum tube hook-up. Greatest little book printed. **Free upon receipt of postal.**

The Radiogem

The simplest radio outfit made. Includes all parts for tuning; coil, tapped switch, crystal, catwhisker.

L5353 Radiogem, no aerial or phone .....$.75
L5354 Radiogem, with 1000 ohm phone and 3 ft. cord $3.75

Throw Switches

Mounted on composition block. Small enough for all radio purposes.

L4100 Single pole...$.25
L4101 Double Throw Single Pole .....$.35

Bakelite 180° Coupler De Luxe Style

Tubes of natural color bakelite, wound with green silk. Cast aluminum bracket, ¼" shaft. Primary 13 taps. 180 to 550 meters

L3150 Coupler $2.35

"Rico" (Adjustable) Loud-Speaker Phone

Has rubber gasket underneath diaphragm, making phone fully adjustable. Gives amazing results as loud-talker on 1 and 2 stage of amplification.

L2525 Speaker with 5 ft. cord $2.65

Soft Rubber Ear Cap

At last! Ear Caps that will relieve headaches, earaches, and undue pressure on the ears. Fit all receivers.

L3500 Ear caps; pair .....$.50

Series Parallel Switch

Quick change from one circuit to another. Black composition knob, nickel plated fittings. Blade radius 1¼".

L2950 Series parallel switch .....$.25

Melotone Loud Speaker

Best popular loud speaker. Fibre horn, heavy metal base, 5-ft. cord. Nickel goose neck. Greatest tuned (adjustable) talker. Horn length 11½"; bell 6⅝"; total height 9".

L255 Melotone Speaker $4.75

Nickel Lugs

All lugs are nickeled.

L310 Brass Lugs for No. 8 screw, doz. .....$.10
L311 Copper Lugs for Nos. 6 and 8 screws dozen .....$.10
L309 Copper Lugs for Nos. 4, 6 and 8 screws, dozen .....$.10

Wood Cabinets

Highest grade mahogany cabinets made. Top is hinged. Made of ½"stock.

L710 Panel, 7x10"..$2.60
L712 Panel, 7x12".. 3.00
L714 Panel, 7x14".. 3.35
L718 Panel, 7x18".. 3.60
L721 Panel, 7x21".. 3.90
L724 Panel, 7x24".. 4.40

Loop Aerial

Made entirely of well seasoned hard wood. Complete with all parts and base. Total height of loop 36". Can be put together by anyone in less than 5 minutes.

L2600 Two ft. loop aerial, complete $1.15

Mica Diaphragms

Made of special India mica in two sizes. 2⅛" diameter and 1-13/16" diameter. Cement iron washer in center for real results on your phones.

L2550 Diaphragm, 2⅛" .....$.20
L2551 Diaphragm 1-13/16" ..... .15

Nickel Screws

Made of brass, nickel plated. Flat and round head style. Any thread up to 10/32".

Price, ¼", ⅜", ½" long, dozen .....$.15
Price, sizes ⅝" and 1" long, dozen .....$.30

NEW! NEW!!

Push Pull Transformer for many new circuits. See any radio magazine. Made of best materials. Coils impregnated. Silicon steel laminations. Save 50 per cent by assembling yourself. Simple instructions furnished.

L1159 Transformer. Ratio 6½ to 1.....$4.00

NEW THINGS FROM CATALOG No. 11

Dial Marker

The big little thing you have been waiting for. Just drill a hole in the panel and mount the marker above the dial. Very neat, nicely nickel plated and polished.

L7788 Dial Marker, each .....$.05

Vacuum Tubes

Only best make tubes carried in stock. All tubes guaranteed to work or exchanged if filament lights.

L201A 5 v., 25 amp.$3.75
L199 3 v., .06 amp. 3.75
L12 1½ v., 25 amp. 3.75

Three-Gang Socket

Aluminum shells, genuine heavy bakelite base, 3 brackets for mounting, 12 nickel binding posts. Length 7¼".

L5995 Three-gang socket $1.75

Cockaday Coil

Guaranteed best make. Three windings of No. 18 D C C Magnet wire. Has brass brackets for panel or base mounting. Results guaranteed or money back.

L2750 Cockaday coil.$1.85

Neutralizing Condenser

Latest pattern. Genuine bakelite base. Fahnstock connectors, hard rubber composition knob, easiest to regulate. Size 5⅝" long, 1" wide and 1" high.

L1202 Neutralizing condenser .....$.40

Neutro-Transformer

Can be used for all neutrodyne circuits, also for all tuned radio frequency circuits. Made for usual broadcast waves. Secondary has one center tap. Two genuine bakelite tubes. Two nickel mounting brackets.

L6969 Neutro-transformer $1.70

Sponge-Rubber Cushions

Get rid of tube noises, due to vibration. Softest sponge rubber made. Also used under cabinets to absorb shock and vibration. Size 2½"x3", ⅜" thick.

L8989 Sponge-rubber cushions, each .....$.12

RADIO SPECIALTY CO., 98 Park Place, New York City

Factories Brooklyn, N. Y. Elkridge, Md.

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WHAB	Clark W. Thompson,	Galveston, Texas	360
WHAD	Marquette University,	Milwaukee, Wis.	280
WHAG	University of Cincinnati,	Cincinnati, Ohio	222
WHAH	Hafer Supply Co., 112 W. Sixth St.,	Joplin, Mo.	283
WHAK	Roberts Hardware Co.,	Clarksburg, W. Va.	258
WHAM	University of Rochester (Eastman School of Music),	Rochester, N. Y.	283
WHAP	Otta and Kuhns, 160 S. Water St.,	Decatur, Ill.	360
WHAR	Paramount Radio & Electric Co., 1215 Atlantic Ave.,	Atlantic City, N. J.	231
WHAS	Courier-Journal and Louisville Times,	Louisville, Ky.	400
WHAV	Wilmington Electrical Specialty Co., 405 Delaware Ave.,	Wilmington, Del.	360
WHAZ	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,	Troy, N. Y.	380
WHB	Sweeney School Co., Sweeney Bldg.,	Kansas City, Mo.	411
WHK	Radiovox Co., 5005 Euclid Ave.,	Cleveland, Ohio	283
WHN	George Schubel, 1540 Broadway,	New York, N. Y.	360
WHO	Bankers Life Co.,	Des Moines, Iowa	526
WIAB	Joslyn Automobile Co., 320 Church St.,	Rockford, Ill.	252
WIAC	Galveston Tribune,	Galveston, Texas	360
WIAD	Howard R. Miller, 6318 N. Park Ave.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	254
WIAF	Gustav A. DeCortin, 139 N. Alexander St.,	New Orleans, La.	234
WIAI	Heer Stores Co.,	Springfield, Mo.	252
WIAJ	Fox River Valley Radio Supply Co., 425 Sherry St.,	Neenah, Wis.	224
WIAK	Journal-Stockman Co.,	Omaha, Neb.	278
WIAO	School of Engineering of Milwaukee, 415 Marshall St.,	Milwaukee, Wis.	360
WIAQ	Chronicle Publishing Co., 413 S. Washington St.,	Marion, Ind.	226
WIAS	Home Electric Co., 315 N. Third St.,	Burlington, Iowa	283
WIAU	American Trust & Savings Bank,	Le Mars, Iowa	360
WIAY	Woodward & Lotherop,	Washington, D. C.	273
WIK	K. & L. Electric Co., 427 Olive St.,	McKeesport, Pa.	234
WIL	Continental Electrical Supply Co., 808 Ninth St.,	Washington, D. C.	360
WIP	Gimbel Bros.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	509
WJAD	Jackson's Radio Engineering Laboratories, 801 Austin St.,	Waco, Texas	360
WJAF	Muncie Press and Smith Electric Co.,	Muncie, Ind.	360
WJAG	Norfolk Daily News,	Norfolk, Neb.	283
WJAK	Clifford L. White,	Greentown, Ind.	254
WJAM	D. M. Perham, 332 Third Ave. W.,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	268
WJAN	Peoria Star,	Peoria, Ill.	280
WJAQ	Capper Publications,	Topeka, Kan.	360
WJAR	The Outlet Co.,	Providence, R. I.	360
WJAS	Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, 963 Liberty Ave.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.	250
WJAT	Kelley-Vawter Jewelry Co.,	Marshall, Mo.	360
WJAX	Union Trust Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio	390
WJD	Denison University,	Granville, Ohio	229
WJX	Deforest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1391 Sedgwick Ave.,	New York, N. Y.	360
WJY	Radio Corporation of America,	New York, N. Y.	405
WJZ	Radio Corporation of America,	New York, N. Y.	455
WKAA	H. F. Paar,	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	268
WKAD	Charles Looff (Crescent Park),	East Providence, R. I.	240
WKAF	W. S. Radio Supply Co., 725 Tenth St.,	Wichita Falls, Texas	360
WKAN	United Battery Service Co.,	Montgomery, Ala.	226
WKAP	Dutee W. Flint,	Cranston, R. I.	360
WKAQ	Radio Corporation of Porto Rico,	San Juan, P. R.	360
WKAR	Michigan Agricultural College,	East Lansing, Mich.	280
WKAV	Laconia Radio Club,	Laconia, N. H.	254
WKAY	Brenau College,	Gainesville, Ga.	280
WKY	WKY Radio Shop,	Oklahoma, Okla.	360
WLAG	Cutting & Washington Radio Corporation, 18 W. Franklin St.,	Minneapolis, Minn.	417
WLAH	Samuel Woodworth, 425 Brownell St.,	Syracuse, N. Y.	234
WLAJ	Waco Electrical Supply Co., 616 Austin Ave.,	Waco, Texas	360
WLAK	Vermont Farm Machine Corporation,	Bellows Falls, Vt.	360
WLAL	Naylor Electrical Co., 24 W. Second St.,	Tulsa, Okla.	360
WLAP	W. V. Jordan,	Louisville, Ky.	360
WLAQ	Arthur E. Schilling, 108 Elm St.,	Kalamazoo, Mich.	286
WLAV	Electric Shop, 30 S. Palafox St.,	Pensacola, Fla.	254
WLAW	Police Department, City of	New York, N. Y.	360
WLAX	Putnam Electric Co. (Greencastle Community Broadcast Station),	Greencastle, Ind.	231

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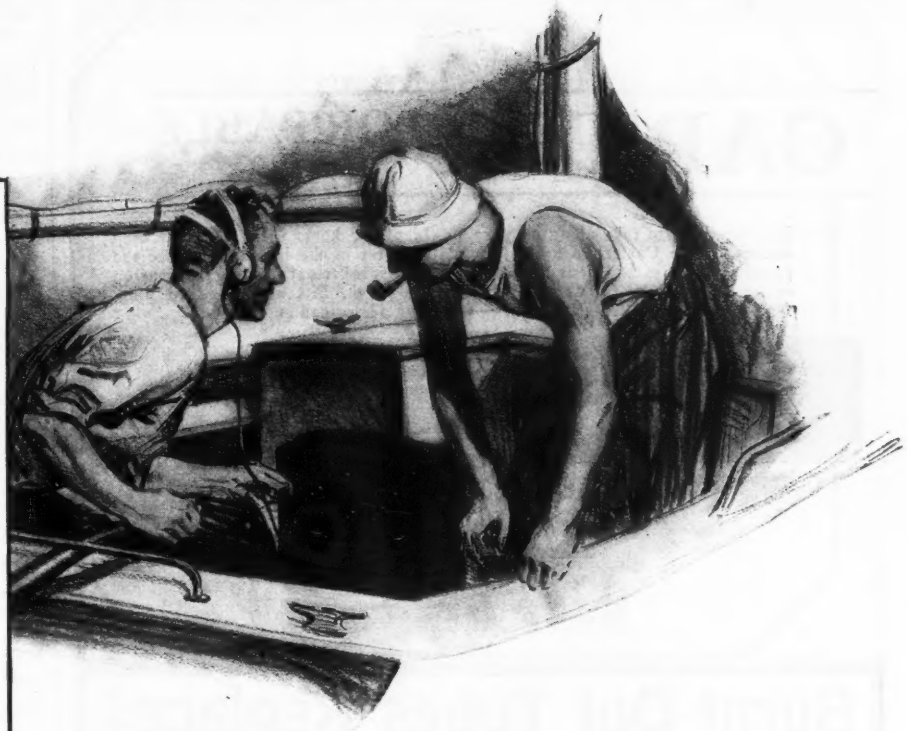

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RADIO'S FOREMOST PUBLISHERS

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WLB	University of Minnesota,	Minneapolis, Minn.	340
WLS	Sears, Roebuck & Co.,	Chicago, Ill.	345
WLW	Crosley Mfg. Co.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	309
WMAB	Radio Supply Co., 707 N. Broadway,	Oklahoma, Okla.	360
WMAC	Clive B. Meredith,	Fernwood St., Cazenovia, N. Y.	261
WMAF	Round Hills Radio Corporation,	Dartmouth, Mass.	360
WMAH	General Supply Co., 144 N. Thirteenth St.,	Lincoln, Neb.	254
WMAJ	Drovers Telegram Co.,	Kansas City, Mo.	273
WMAK	Norton Laboratories,	Lockport, N. Y.	360
WMAL	Trenton Hardware Co., 35 E. State St.,	Trenton, N. J.	254
WMAN	First Baptist Church,	Columbus, Ohio	286
WMAP	Utility Battery Service, 665 Northampton St.,	Easton, Pa.	246
WMAQ	Chicago Daily News,	Chicago, Ill.	448
WMAV	Alabama Polytechnic Institute,	Auburn, Ala.	250
WMAW	Wahpeton Electric Co.,	Wahpeton, N. D.	254
WMAY	Kingshighway Presbyterian Church,	St. Louis, Mo.	280
WMAZ	Mercer University,	Macon, Ga.	268
WMC	Commercial Appeal,	Memphis, Tenn.	500
WMU	Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.,	Washington, D. C.	261
WNAC	Shepard Stores,	Boston, Mass.	273
WNAD	University of Oklahoma,	Norman, Okla.	360
WNAL	R. J. Rockwell, 5019 Capitol Ave.,	Omaha, Neb.	266
WNAN	Syracuse Radio Telephone Co., 207 E. Jefferson St.,	Syracuse, N. Y.	286
WNAP	Wittenberg College,	Springfield, Ohio	275
WNAQ	Charleston Radio Electric Co.,	Charleston, S. C.	360
WNAR	C. C. Rhodes,	Butler, Mo.	231
WNAS	Texas Radio Corporation and Austin Statesman,	Austin, Texas	360
WNAT	Lennig Brothers Co., 827 Spring Garden,	Philadelphia, Pa.	360
WNAV	Peoples Telephone & Telegraph Co.,	Knoxville, Tenn.	236
WNAW	Henry Kunzman, Box 167, Fort Monroe,	Va.	360
WNAX	Dakota Radio Apparatus Co.,	Yankton S. D.	244
WNJ	Shotton Radio Mfg. Co.,	Albany, N. Y.	360
WOAC	Page Organ Co. (H. P. Maus), 404 N. Main St.,	Lima, Ohio	266
WOAD	Friday Battery & Electric Corporation,	Sigourney, Iowa	360
WOAE	Midland College,	Fremont, Neb.	360
WOAF	Tyler Commercial College,	Tyler, Texas	360
WOAG	Apollo Theatre,	Belvidere, Ill.	273
WOAH	Palmetto Radio Corporation, 267 King St.,	Charleston, S. C.	360
WOAI	Southern Equipment Co.,	San Antonio Texas	385
WOAN	James D. Vaughn,	Lawrenceburg, Tenn	360
WOAQ	Lyradion Mfg. Co.,	Mishawaka, Ind.	360
WOAP	Kalamazoo College,	Kalamazoo, Mich.	283
WOAR	Henry P. Lundskow, 1066 Sheridan Road,	Kenosha, Wis.	229
WOAT	Boyd M. Hamp, 215 Market St.,	Wilmington, Del.	360
WOAV	Pennsylvania National Guard, 112th Infantry,	Erie, Pa.	242
WOAW	Woodmen of the World,	Omaha, Neb.	526
WOAX	Franklyn J. Wolff, 600 Ingham Ave.,	Trenton. N. J	240
WOC	Palmer School of Chiropractic,	Davenport, Iowa	484
WOI	Iowa State College,	Ames, Iowa	360
WOK	Pine Bluff Co.,	Pine Bluff, Ark.	360
WOO	John Wanamaker,	Philadelphia, Pa.	509
WOQ	Western Radio Co.,	Kansas City, Mo.	360
WOR	L. Bamberger & Co.,	Newark, N. J.	405
WOS	Missouri State Marketing Bureau,	Jefferson City, Mo.	441
WPAB	Pennsylvania State College,	State College, Pa.	283
WPAC	Donaldson Radio Co., 210 Tiger Bldg.,	Okmulgee, Okla.	360
WPAJ	Doolittle Radio Corporation, 39 Center St.,	New Haven, Conn.	268
WPAK	North Dakota Agricultural College,	Agricultural College, N. D.	360
WPAL	Avery & Loeb Electric Co., 114 N. Third St.,	Columbus, Ohio	286
WPAM	Auerbach & Guettel, 709 Kansas Ave.,	Topeka, Kan.	360
WPAP	Theodore D. Phillips, 222 Lexington Ave.,	Winchester, Ky.	360
WPAQ	General Sales & Engineering Co.,	Frostburg, Md.	360
WPAR	Ward Battery & Radio Co.,	Beloit, Kan.	236
WPAT	St. Patricks Cathedral,	El Paso, Texas	360
WPAU	Concordia College,	Moorhead, Minn.	360
WPAZ	John R. Koch,	Charleston, W. Va.	273
WQAA	Horace A. Beale, Jr.,	Parkesburg, Pa.	360
WQAC	E. B. Gish, 108 E. Eighth St.,	Amarillo, Texas	234
WQAD	Whitall Electric Co., 59 W. Maine St.,	Waterbury, Conn.	242
WQAE	Moore Radio News Station,	Springfield, Vt.	275
WQAF	Sandusky Register,	Sandusky, Ohio.	240

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WQAL	Coles County Telephone & Telegraph Co.,	Mattoon, Ill.	258
WQAM	Electrical Equipment Co.,	Miami, Fla.	283
WQAN	Scranton Times,	Scranton, Pa.	280
WQAO	Calvary Baptist Church,	New York, N. Y.	360
WQAQ	West Texas Radio Co. (Abilene Daily Reporter),	Abilene, Texas.	360
WQAS	Prince-Walter Co., 108 Merrimack St.,	Lowell, Mass.	266
WQAW	Catholic University,	Washington, D. C.	236
WQAX	Radio Equipment Co.,	Peoria, Ill.	360
WRAA	Rice Institute,	Houston, Texas.	360
WRAF	The Radio Club,	Laporte, Ind.	224
WRAH	Stanley N. Read, 191 Alabama Ave.,	Providence, R. I.	231
WRAL	Northern States Power Co.,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.	248
WRAM	Lombard College,	Galesburg, Ill.	244
WRAN	Black Hawk Electrical Co.,	Waterloo, Iowa	236
WRAO	St. Louis Radio Service Co., 5735 Bartmer Ave.,	St. Louis, Mo.	360
WRAV	Antioch College,	Yellow Springs, Ohio	242
WRAW	Avenue Radio Shop,	Reading, Pa.	238
WRAX	Flexon's Garage,	Gloucester City, N. J.	268
WRAY	Radio Sales Corporation, 1110 Spruce St.,	Scranton, Pa.	280
WRAZ	Radio Shop of Newark, 89 Lehigh Ave.,	Newark, N. J.	233
WRC	Radio Corporation of America,	Washington, D. C.	469
WRK	Doron Bros. Electrical Co.,	Hamilton, Ohio	360
WRL	Union College,	Schenectady, N. Y.	360
WRM	University of Illinois,	Urbana, Ill.	360
WRR	City of Dallas, Police and Fire Signal Department,	Dallas, Texas	360
WRW	Tarrytown Radio Research Laboratory,	Tarrytown, N. Y.	273
WSAB	Southeast Missouri State Teachers College,	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	360
WSAC	Clemson Agricultural College,	Clemson College, S. C.	360
WSAD	J. A. Foster Co., 69 Dorrance St.,	Providence, R. I.	261
WSAG	Loren V. Davis and George Prestman, Sr.,	St. Petersburg, Fla.	244
WSAI	United States Playing Card Co.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	309
WSAJ	Grove City College,	Grove City, Pa.	360
WSAN	Allentown Radio Club,	Allentown, Pa.	229
WSAP	The Seventh Day Adventist Church,	New York, N. Y.	263
WSAR	Doughty & Welch Electrical Co.,	Fall River, Mass.	254
WSAT	Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co.,	Plainview, Texas	268
WSAW	John J. Long, Jr.,	Canandaigua, N. Y.	275
WSAX	Chicago Radio Laboratory,	Chicago, Ill.	268
WSAY	Port Chester Chamber of Commerce,	Port Chester, N. Y.	233
WSAZ	Chase Electric Shop,	Pomeroy, Ohio	258
WSB	Atlanta Journal,	Atlanta, Ga.	429
WSL	J. & M. Electric Co., 26 Bank Pl.,	Utica, N. Y.	273
WSY	Alabama Power Co.,	Birmingham, Ala.	360
WTAB	Fall River Daily Herald Publishing Co.,	Fall River, Mass.	248
WTAC	Penn Traffic Co.,	Washington St., Johnstown, Pa.	360
WTAF	Louis J. Gallo, 2222 Lapeyrouse St.,	New Orleans, La.	268
WTAG	Kern Music Co., 84 Weybosset St.,	Providence, R. I.	258
WTAH	Carmen Ferro,	Belvidere, Ill.	236
WTAJ	The Radio Shop,	Portland, Me.	236
WTAL	Toledo Radio & Electric Co.,	Toledo, Ohio	252
WTAM	Willard Storage Battery Co.,	Cleveland, Ohio	390
WTAP	Cambridge Radio & Electric Co.,	Cambridge, Ill.	242
WTAQ	S. H. Van Gorden & Son,	Osseo, Wis.	254
WTAR	Reliance Electric Co.,	Norfolk, Va.	280
WTAS	Charles E. Erbstein, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 75,	Elgin, Ill. (near)	286
WTAT	Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 39 Boylston St.,	Boston, Mass. (portable)	244
WTAU	Ruegg Battery & Electric Co.,	Tecumseh, Neb.	360
WTAW	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas,	College Station, Texas.	280
WTAX	Williams Hardware Co.,	Streator, Ill.	231
WTAY	Iodar-Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station,	Oak Park, Ill.	283
WTAZ	Thomas J. McGuire,	Lambertville, N. J.	283
WTG	Kansas State Agricultural College,	Manhattan, Kan.	360
WVX	H. C. Spratley Radio Co., 357 Main St.,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	360
WWAB	Hoenig, Swern & Co.,	Trenton, N. J.	226
WWAC	Sanger Bros.,	Waco, Texas	360
WWAD	Wright & Wright, Inc., 2215 N. Broad St.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	360
WWAE	Lawrence J. Crowley,	Joliet, Ill.	227
WWAF	Galvin Radio Supply Co., 521 Market St.,	Camden, N. J.	236

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WWAO	Michigan College of Mines,	Houghton, Mich	244
WWI	Ford Motor Co.,	Dearborn, Mich	273
WWJ	Detroit News,	Detroit, Mich	517
WWL	Loyola University,	New Orleans, La.	280

FRENCH BROADCAST STATIONS

Call	Location	Wave-length in Meters
YN	Lyon	740
FL	Paris (Eiffel Tower)	2600
8AJ	Paris	1780
ESP	Paris	450

CUBAN BROADCAST STATIONS

PWX	Cuban Telephone Co., Havana	400
2DW	Pedro Zayas, Havana	300
2AB	Alberto S. de Bustamante, Havana	240
2OK	Mario García Vélez, Havana	360
2BY	Frederick W. Borton, Havana	260
2CX	Frederick W. Borton, Havana	320
2EV	Westinghouse Elec. Co., Havana	220
2TW	Roberto E. Ramirez, Havana	230
2HC	Heraldo de Cuba, Havana	275
2LC	Luis Casas, Havana	250
2KD	E. Sánchez de Fuentes, Havana	350
2MN	Fausto Simón, Havana	270
2MG	Manuel G. Salas, Havana	280
2JQ	Raúl Pérez Falcón, Havana	150
2KP	Alvaro Daza, Havana	200
2HS	Julio Power, Havana	180
2OL	Oscar Collado, Havana	290
2WW	Amadeo Sáenz, Havana	210
5EV	Leopoldo V. Figueroa, Colón	360
6KW	Frank H. Jones, Tuinucú	340
6KJ	Frank H. Jones, Tuinucú	275
6CX	Antonio T. Figueroa, Cienfuegos	170
6DW	Eduardo Terry, Cienfuegos	225
6BY	José Ganduxe, Cienfuegos	300
6AZ	Valentín Ullivarri, Cienfuegos	200
6EV	Josefa Alvarez, Caibarién	225
7AZ	Pedro Nogueras, Camaguey	225
7BY	Salvador Rionda, Camaguey	350
8AZ	Alfredo Broocks, Santiago de Cuba	240
8BY	Alberto Ravelo, Santiago de Cuba	250
8FU	Andrés Vinnet, Santiago de Cuba	225
8DW	Pedro C. Anduz, Santiago de Cuba	275
8EV	Edurado Mateos, Santiago de Cuba	180
8GT	Juan F. Chibas, Santiago de Cuba	260

BRITISH BROADCAST STATIONS

Call	Location	Wave-length in Meters
2LO	London	365
5IT	Birmingham	475
5WA	Cardiff	350
6BM	Bournemouth	385
2ZY	Manchester	375
5NO	Newcastle	400
5SC	Glasgow	420
2BD	Aberdeen	495
6SL	Sheffield (relay station)	303

All of the above named stations are operated by the British Broadcasting Co. The power normally used is 1½ kilowatts (input to main high-frequency generator), but 3 kilowatts are allowed, except in the case of the Sheffield station, which uses only 100 watts.

CANADIAN BROADCAST STATIONS

Call	Owner	Location	Wave-length in Meters
CFAC	Calgary Herald,	Calgary, Alberta	430
CFCA	Star Publishing and Printing Co.,	18 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario	400
CFCF	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada,	Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal, Quebec	440
CFCH	Abitibi Power and Paper Co.,	Iroquois Falls, Ontario	400
CFCJ	La Cie de L'Evenement,	30 Fabrique St., Quebec, Quebec	410
CFCK	Radio Supply Co.,	10229 101st St., Edmonton, Alberta	410
CFCL	Centennial Methodist Church,	Victoria, British Columbia	400
CFCN	W. W. Grant Radio, Ltd.,	511 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alberta	440
CFCO	Semmelhaack-Dickson, Ltd.,	Bellevue, Quebec	450
CFCQ	Radio Specialties, Ltd.,	791 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, British Columbia	450
CFCR	Laurentide Air Service,	Nickel Range Hotel, Sudbury, Ontario	410
CFCW	The Radio Shop,	77 Dundas St., London, Ontario	420
CFDC	Sparks Co., Wallace and Fitzwilliam Sts.,	Nanaimo, British Columbia	430
CFQC	The Electric Shop, Ltd.,	144 Second Ave. N., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	400
CFRC	Queens University,	Kingston, Ontario	450
CFUC	University of Montreal,	185 St. Denis St., Montreal, Quebec	400
CHAC	Radio Engineers,	Halifax, Nova Scotia	400
CHBC	Albertan Publishing Co.,	229 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alberta	410
CHCD	Canadian Wireless and Electric Co.,	30 Fabrique St., Quebec, Quebec	410

Call	*Owner*	*Location*	*Wave-length in Meters*
CHCE	Western Canada Radio Supply, Ltd.,	919 Fort St., Victoria, British Columbia	400
CHCL	Vancouver Merchants Exchange,	Vancouver, British Columbia	440
CHYC	Northern Electric Co.,	121 Shearer St., Montreal, Quebec	410
CJCA	Edmonton Journal,	Journal Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta	450
CJGC	London Free Press Printing Co.,	430 Richmond St., London, Ontario	430
CJCD	T. Eaton Co.,	James and Alberts Sts., Toronto, Ontario	410
CJCE	Sprott-Shaw Radio Co.,	1604 Tower Bldg., Vancouver, British Columbia	420
CJCI	Maritime Radio Corp.,	543 Albion St., St. John, New Brunswick	400
CJCN	Simons Agnew & Co.,	19 Melinda St., Toronto, Ontario	410
CJCX	Percival Wesley Shackleton,	Olds, Alberta	400
CJSC	Evening Telegram,	Toronto, Ontario	430
CKAC	La Presse Publishing Co.,	St. James St. and St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Quebec	430
CKCD	Vancouver Daily Province,	Vancouver, British Columbia	410
CKCE	Canadian Independent Telephone Co.,	Wallace Ave. and Ward St., Toronto, Ontario	450
CKCK	Leader Publishing Co.,	Regina, Saskatchewan	420
CKOC	Wentworth Radio Supply Co.,	31 John St. N., Hamilton, Ontario	410
CKY	Manitoba Telephone System,	Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Manitoba	450

MEXICAN BROADCAST STATIONS

Call	*Owner*	*Location*
CYB	"El Buen Tono" Cigarette Manufacturing Co.,	Mexico City
CYL	"El Universal" (newspaper),	Mexico City

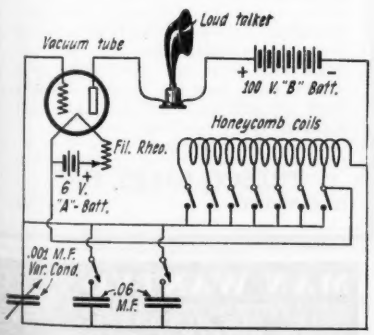
We shall be grateful if the owners of broadcast stations will inform us of any changes in location, wave-length or power. This will enable us to keep our broadcast station list up-to-date.

The Staccatone

(*Continued from page* 21)

control, as the slightest change in the capacity of the apparatus, such as is caused by moving the hand near the set, will change the pitch of the beat-note considerably. As such a system would be impractical for this purpose a vacuum tube is used connected so as to generate low or audible frequency notes which sound the same as the beat-notes heard in radio.

Such a circuit would require larger values of capacity and inductance than are used in the ordinary radio circuit, and for this purpose a number of large honeycomb coils are used with fixed and variable condensers of comparatively large capacities, so that the natural frequency of the oscillating circuit will be at a low audible note. By employing sufficient capacity and inductance in the circuit to give us the lowest note desired we can, with a number of switches corresponding to the keys on a piano, cut inductance or capacity, or both, in and out of the circuit and raise the pitch to any value we wish, each key or switch corresponding to a musical note.



The circuit diagram of the Staccatone. This is a simple oscillating circuit employing large values of capacity and inductance.

The tones are heard, of course, from a loud speaker connected in the plate circuit of the vacuum tube.

The complete circuit is shown in the accompanying diagram. Those familiar with radio hook-ups will recognize this at once as the Hartley circuit. The inductance consists of six 1,500-turn honeycomb coils, all connected in series and clamped together.

With a six-volt vacuum tube, such as the type UV-201, and a "B" battery voltage of 90 or more, the sound will be so loud as to be heard for several blocks. Of course, a good loud talker must be used. But for inside use in a small room, a dry cell tube may be used with a 45-volt "B" battery. In fact most of the instruments that are used in radio receiving sets may be employed in the Staccatone.

New Radio Patents

(*Continued from page* 59)

CONDENSER

(Patent No. 1,480,604, W. Dubilier. Filed Jan. 27, 1921, issued Jan. 15, 1924. Assigned to Dubilier Condenser and Radio Corporation.)

TERMINAL CONNECTION FOR CONDENSERS, in which the conducting plates have terminals extending from the sides of the stack which are gripped together by a smooth, round metallic hook.

ARC TRANSMITTER

(Patent No. 1,480,659, O. A. Brackett. Filed Dec. 7, 1920, issued Jan. 15, 1924. Assigned to Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.)

SIGNALING SYSTEM, employing an arc which is controlled to produce signals with radiation of only a single wave. The arc is maintained in uninterrupted operation, while the energy is supplied either to an oscillatory circuit or to a non-oscillatory circuit in the process of producing signals.

SELECTIVE RECEIVER

(Patent No. 1,480,891, H. I. Becker. Filed July 20, 1921, issued Jan. 15, 1924. Assigned to General Electric Company, Incorporated.)

HIGH FREQUENCY RECEIVING SYSTEM, in which a link circuit is provided between a radio frequency amplifier and the detecting circuit for preventing disturbing currents from being transferred from the amplification circuit to the detector circuit.

TUBE CONSTRUCTION

(Patent No. 1,481,422. Gilles Holst, E. Oosterhuis & J. Bruijnes. Filed June 1, 1922, issued Jan. 22, 1924. Assigned to Naamlooze Vennootshcap Philips' Gloeilampen-Fabrieken of Eindoven, Netherlands.)

ELECTRIC DISCHARGE TUBE, in which the gas filling in the tube comprises neon to which 0.5 to 5 per cent argon is added. The inventors state that the ionization potential of argon is lower than the potential at which the first inelastic collision in the first mentioned gas occurs.

INTERFERENCE ELIMINATOR

(Patent No. 1,481,945, J. Weinberger, filed Mar. 3, 1921, issued Jan. 29, 1924. Assigned to Radio Corporation of America.)

RADIO RECEIVING SYSTEM, with a circuit arrangement between the antenna and the input of the receiver for eliminating interference. The system includes primary and secondary circuits with a pair of connections across the primary and secondary circuits, each connection comprising two parts including capacity and inductance in series, with one of the parts common to both connections and the other two parts arranged to couple the primary and secondary circuits. All of the factors in the circuits are adjustable to secure selectivity.

DISTRESS SIGNAL ALARM

(Patent No. 1,482,122. W. N. Fanning, filed Mar. 30, 1922, issued Jan. 29, 1924.)

RADIO SYSTEM, for operating a signal or alarm upon the receipt of a certain definite call by radio. The device is particularly described in connection with a receiver on shipboard to sound an alarm for operation upon receipt of a distress call.

LOOP RECEIVER

(Patent No. 1,483,383, H. K. Sandell, filed Nov. 2, 1922, issued Feb. 12, 1924. Assigned to Mills Novelty Company of Chicago.)

RADIO RECEIVING SYSTEM comprising a loop antenna having two parts, one of which is connected in the grid circuit of a detector tube and the other in the plate circuit forming a regenerative system. The loops are spaced apart in parallel planes on the antenna frame and a condenser provided in one corner of the antenna

frame which forms a variable tuning connecting means between the loops.

ANTENNA MAST

(Patent No. 1,483,860, O. Von Bronk, filed Sept. 3, 1921, issued Feb. 12, 1924. Assigned to Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphic m.b.h.)

ANTENNA ARRANGEMENT FOR RADIO TELEGRAPHY in which the antenna is supported by a conducting mast and an electromotive force applied to the antenna mast substantially equal and opposite to the electromotive force normally induced in the mast by radiation from the antenna.

LOOP AND ANTENNA RECEIVER

(Patent No. 1,484,189, J. A. Proctor, filed July 6, 1920, issued Feb. 19, 1924. Assigned to Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company.)

RADIO RECEIVING APPARATUS, utilizing a combined closed loop antenna and an open antenna. The open antenna comprises a conductor which is structurally separate from the turns of the loop antenna, but which is wound with the turns of the loop. The loop and antenna circuits are coupled with the receiving circuit.

OSCILLATION GENERATOR

(Patent No. 1,484,269, R. Mayer, filed June 21, 1923, issued Feb. 19, 1924.)

METHOD AND ARRANGEMENT FOR PRODUCING NON-DAMPED OSCILLATIONS, in which a mechanical interrupter connected to a charging circuit is provided in circuit, with a separate circuit arranged to receive energy from the charging circuit and produce oscillations. The charging of the circuit proceeds until the electrical energy stored in said circuit is such that when oscillations begin the momentary value or strength of the oscillation current is substantially equal and opposite with respect to the value of the charging current and the circuit then oscillates under such conditions that the charging current will be substantially equal to the amplitude of the oscillation current still existing after one complete oscillation. The circuit can then be broken without sparking and after a brief period of interruption and recharging, more oscillations take place as before during a relatively longer period and this operation can be repeated as long as oscillations are needed.

CALL SIGNAL DEVICE

(Patent No. 1,484,405, A. Oswald, filed Jan. 12, 1920, issued Feb. 19, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company, Inc.)

SIGNALING SYSTEM, having means for controlling a distant responsive device such as a call signal which will not respond to false signals or electrical disturbances. A slow acting indicator is provided for the receiver, which will only be actuated by the call signal. A source of opposing voltage is arranged at the receiver to cause the indicator to cease to respond upon cessation of the signaling waves.

RECEIVER WITH RE-RADIATION PREVENTION CIRCUIT

(Patent No. 1,484,411. H. S. Read, filed Sept. 14, 1920, issued Feb. 19, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Co., Inc.)

RADIO RECEIVING SYSTEM, having a circuit arrangement for preventing radiation of the locally generated wave energy from the receiving antenna. The circuit arrangement includes a radio frequency amplifier, a local oscillator and a detector and a circuit interconnecting the output of the amplifier and oscillator and the input of the detector which precludes radiation of energy from the local oscillator into the antenna.

C. W. RECEIVER

(No. 1,484,605, J. H. Hammond, Jr., filed Aug. 20, 1917, issued Feb. 19, 1924.)

RADIO DYNAMIC RECEIVING SYSTEM, employing beat reception in which tuning is facilitated by an arrangement whereby two series of periodic impulses having different frequencies are impressed upon the oscillatory circuit. Periodic electrical beats are produced in the oscillatory circuit. The frequency of the beats may be maintained constant by varying the frequency of one of the series of impulses.

ANTENNA TRANSFER SWITCH

(No. 1,485,080, E. T. Jones, filed Dec. 27, 1921, issued Feb. 26, 1924.)

SWITCH, particularly designed for transferring connection from the antenna ground system to the radio transmitter or the radio receiver. The switch has a shaft mounted on the extremity of an elongated support with switch blades carried by the shaft adapted to enter contacts on either side of the support when the switch shaft is rotated.

ANTENNA SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLEX TRANSMISSION

(No. 1,485,111. J. Bethenod, filed Aug. 2, 1921, issued Feb. 26, 1924.)

RADIO TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, in which a plurality of high frequency generators are provided at the same station for simultaneous operation to obtain multiplex transmission. The antenna is divided into two separate sections adapted to radiate different wave-lengths. The generators

are connected to these sections of the antenna and a connection of substantially infinite impedance provided in each of the sections to the wavelengths of the other section for limiting induction effects there between.

CONNECTION BETWEEN OSCILLATOR AND LOAD CIRCUITS

(No. 1,485,156. H. D. Arnold, filed Aug. 28, 1917, issued Feb. 26, 1924. Assigned to the Western Electric Company.)

SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION, in which an oscillation generator delivers current at a constant frequency, regardless of the nature of the load by reason of the fact that the load is prevented from reacting on the generator. An asymmetrically conducting repeater is placed between the output circuit of the oscillator and the load circuit permitting the transferring of alternating current to the load circuit, but preventing reaction from the load circuit upon the generator.

AUTOMATIC PRINTER RADIO SYSTEM

(No. 1,485,212. J. B. Brady, filed Dec. 28, 1921, issued Feb. 26, 1924. Assigned to Morkrum Company of Chicago.)

RADIO TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, wherein signals are automatically transmitted and received directly in print. The system contemplates the broadcasting of news by radio from a central transmitting station to newspaper offices where the news may be received on a machine which automatically prints the signals, eliminating the necessity of skilled operators at either end of the system.

BROADCAST STATION

(No. 1,484,087. E. M. Ryan, filed Aug. 14, 1922, issued Feb. 19, 1924. Assigned to Western Electric Company, Incorporated.

RADIO BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT, for controlling the radio transmitter. The patent describes circuit arrangements between a studio and a radio transmission room whereby a person in either room may broadcast. Signal indicators are provided in each room to automatically indicate that the circuits are in operating condition for broadcasting from that particular room.

LIST OF RADIO TRADE MARKS PUBLISHED BY PATENT OFFICE PRIOR TO REGISTRATION

(*The numbers given are serial numbers of pending applications*)

149,747 "VACTUPHONE" for telephone for aiding hearing. Globe Phone Company, Reading, Mass. Claims use since April 12, 1921. Published December 25, 1923.

155,450 "UV" for vacuum tubes. Radio Corporation of America, New York City. Claims use since October 19, 1920. Published January 1, 1924.

157,776 "UC" for electrical condensers. Radio Corporation of America, New York City. Claims use since about August, 1921. Published January 1, 1924.

166,471 "Q-R" for complete radio sets and parts thereof. Robinson Specialty Co., Keyport, New Jersey. Claims use since on or about January, 1922. Published January 1, 1924.

170,674 "TEST-RITE" for condensers. Scholes Radio Manufacturing Corp., New York, N. Y. Claims use since August 14, 1922. Published January 1, 1924.

187,534 "MICROSTAT" for rheostats. Premier Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. Claims use since June, 1923. Published January 1, 1924.

187,856 "TELOS" for radio receiving sets. Danziger-Jones, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Claims use since February 3, 1923. Published January 1, 1924.

164,007 "RACO" in ornamental design for antenna. E. Ross Antenna Company, Providence, R. I. Claims use since April 1, 1922. Published January 8, 1924.

170,764 "GEM" for radio apparatus. Gem Radio Company, Brooklyn, New York. Claims use since Sept. 27, 1922. Published January 8, 1924.

187,634 "B-METAL" for radio receiving apparatus. B-Metal Refining Company, Detroit, Michigan. Claims use since January 15, 1923. Published January 15, 1924.

181,105 "LISTENING IN—THE WORLD OVER" in ornamental design for radio headsets. N. Baldwin, Inc., Salt Lake City. Claims use since February 28, 1923. Published January 22, 1924.

173,684 "THE STENTOR—THE VOICE FROM THE SKIES" in ornamental design for loud speakers. Stentorphone Company, Los Angeles, California. Claims use since Aug. 1, 1921. Published February 12, 1924.

175,822 "T T" for loud speakers. John S. Timmons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Claims use since about July 31, 1922. Published February 12, 1924.

186,609 "PERFECTONE" in ornamental design for radio receiving apparatus. Perfectone Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y. Claims use since October 1, 1923. Published February 12, 1924.

188,636 "MONODYNE" for radio receiving apparatus. National Airphone Corporation, New York, N. Y. Claims use since about May 15, 1923. Published February 19, 1924.

188,637 "GOLD GRAIN" for detectors and receiving sets. National Airphone Corporation, New York, N. Y. Claims use since Oct. 12, 1922. Published February 19, 1924.

189,237 "NU-TRON" in ornamental design for amplifiers and tubes. Fred W. Brown, Bethesda, Ohio. Claims use since Nov. 22, 1923. Published February 19, 1924.

189,884 "DICTO GRAND" for loud speakers. Dictograph Products Corporation, New York, N. Y. Claims use since March 6, 1923. Published February 19, 1924.

180,464 "ACME" for radio apparatus. Acme Apparatus Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Claims use since about March 1, 1919. Published February 26, 1924.

180,480 "THE LITTLE GIANT" for radio apparatus. Metropolitan Radio Corporation, Newark, New Jersey. Claims use since on or about August 1, 1922. Published February 26, 1924.

Timely Suggestions

(*Continued from page 37*)

fundamentals of radio with a better understanding. The adoption of newer circuits is also doing much to discourage the use of radiating receivers. We had best "grin and bear it," for it is a foregone conclusion that this disturbance will die a natural death.

THE AMATEUR

We now have the amateur transmitter up for consideration. As a source of interference, the amateur with his transmitting equipment has been positively proven to be the *smallest* offender! This fact has been established by countless investigations. It is true that in various cases, the small boy with his spark coil, or even his vacuum tube transmitter has caused some interference, but it can almost be said that the amateur as a source of interference can be passed by.

There is, however, a general misunderstanding among the broadcast listening public relative to the amateur transmitter. He is licensed as required by law to use wavelengths between 150 and 220 meters, the particular band for any particular station being determined from the appartus used and the possibility of it causing interference with broadcast reception. He is distinctly *forbidden* to transmit between the hours of 8 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily, local standard time, or during the broadcasting of local church services on Sunday mornings. Although he may be strictly observing these and other provisions of his license, his transmitter is capable of causing interference of a most obnoxious sort with the broadcast receivers within a few hundred feet of him, even though he may be operating entirely within his rights. This is due to what is known as "shock excitation," and is, as yet, non-preventable. The broadcast listener located within the shadow of an amateur transmitting station must, therefore, share the air until the progress and development of the art cares for the situation. As a general rule, if the amateur is approached in the proper spirit he will willingly relinquish some of his lawful operating time in an effort to co-operate with the nearby broadcast listeners.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

We have covered the chief sources of interference from other radio services. Let us now consider foreign disturbances. The broadcast listener living near a hospital or a doctor's office where an X-ray machine may be in operation, experiences an annoying source of interference, as yet not provided for in the Radio Communication Laws. However, disturbances of this nature, including the violet-ray, are entirely prevent-

(*Continued on page 108*)

35c
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AT ALL RELIABLE DEALERS

Radio March:

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RADIO'S FOREMOST PUBLISHERS

(*Continued from page* 105)

able, and ordinarily the physician or the hospital authorities can be prevailed upon to take the necessary steps to eliminate it. Often certain parts of an X-ray machine are grounded. This results in the formation of an oscillating circuit when the machine is in operation. The ground should, therefore, be removed. Should the interference persist, the entire apparatus must be enclosed in a wire-screen cage, and the cage itself grounded. This is not an expensive procedure, but if the physician feels that the expense should not be his burden, small contributions from the suffering broadcast listeners would be accepted in good spirit.

Static, our next problem, we may as well pass over. No reliable method for practical home use has as yet been evolved for its elimination, and we can only await progress.

Let us consider next the inductive disturbances caused by leaky power lines. These manifest themselves in intermittent clicks, growls and buzzes, not unlike static, or sometimes in a low steady hum. The cause is generally a cracked insulator on a high power line, a wet tree branch touching a high potential wire, rain leaks across insulators or transformer cases. These all mean loss of money to the power company, and where such leaks are brought to their attention they will be only too glad to adjust them. Often such leaks can be located by comparing intensity of the disturbance at several receivers in the neighborhood. Look along your alley some dark, rainy night, particularly near pole transformers, and you may often see a little violet spark cavorting merrily across the wet insulation. In cold, snappy weather the leakage very often can be heard in the form of a crackling noise, audible for several feet from its source. The power company is the obvious remedy for these troubles.

MINOR CAUSES

Minor causes of undesirable noise in the receiver are found in passing trolley cars—determined by gradually increasing intensity as the car approaches, reaching maximum when it is at the point nearest the antenna system and gradually decreasing as the car passes on.

Some great causes of noise in the receiver itself are run down and noisy "B" batteries, loose connections, particularly in the plate circuit of the tubes, and corroded contact pins on the base of vacuum tubes. The remedies in each case are obvious.

Small motors in the neighborhood may also cause an annoying hum; those on shoe repair machinery, meat-grinders and coffee-grinders, being common offenders. Fortunately, most of these are silent after the close of business at five or six o'clock.

A peculiarly persistent source of interference recently came to the writer's attention. It was finally found to be caused by mercury arc rectifiers in the garage of a large dairy company employing electric trucks. The operation of the charging rectifiers during the night in charging the truck batteries, produced a particularly disagreeable buzz.

We started out to discuss ways and means for improving our apparatus, and have wound up with a discussion of various sources of interference and their elimination. Perhaps it is as well, for running down interference is a sure method of improving reception. The summer season, when radio receivers are cast more or less in the discard, is a good time to put into practice all the little kinks and wrinkles picked up in the past winter.

Let us make our sets permanent. Dress them up. Put a neat cabinet around them; do a workmanlike job of the wiring and installation and go carefully over the whole set to see that there are no loose connections, or dirty contacts. Such time will be well repaid in the greater enjoyment derived from the receivers in the coming winter season.

How to Make and Use A Wave Meter

(*Continued from page* 47)

way, 5XV never goes above 200 meters as a transmitting wave.

The modus having been taken care of, next comes the construction of the meter. Obtain a good variable condenser, preferably one having a metal case with the rotary plates grounded to it. Also, it would be more than a good idea to have a vernier, as the fine adjustment is often wanted. Fig. 1 shows how to connect the coil and condenser, and is no doubt appalling in its simplicity. Fig. 2 suggests a possible method of mounting the coil on the condenser with rigid metal strips. The coil itself is of 19 turns of No. 20 D.C.C. wire and should be wound on a bakelite or other rigid type of form 3½ inches in diameter, and should be shellacked, varnished or bound into place to avoid losing the calibration once it is obtained. Nothing about a wave-meter should be variable but the rotary plates of the condenser, and they only in their foreordained manner. It is so easy to make a good job of this that there is no excuse in doing otherwise. But, above all, do it!

OTHER COILS

Now you are wondering what you are going to do to increase the wave-length range of the thing, that you might check the higher waves as well. The process will amaze you in its simplicity—if you don't already know it.

Assuming, for convenience, that your wave meter has been calibrated for a wave range of 100 to 300 meters with whatever coil you happen to be using, the procedure to get the higher waves will be like this. Tune your receiver or transmitter, it doesn't matter which, to 200 meters, which, as you notice, is just double the minimum of your wave meter as it stands. This 200 meters will become the minimum of your new wave-meter calibration, which is to be exactly double that of the original coil; or, in the case of these illustrative figures, from 200 to 600 meters. (Please get it straight that these figures are just chosen at random to represent the scale your meter *might have*. It is necessary, though, to work out the system given here, to have a wave and its double: 150, 300; 125, 250; etc.) Now, having set your receiver or transmitter as exactly on that wave as possible, you should prepare the coil for the double range. The coil formerly mentioned was specified as having 19 turns, so this coil must cover just double the range of waves and will have 40 turns of No. 28 D.C.C. wire, or possibly smaller, on a form of similar dimensions. This should be wound carefully and tightly and given a *thin* coat of shellac. Make temporary connections of the wire terminals, for this coil is not yet finished. Attach the coil to your wave-meter and find out where, on the scale of the condenser, the 200-meter tuning point of the receiver, or transmitter, which you had set as per the foregoing, shows up. If it shows up exactly on the same reading that indicated the 100-meter point on the smaller coil, everything is O.K. If it falls below the scale reading that originally meant 100 meters, then things are also O.K., as that is what the coil is expected to do. Then, all that remains to do is to remove one turn at a time until the 200 points shows up *exactly* where 100 stood before, and the wave meter will be calibrated for just double scale reading. Further calibration will not be necessary for practical purposes, although it must be realized that this is not a laboratory precision method. The small coil, we'll say, originally read 150 meters at 50 on the condenser scale; the large coil will then, at 150, read 300 meters, and so on, covering the range of the meter, if care has been taken.

This method, of course, can be used to

make any number of coils, covering quite a range of waves, with passable accuracy and without any difficulty, once the thing is calibrated for one set of waves and one coil. One-half reading coils can be made as well as double reading ones, and so on *ad nauseam*. One hint, though, will not be amiss as to building the coils reading on half scale, if the original coil goes as low as 100 meters, for then your new minimum becomes 50. Unwind a turn at a time until the resonant point is achieved within about 10 meters, after which it becomes necessary to start spacing the turns on the coil to reduce the inductance. A single turn, on a small coil, throws too much meterage off at a time —makes too big a difference in scale reading due to the comparatively few meters the complete scale of the condenser covers, *e.g.*, 50 to 100 meters on one coil makes one-half meter to the degree on a 100-degree scale, and as one degree off is a noticeable amount, it is obvious that it would take finer adjustment than a single turn to get exactly on the dot.

The importance of checking the calibrating wave several times during the operation is great because upon its accuracy depends the accuracy of the new range of waves.

Make the coil permanent by a finishing coat of the thin shellac and by soldering the coil terminals to the supports, attaching it to the wave-meter condenser, as in the illustration.

Using this method, I have built double and triple range coils that have checked within two to three meters of a Kolster decremeter, which is an accurate instrument, so that I feel really safe in recommending this method to you, only cautioning you to do it carefully.

One may also calibrate the larger coil by the method first described and using the carrier wave of some good broadcast station as the standard C.W. wave. Station WWV, at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., sends out some standard waves which are the most reliable to calibrate circuits and wave-meters.

CALIBRATING RECEIVER

Having built the wave-meter and learned how to operate it, the next step should be to get some good use from it, such as calibrating your receiver, which will now be described. It saves hunting around for the wave-meter when you desire to know who is on what, and why.

It will be necessary, of course, to tabulate the settings of your receiver—all of them too—at the time of calibration and to keep various factors nearly constant, so that it will be possible to check waves at will and with accuracy.

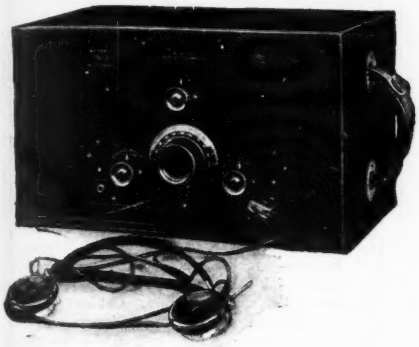
Using a receiver of the same general construction as the one I gave data on in the March issue of RADIO NEWS, but in this case with a wave-length range of 73 to 320 meters and the one-step amplifier, that allows economical use of several headsets and to get away from possible variation being introduced into the detector circuit because of using several headsets or changing the number of them, the calibration curves shown herewith were made from these figures taken directly from the receiver by means of the wave-meter:

Scale	Meters	Scale	Meters	Scale	Meters	Scale	Meters	Scale	Meters
0—73		40—110		80—138		120—160		160—178	
10—80		50—118		90—143		130—164		170—182	
20—90		60—125		100—150		140—168		180—186	
30—101		70—132		110—155		150—174			

Antenna at tenth tap; load coil shorted out; "B" battery 9 volts on detector. Receiver tuned just past the oscillating point, controlled by the plate.

These, above, are the figures taken from curve No. 1 on the chart of Fig. 3.

The load coil referred to is the secondary load coil used in the circuit to get the second



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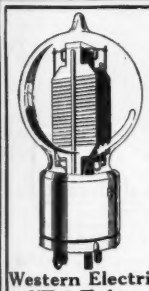

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1 Howard Plain Rheostat.
1 Strip of Bakelite.
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1 Grid Leak and Mica Condenser.
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Screws, Nuts and Miscellaneous for Set.
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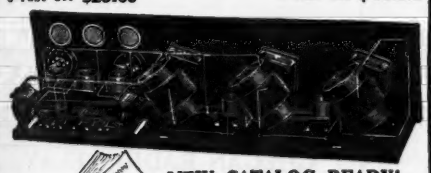

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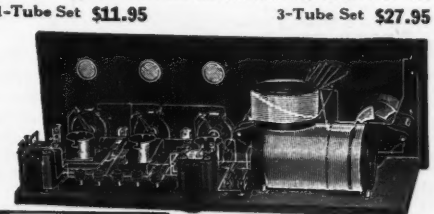

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8x40x¼ Panel Engraved and Drilled.
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8 Kellogg Sockets,
1 400-Ohm Frost Potentiometer,
2 6-Ohm Rheostats,
5 .00025 Condensers,
1 .002 Condenser,
1 .006 Condenser,
3 1-Meg. Leaks,
2 4-inch Dials,
35 ft. Bus Bar Wire,
1 Single Jack,
8x39 Base Board,
7 Binding Posts,
3 Radio Receptor 1716 Transformers,
2 Radio Receptor Audio-Transformers,
2 1-Mf. Condensers,
1 Tuned R. F. Transformer,
1 Oscillation Coupler,
2 Jewell No. 54 Meters, 0-10 D. C. Voltmeter, 0-10 D. C. Ammeter,
1 C Battery.

Complete instructions for assembling and blueprints for wiring are included with each outfit. Instructions written so everyone can understand them.

Our Price **$92.50**

Complete Parts for ALL Receivers

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Specially drilled panels are included with each of the sets illustrated and described here. We give this free service only on panels included with complete sets.

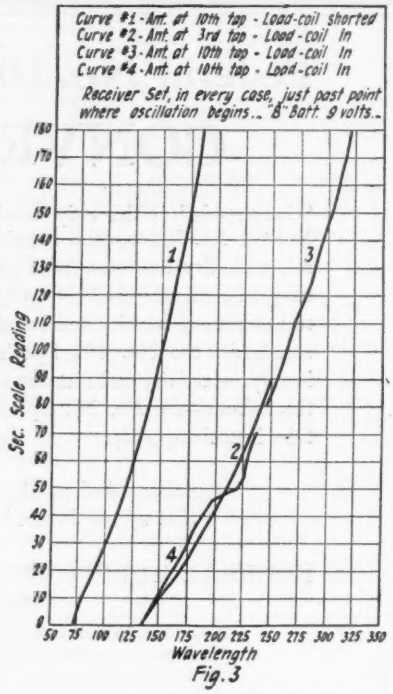


Fig. 3

Wave-length curves plotted by Mr. Hatry for a receiver of the type described by him in the March issue of RADIO NEWS.

range of waves obtainable from curves 2 and 3. The antenna tap refers to the switch-point that the antenna tap switch happened to be resting on. (However, these taps were carefully chosen, as will be clear from what follows.) For curve 1, to get the lower range of waves, the load coil in the secondary circuit was shorted out. Curve 1 also holds accurate at 70 on the secondary scale and above, for the antenna switch at tap 1, but not below with that antenna setting, because of resonance effects with the small receiving antenna I use. The first antenna tap is important to me because that includes merely the single coupling turn for transferring the antenna energy and is the most selective position for tuning. With a large enough antenna, this single turn would be the most selective position for the whole range of amateur waves, barring resonance. A hard tube of some sort is the best type for the set, as it oscillates much the same over quite a variation of filament potential and thereby reduces the controls to one. The plate voltage is the same continuously for accurate calibration, and I consider myself lucky in getting a hard tube that works on nine volts.

RESONANCE POINT

Curve 1 is explained sufficiently above and curves 2 and 3 are clear from the data on the curve sheet. Notice how smooth and straight they are in comparison to 4, which is really a continuation of 3 through the point of resonance that shows up at that big wave jump between scale readings of 45 to 50. Here the antenna circuit came in tune, which explains the necessity, for me, of curve 2. What it did to that perfectly harmless curve is bad enough, but it does even worse things to your selectivity, does this resonance point. Another fact is that it is almost impossible to get the same reading twice from this resonant antenna point, so that calibration is useless if such a condition occurs in a set like mine. With coupled sets, this is usually taken care of by loosening the antenna coupling coil for the necessary selectivity.

You can easily see that these curves give a knowledge of a receiver and the conditions under which it labors, that could be obtained

only indefinitely over quite a length of time and experience operating it. So I eliminate most of the time and save all that experience for a more useful purpose by gaining my knowledge from the curves which only required, with some others, a couple of hours of easy and pleasant work.

SCHEDULE OF STATION WWV

(Wave-lengths in meters in parentheses)

Eastern Standard Time	June 20	July 7
11:00 to 11:08 P. M.	550 (545)	1363 (220)
11:12 to 11:20 P. M.	650 (461)	1430 (210)
11:24 to 11:32 P. M.	750 (400)	1500 (200)
11:36 to 11:44 P. M.	833 (360)	1600 (187)
11:48 to 11:56 P. M.	940 (316)	1700 (176)
12:00 to 12:08 P. M.	1050 (285)	1800 (167)
12:12 to 12:20 A. M.	1150 (261)	1900 (158)
12:24 to 12:32 A. M.	1250 (240)	2000 (150)

OTHER STANDARD WAVE STATIONS

Station	Location	Wave-length in Meters
WWJ	Detroit, Mich.	517
WCAP	Washington, D. C.	469
WRC	Washington, D. C.	469
WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	429
WGY	Schenectady, N. Y.	380
KDKA	East Pittsburgh, Pa.	326

American Broadcasting at 5000 Miles

(*Continued from page* 55)

Pa., was received. The program lasted, in all, some four and one-half hours. This is believed to be the first successful reception of a United States broadcast station in Chile or the Argentine.

The first *identified* and *proved* reception up to the present time is, however, WEAF. Their whole program was received on the evening of December 30. In this case items were quoted to New York by cable and cable confirmation was received, whereas KDKA was asked to confirm the program by letter and no reply has, as yet, been received.

Other stations identified but not confirmed are WGY and KHJ. All announcements from these two stations were quite intelligible. Others which are doubtful owing to difficulty in understanding the announcers are KPO, WNAQ, WJAZ, WOC and WBAP. There are at least a dozen other stations from which music was heard quite well but whose announcements were absolutely unintelligible.

This, of course, brings me to a most hearty support of the RADIO NEWS editorial of January, 1924, in which it was suggested that stations use an automatic transmitter to send their call letters slowly in code.

This is a magnificent idea, yet there is one further point about it that the editor did not mention, i.e., the advantage for the listeners who do not speak English. It is difficult enough to distinguish letters like "B," "D," "E," "G," "P," "T," "V" and "Z" even for an English speaking person. But what chance has the unfortunate listener unacquainted with the English language to determine a call such as WHAZ when it is spoken as "doubleyou aitch ay zee" and he knows them as "doblevay achi ah theta"? whereas the *code is international.*

It is interesting to note that the Argentine should have set the example to the world in this respect. There is already one station in Buenos Aires, operated by Senor Brusa, where the call letters TCR are sent automatically during the interval between one rendition and the next. This is accomplished by a tube oscillating at audio frequency which is connected into the microphone circuit.

This is the second time that Buenos Aires has led the radio world, having also been the first city to broadcast a complete season of opera from the theatre.

Excuse this spasm of local pride from an English resident.

Returning to the receiving set employed in these essays, the primary and secondary of the radio frequency transformer are closely coupled, being wound together, half of each on the rotor and half of each on the stator of a variometer. Movement of the rotor, therefore, alters the inductance of the primary and the secondary thus accurately tuning the transformer. Furthermore, when one tunes the antenna circuit (by the ordinary variable condenser) and the transformer (by the rotor) to the same, or approximately the same, wave-length there is considerable regeneration created by inter-element tube capacity. From this it can be gathered that there are but two tuning elements, the condenser and the rotor of the variometer.

It is easy to tell when they are in tune by the fact that when the tube oscillates a carrier wave can readily be picked up. By proper adjustment zero beat point is reached and the speech frequency is passed minus the carrier wave. This set is just as easy to operate as the ordinary regenerative set with the same number of controls.

Distortionless Broadcast Reception

(*Continued from page* 50)

With our receiving set we can, with small additions, usually correct this at a loss of some volume which is not of great importance, because its necessity is imaginary more than real.

Try putting condensers across the resistances R-5 or R-6—anything you have for an experiment.

A. .001 mfd. condenser will not have such action.

A. .01 mfd. condenser will decidedly cut down the high tone.

A. .1 mfd. condenser will muffle very greatly—giving orchestras a very decided distant sound.

Now try some inductance coils; and here is an inductance coil which will be generally useful. A standard transformer iron core is

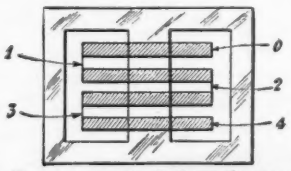


Fig. 4. How to use a standard transformer coil for the choke coil windings.

used, as shown in Fig. 4. Four sections, each of 600 turns of, say, No. 38 D.S.C. wire are wound and connected in series, arrangement being made for taps

	Henries
The total inductance is about	10
Half the number of turns will be ..	2.5
Quarter the number of turns will be.	.6

So that if you wind this with four sections and take off taps, you have a useful choke coil.

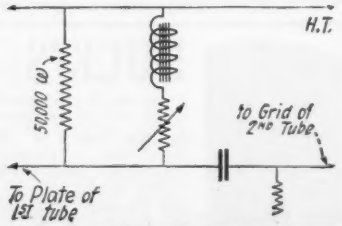
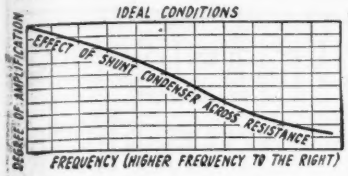


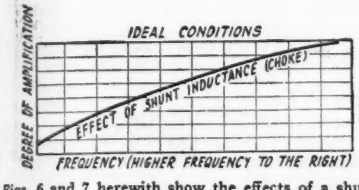
Fig. 5. How a choke coil and series resistance are connected in the circuit.

If you put .6 henry across R-5 or R-6, the lower tones will be greatly reduced and speech becomes high pitched and super-intelligible (of course, weaker, due to the loss of amplification).

2.5 henries will be much less effective, but the four taps will enable you to vary the ratio of high and low notes considerably. Perhaps a simpler way to make this easily variable is to stick to a .6 henry and vary a series resistance in series with it. This is illustrated in Fig. 5.

The advantage of doing this operation on a tube plate resistance is that you can calculate exactly what you are doing.





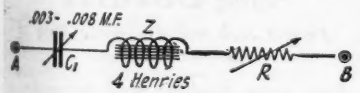
Figs. 6 and 7 herewith show the effects of a shunt condenser and a shunted resistance in the phone circuit.

In general, a condenser, shunted across the resistance does what is shown in Fig. 7 to our broadcast signals. It will be seen that the degree of amplification decreases on the higher notes.

Fig. 8 shows the effect of a shunt inductance, or the alternative arrangement of Fig. 6. The higher the note, the greater the amplification. In other words, the condenser weakens the higher notes, while the inductance accentuates them. The addition of resistance in series with the inductance holds down its action.

If we did the two operations together, then we would produce a curve, which would only exaggerate our head-phone curve, but if we put a condenser in series with the inductance and make the minimum impedance frequency the same point as the maximum response of the phone, we can see that a partial correction of our telephone curve is possible.

A good combination for most head-phones is shown in Fig. 9, and this combination is connected across one of the resistances in the resistance amplifier (e.g., R_5 in Fig. 2). You will quickly find approximately the best position for the condenser, which should be adjusted first with R at zero, as there is a peculiar place where speech changes over from muffle to nasal through an intermediate



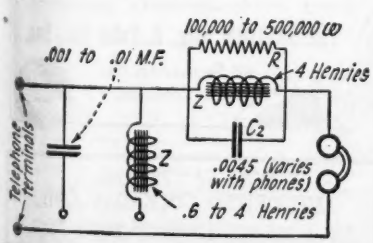


Fig. 8. Above: A good combination for most head-phones.
Fig. 9. A good circuit applying the ideas covered in this article.

position which is the correct one. Without resistance, this may overdo the effect and give you speech which is full of "S" sounds, and low tones, but no middle ones. It all depends on your head-phones—how much resistance you must have to put in, to get it quite right. Voice and piano are the best to listen to, particularly if you know the man's voice.

After you have done all you can with the combination, you may still be a bit dissatisfied; then across R_6, if you are already using a combination across R_5, try the condenser "tone lowerer" or the inductance "tone raiser." You have available:

1. A tone-lowerer.
2. A tone-raiser.
3. A middle-weakener (the Fig. 9 combination without the resistance R).
4. And if you so desire, you can arrange two middle-weakeners for different maxima.

And now one more point. You probably know what blasting means—I will define it as when, either in the transmitter or the receiver, the tubes are carried beyond their straight line limits, i.e., the representative point travels around the bend in the characteristic turn. Harmonics are produced by these blasts.

Now on these receivers which I have shown, with "head-phone strength" of signals at the end, you are not likely to blast, so the blasts will be transmitter ones, because those produced by frequencies around 1,000 are much more noticeable on these corrected circuits than on any ordinary circuit. The reason is obvious—the 1,000 note is exaggerated in ordinary reception and any false harmonic passes unnoticed, but with the correct circuit the higher harmonic is given out in its right proportion. However, there is a counterbalancing advantage. Blasting by bass note is exaggerated by the ordinary head-phones, but minimized by the corrected circuit.

Those who do these experiments thoroughly will be very well satisfied, however critical they may be; voice, pianos and orchestras will be very much better than ever heard before.

Just one last word to those who have little time and patience. I will give a circuit, showing a crude way of doing the previous tests, though not so satisfying, but quite effective, *if your receiver is fairly distortionless to start with.*

The condenser C_1 and the iron core inductance (choke) Z, may, if desired, be connected across the head-phone terminals of the set. The condenser C_2 (.003 mfd. to .008 mfd.) depends on the phones, the choke Z (4 henries) and the resistances all enable different combinations of tone lowerers, tone-raisers, etc., to be obtained. All sorts of interesting experiments may be carried out by making different combinations of inductances, condensers, etc.

A Reflex Receiver With Neutrodyne Control

(*Continued from page 49*)

plate and grid elements of the vacuum tube. Actually, more critical observation will show in many cases, that the real cause of self-oscillation is to be sought in casual magnetic and electrostatic couplings aside from the extremely small tube coupling. It is not generally realized that a tuned plate coil will, at times, produce violent oscillations when brought within a foot of the grid circuit in one position and will stop those oscillations immediately when the coupling is reversed. The casual couplings in a small compact receiver, such as the one to be described, is almost always sufficient to bring about self-oscillation, even when using tubes having a low inter-element capacity. It will be no-

ticed that in this receiver considerable pains have been taken to minimize casual magnetic couplings by arranging all inductances mutually at right angles and in addition, a tube is employed, which has especially low inter-element capacity, though not explicitly for this reason. Still, with a heavily damping crystal across the plate coil, the receiver will oscillate most violently when the plate circuit is tuned in unison with the grid circuit. The Neutrodyne coupling controls this in the smoothest possible manner when once properly adjusted with its small variable condenser. Material alteration in the arrangement of these inductances may possibly result in either accentuating the casual magnetic coupling to such an extent that it is no longer controllable by the Neutrodyne device, or perhaps by accidentally reversing the main magnetic coupling, and preventing the receiver from oscillating at all. Accordingly, the general arrangement of the plate and grid coils should not be departed from without careful preliminary trials to ascertain the effect.

Examination of the circuit diagram will show rather an unusual type of aerial coupling and a mode of introducing the audio frequency impulses onto the grid of the tube which has been described several times and is actually used in certain commercial reflex receivers. Apparently, it has not reached the popularity it deserves, possibly on account of the extra radio frequency choke it involves. This latter method shows a great immunity from howling and the effects of neighboring alternating current mains and so on. This also permits the use of a small condenser in the grid circuit to by-pass the radio frequency currents and stop the audio frequency impulses, giving most excellent signal strength with most any make of audio frequency transformer having the proper step-up ratio and adequate primary winding.

The aerial tuning is of an extremely selective type. Almost incredible selectivity results, together with a curious indifference as to aerial characteristics, so that both for wave-length and regeneration control, the effect of suddenly throwing on and off a good-sized outdoor aerial is hardly noticeable insofar as the wave-length adjustment is concerned. This makes possible the desirable feature of condenser scales graduated directly in wave-length (for stations), in place of meaningless or arbitrary degrees. In the outfit described here, both the grid and plate condenser scales are marked directly in stations. If searching is necessary, it is to be carried out with the single tube alone, the reflex action being eliminated temporarily by throwing over the switch shown so that the grid is connected by way of the customary grid-leak to the positive "A" battery instead of through the audio frequency transformer and the radio frequency choke. The margin between steady oscillation and howling is too small in a reflex receiver for comfortable searching when connected in the reflex condition.

Of other details, the placing of the phone condenser across the "B" battery as well, is merely a matter of convenience in actual wiring. It is well to have a 1-mfd. blocking condenser across the "B" battery, as this proves of considerable advantage when the "B" battery is run down.

CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS

As each constructor has his own ideas as to the style and size of the cabinet, in which he finally mounts his set, only the panel details are given here, together with a bare frame for use in the experimental stages, to hold the inductances and transformer in their respective positions. The panel has been kept as small as possible (eight inches square) with the result that the components appear to be somewhat crowded. Provided the matter of magnetic coupling, previously discussed, is borne in mind, when trying out other distributions of the parts,

and that grid connections are kept as short as possible, the whole may be rearranged at will for greater convenience.

The two tuning variable condensers have a capacity of .0003 or .0005 mfd. each. The neutrodyne condenser must be of a very low minimum capacity and should have a vernier adjustment. A small three-plate vernier will suit the purpose admirably. The principal difficulty in constructing the receiver is offered by the second small fixed condenser in the neutrodyne circuit The minimum capacity of ordinary condensers is considerably too high for use in this position, and the capacity must be effectively diminished, at the same time retaining the variable feature. This is easily accomplished by introducing in series with the variable condenser a tiny fixed condenser. The value of this depends on the extent of casual coupling present, the particular tube used and so on; therefore, it cannot be stated dogmatically. In the author's receiver it had to be made of the order of .00005 mfd., and consisted of three pieces of tinfoil overlapping each other for about ¾ square inch and separated by rather thick bits of mica. The whole was mounted in a commercial condenser shell; this is entirely a matter to be decided by careful experiment and adjustment. The goal at which to aim after completing the remainder of the receiver and finishing all wiring is to have violent oscillations manifest with the neutrodyne variable condenser at zero and cessation of oscillation before the complete capacity of the condenser is used, over the whole wave-length band. This may not be possible with a critically tuned plate circuit in the single tube circuit alone, but must be achieved when the set is working in the reflex condition. Too large a neutralizing condenser will bring in a fresh set of howls. Of course, all this adjustment is made without aerial connection. Lilliputian condensers of extremely low minimum capacity are on the market as a result of the growing popularity of the Neutrodyne. Such a type is suitable for use in the present set. In this case, a single small adjustable condenser was used, the total capacity required being only a few micro-microfarads.

The primary or aerial coil consists of 10 turns of double No. 20 D.C.C. wire (i.e., two wires laid side by side and connected in parallel) wound on an insulating tube 3½ inches in diameter. This is to avoid using a few feet of a much larger gauge wire, which is difficult to work with. This forms the semi-aperiodic primary coil. It is then continued, auto transformer fashion for 60 turns more, single layer, and in the same direction, making, in all, 70 effective turns across the tuning condenser. The plate coil consists of 50 turns No. 22 D.C.C. wire, two-layer bank wound, on a tube of the same type as that used in the previous coil. A second coil, identical to the plate coil, is placed closely to, but not connected electrically with, the first. This serves as the Neutrodyne coil. These are connected as shown so that the inner end of each—the middle of the coil—is near "ground" electrically. As the two coils are wound in the same direction they will oppose each other's effect on the grid as desired.

The radio frequency choke may be any coil of fairly low distributive capacity, such as a No. 200 or 300 honeycomb or duo-lateral coil.

The tube actually employed was the low capacity Myers type. It has an extraordinarily generous filament emission for its filament current. This fits very compactly into its special clips on the front of the panel. As the tube is extremely robust it was not thought worth while to place it behind the panel. The circuit works successfully with any hard vacuum tube.

For the crystal detector, careful experiments showed that the extra sensitiveness of galena or other types do not justify their use in this circuit where stability must be the first consideration, so the simple and reli-

able carborundum was used. It does not require any applied potential when used in this position. With a firm contact made with a springy piece of tinned iron (ordinary roofing tin) the fragment of carborundum being set in a cup with Wood's metal in the usual way, absolutely no attention or further adjustment is needed. Of course, any steady crystal detector is suitable for use in this position, but the carborundum is preferable.

In the experimental instrument shown, the panel is simply mounted in front of a frame eight inches square and nearly six inches deep, a narrow shelf on which the tuning inductances are supported. The audio frequency transformer, radio frequency choke and grid bias coil find accommodation below this shelf. The base board is of ½-inch soft wood 7½ inches by nearly 6 inches. The two sides are of ¼-inch hard wood, each of approximately the same size. The shelf is 3½ inches wide and there are two strips of wood across the top to support the panel and to keep the arrangement secure. The tiny adjustable neutralizing condenser, in series with the vernier, is placed in an accessible position just inside the top.

Any sort of an aerial may be used, probably a loop also, though that has not as yet been tried. Of course, the higher the aerial the better, but the operation of this receiver is entirely independent of the type of aerial, within limits.

ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

The receiver illustrated gave, with the equipment described, and with a good outdoor aerial, the loudest signals that the writer has ever succeeded in getting with a single tube on any instrument.

The pleasant voice of one of the speakers at station 2LO London was clearly audible all over the house with the help of a good loud speaker. By placing the speaker at the open window, the signals were audible at the far end of a large garden. On a favorable night a great many stations came in at comfortable strength on the phones in turn, and with remarkable selectivity.

Lucy's Radio Present

(*Continued from page 32*)

Bill backed out of the office still trying to get a flicker of interest in Mr. Pulsifer's eyes.

That very afternoon, as Mr. Pulsifer was passing through the accounting room, he glanced across to where Bill worked, and saw him bending over a suspicious looking blueprint. He tiptoed to Bill's desk, and peered over his shoulder. There was the very same blueprint, covered with coils, angles and spirals, that Bill had carried in his pocket that morning. When at last Bill sensed the banker's presence, and turned around, startled, Mr. Pulsifer exclaimed, "So you're at your radio during business hours again, are you, Shadwell? If you continue to look into radio matters during business hours, the bank will have to find someone else to fill your place." Before Bill could reply, Mr. Pulsifer turned and stalked away.

For the next few weeks, Bill denied himself everything in order to save for the big radio set. He walked to and from the bank, instead of using his rattletrap flivver; he ate a couple of sandwiches carried from home, in place of the tasty lunch he usually enjoyed with the other fellows. Dollar by dollar, his account grew, until at last he could make out the money order that would bring him the carefully listed radio parts he needed.

After the apparatus arrived, he worked every evening, putting it together, until poor Lucy thought that he had forgotten her. When at last he called upon her, and told her about the set, Lucy protested, "But Bill, you ought not to spend your money that

way. How can we ever get married, if we don't save?"

Bill usually caved in at once, before Lucy's shining black eyes, and her pouting lips, but this time he was firm. "Lucy, it may mean our fortune! I can't make enough to marry on, in that one-tube bank, if I work there a hundred years. I've got to take a chance, if I want to get anywhere. Aren't you willing to gamble with me?"

"It sounds so foolish, dear, to spend all your money for a radio set, when we might be paying something down on a little home of our own."

Bill kissed away Lucy's frowns, and tried to laugh away her fears. "You just wait, dear. I'll show you! You'll see that there's life in this old town, yet."

He finished the set on a Saturday night. The following morning, dressed in his oldest clothes, he started with it, up into the Furnace Hills.

In the square, Bill passed Mr. Pulsifer, who stared at the neat mahogany box, and asked what it was.

"My new radio," Bill replied. "Want to see it?"

"Heavens, no!" Mr. Pulsifer exclaimed. "What are you doing with it."

"Just some experimenting, sir. This is the scheme I tried to interest you with. Here's the idea—" and Bill opened the cover of his mysterious box, disclosing an array of tubes and wire.

"No! Take it away, Shadwell!" Mr. Pulsifer exclaimed, pushing down the open cover. "That radio will be the ruination of you, now mark my words."

"Or the making of us all," Bill laughed.

"If I ever catch you even thinking of radio in my bank—" Mr. Pulsifer sputtered; but Bill had turned, and was on his way.

Bill's actions on the hills were variously reported. Some said they saw him walking about the hilltops, holding over his head a square of wire, like an umbrella without any cloth cover; others saw him crouching near an outcrop of rock, with his head-phones at his ears, apparently listening to a concert. One fellow followed him, and asked him point blank what he was about; but Bill only offered him the phones, and asked if he wanted to hear Pittsburgh. Everyone agreed that something was the matter with Bill, and that radio was making him simply daft.

That evening, Bill took the flivver and drove over the long, rough road around one end of the Furnace Hills, to Lucy's home. Mr. Hopkins opened the door, nodding coldly to him, and eyeing suspiciously the mahogany radio box that Bill carried. Mr. Hopkins was a practical man; a farmer, who prided himself on his hard-headed common sense. What he called Bill's flightiness was particularly obnoxious to him, and his first question was about the stories that had come to him, of Bill's strange doings that morning, on Furnace Hills.

Bill explained that he was making some experiments with radio.

Mr. Hopkins flushed with anger, and burst out, "To think of buying an expensive radio set when you ought to be saving for your wedding! It's preposterous! I can't let Lucy marry an improvident, flighty fellow like you!"

Bill protested, "But Mr. Hopkins, this radio may make our fortunes! Let me tell you about it—"

"Foolishness! I don't want to hear about a toy for children. If you want to make money, you ought to spend your time on the bank's business and forget all this nonsense."

Bill finally got Lucy into the back parlor, where he set up the radio, and adjusted the head phones over her ears. "Now I'll tune in Pittsburgh," he told her, turning the two black dials to figures that were recorded in a little book, "How's that?"

Lucy shook her head. "I don't hear anything but a little buzzing."

Bill turned the dials, slightly. "That better?"

"I don't hear anything, yet."

"Let me try it." Bill put on the head phones, and jiggled the two dials, but finally had to confess failure. "That's queer," he said, with puckered brow, "I can get Pittsburgh easy, from my house. Let's see the paper, and find out what they're broadcasting now."

Bill's puzzled frown grew deeper, when he read that there was a concert of sacred music being broadcast at that very moment. "It's a perfect night, too; not a bit of static. Why, I had Pittsburgh as clear as a bell, at my house. But let's try something else."

Bill slowly turned the dials. "Well, I'll be—" he exclaimed. "What do you know, Lucy; Louisville is percolating as if it were in the next room! I never could get it at my house, though I've tried this combination a dozen times."

"Why is that?" Lucy asked.

"The greatest radio engineers in the country couldn't answer that one, Lucy. I suppose there are a couple of dead spots that intercept the radio waves—but here, dear, don't you want to listen?"

The next morning, as Mr. Pulsifer was making his rounds of the bank, he noticed Bill leaning over a big atlas of the country and a smaller county atlas. He tiptoed nearer, and saw Bill drawing lines on the pages of these books; apparently wantonly marking up the maps of Old Forge and the surrounding country. He marked an angle from the big map on a piece of paper, then transferred this angle to the local map. More of his flightiness! Finally Bill jumped up out of his chair, waving his arms, excitedly, and shouting, "Gee whiz! I believe I've got it!"

"Got what?" coldly asked Mr. Pulsifier, staring at Bill with fish-like eyes.

"See those lines, Mr. Pulsifer?" Bill asked, pointing where he had defaced the bank's atlas. "It's the radio! That's the—"

Mr. Pulsifer's cheeks flushed at the word "radio." "That's sufficient, Shadwell," he broke in, angrily. "I've had all I want of you and your radio. I've given you every opportunity to make good, and you've wasted every chance. I wash my hands of you. Go! Get your money at the cashier's desk, and never let me see you here again!"

Bill took Mr. Pulsifer's arm and pleaded, "But this is the opportunity I told you about! There's millions in it! If only you'll lend me a little money—"

The banker roughly shook himself free, and turned on his heel. "Shadwell, you're a fanatic!" he threw over his shoulder, as he strode away.

That evening, when Mr. Hopkins learned that Bill was fired, he was furious. "You're just a plain fool, Bill Shadwell," he raged. "I won't have my daughter tied to a ne'er-do-well! I never took any stock in you and your flighty schemes, but now, I forbid you to see Lucy again, till you can support her properly. Now get out of this house, and stay out, until you can prove you've made good."

Even Lucy seemed to lose a little of her faith in Bill. "How could you do such a thing, when we need the money so?" she reproached him. "How can we be married, if you have no work? You don't seem to think of me at all, but only of that old radio."

Bill tried to kiss away Lucy's tears, and whispered in her ear, "Cheer up, dear! You'll be surprised to see how quickly I'll be back for you, with your dad just eating out of my hand."

The next morning, Bill stopped in at Harlan's newsstand, and bought a pocket map of the county. Mr. Harlan winked to Sid, his clerk, when he saw the big hammer, and the short handled spade that Bill was carrying. And when Bill went whistling out of the shop, and walked towards Furnace Hills, Mr. Harlan burst out, "Another one of his flighty schemes!"

Bill returned staggering under the weight

of a big bag that contained some very heavy load. When he had carried this bag home, he went to Mr. Teagle's office, on the third floor of the brick block, over the bank. Mr. Teagle was lawyer, real estate agent, and notary public, all rolled into one, and transacted about all the legal business of Old Forge. After an hour or two, Bill left Mr. Teagle's office, whistling, with a very satisfied air, a big rubber band around a very legal-looking red paper document envelope.

That evening, Bill called at the Hopkins' house. When Mr. Hopkins met Bill at the door, his face turned purple with rage. "Are you here again, Bill Shadwell?" he stormed. "Didn't I tell you to get out and stay out, you worthless ne'er-do-well? Have I got to throw you out bodily?"

Bill spied Lucy timidly peering through a window. He waved to her, then told Mr. Hopkins, "I've come to claim Lucy!"

Mr. Hopkins braced his arms and legs across the narrow doorway: "You shan't enter this house!"

Bill reached into his pocket and pulled out the red envelope that he got from Mr. Teagle. He snapped off the rubber band, and drew out some imposing looking documents, which he handed to Mr. Hopkins. "Read those," he said.

As Mr. Hopkins read, his hands began to tremble. "You—you—" he began, shaking the papers in Bill's face. "Why, these are only options on some worthless land in the Furnace Hills. And you've come here to tell me about another one of your fool transactions?"

"Wait!" Bill interrupted, taking from his pocket a piece of dirty looking rock. "Look at that, Mr. Hopkins," he exulted, his voice trembling with excitement.

Mr. Hopkins turned the stone over in his hands. He stepped out into the light, and examined it closely. Then he whistled a slow "Wh-e-e-ew! This looks like a bit of the old Furnace Hill vein! Where did you get it, Bill?" he added, with narrowing eyelids.

"It's a sample from that worthless land I hold an option on," Bill replied. "I control the vein that everyone has been looking for, since the old vein petered out."

As they entered the house, Mr. Hopkins eyed Bill respectfully. "Why, Bill Shadwell, you'll be rich!" he exclaimed, as the truth dawned on him.

Bill made a dash for Lucy. "There's enough in it to make us all rich! All I ask is that you take up that land covered by my options, and give it to Lucy for a wedding present," he said to her father.

"But how did you find the vein?" Mr. Hopkins asked.

"By radio. It's the new way of prospecting. When I found that I couldn't hear Pittsburgh from here, or Louisville from my home, I plotted the thing out on a map—that's what old Pulsifer fired me for. I found that both broadcast stations were apparently blocked by one dead spot; for the line from here to Pittsburgh crossed the line from my house to Louisville, somewhere in the Furnace Hills. The next day, I went to that spot, and found the rich iron vein that absorbed the radio waves, and made the dead spot. That concert here, saved me a good many weeks of wandering over the hills with my radio, and gave me the location at once."

"Great work! You can count on me to buy that land for Lucy's wedding pre—" Mr. Hopkins looked across to the divan where Bill and Lucy were sitting. As they had other interests greater than land or radio, he tiptoed softly out of the room.

The Trouble Corner

(Continued from page 39)

mary and secondary circuits were altered. A trial showed the signals could be brought in by leaving the secondary at its normal setting and increasing the capacity added to the primary to something considerably beyond the ordinary amount required. But when this was done the set was very unstable, oscillating on the slightest provocation.

The cause was not discovered for some minutes, but a little thought showed that something must have happened to either aerial or ground. A walk outside showed that the ground lead was no longer attached to the terminal of its insulated tube. A recently acquired puppy had found it a splendid thing to play with and his teeth marks on the insulation of the wire showed that he had pulled and pulled until it came adrift. A note was made for future reference: *If the set is unstable and if more capacity is required in the aerial tuning condenser, examine the ground lead.*

TRANSFORMER TROUBLE

Here is another rather strange case. I received from a correspondent some time ago a long letter—it contained six pages—in which he told me that a perfectly untraceable fault had occurred in his 5-tube set (R. F. transformer coupled, a detector and two audio). Here is his account of the mishap. On the Thursday evening the set had been working perfectly. When switched on the next evening it refused to function. The greatest feats of tuning could extract nothing more from it than occasional faint signals from a high-powered spark station no great distance away. Eventually the set was taken to pieces, most of the connections being resoldered since a friend had suggested that the trouble might be due to the oxidization of the solder. The fault was at length traced to a burnt out primary winding in the first audio frequency transformer. This trouble again could have been diagnosed without much loss of time had a milliammeter been available. The reduced output reading would have shown that since all was well with the batteries something must be amiss with one of the plate circuits. Had the instrument been applied to each in turn it would have registered nothing or very nearly so when the audio frequency tube was reached. In this case one could first suspect the transformer and would test it for continuity with the help of the milliammeter thus coming to the solution of the problem.

A USEFUL SYSTEM

I have always found it most useful with multi-tube sets to provide an easy means of cutting out either the radio frequency or audio frequency tubes or both at will. In this way one can make extremely rapid tests without the necessity of using any instruments. One of the simplest systems of doing this is as follows:—Place a group of four terminals upon the panel in the neighborhood of the first R.F. tubes. To two of them are connected (A, C, Fig. 4) the leads from the secondary coil of the tuner. The other two (B, D) are connected to the slider of the potentiometer and to the grid of the first tube. Normally these terminals are connected as shown in the Fig. (A-C, B-D) by swing hooks cut from sheet brass. A similar arrangement is made between the last R.F. tube and the detector, one pair of terminals (E, F) taking the leads from the transformer's primary while the others (G. H) are connected to those from the grid of the detector and "A" battery negative. These again are normally connected (E-G and F-H) by brass hooks. A third group of four terminals comes between the detector and the first audio frequency tube. Of these

K and L are connected respectively to "B" battery and plate while M and N receive the leads from the transformer's primary. When the full set is in use they are connected as shown, K-M, L-N.

Should a breakdown occur it is best to see first of all whether the detector is functioning properly. To do this disconnect A from C, B from D, E from G, F from H, K from M, and L from N, to do which is a matter of a moment. Now place the telephone across K-L, connecting A-G, and B-H by means of wire leads. The set thus becomes temporarily a single-tube one. Should everything be satisfactory when it is worked, thus AC, BD, EG and FH are re-connected so as to test the R.F. side. This having been done one can rejoin KM and LN so as to see whether the fault if not so far discovered is in the audio amplifier. If preferred double pole single throw switches may, of course, be used instead of the four terminals, but I much prefer the latter since switches are apt to add to the capacity of the circuits and one cannot feel perfectly sure that their contacts are beyond reproach. The use of double pole double-throw switches to effect the changes in one simple movement is *not recommended*, since to employ them means using long leads, which is not good.

Radio to the Rescue

(*Continued from page* 15)

The higher the frequency used, the more efficient the radiation and the less loss in signal strength when carrying across gaps due to metallic breaks in the conductors. On the other hand, the attenuation of the high frequencies when traveling along metallic conductors or directly through the earth is very much greater than for the longer wavelengths. The optimum frequency to be used in each particular case depends upon the electrical constants of the underground metallic conductors, distances to be covered and type of communication desired.

TEST PROCEDURE

In practically all the numerous tests the general procedure has been to take a receiving set of varying degrees of sensitivity underground, and listen to broadcast music or speech from high-power broadcast stations. It is pointed out, however, that these tests should be interpreted with due reference to the conditions underlying them, such as general position of each test made in regard to surface and sheet waters, geological, mineralogical, and topographical conditions, and the presence of metallic conductors.

Reception is usually from broadcast stations of a power very much greater than can possibly be considered practical for underground sending sets, yet even one way communication, from the high powered station on the surface to a receiving set in the mine, is of value if entombed miners are equipped with a dependable receiving set. They could be informed of the progress of the rescue parties and in some cases directed to different parts of the mine where rescue parties may reach them.

Transmission from within the mine to the outside is regarded as of greatest importance, and up to the present tests being made by the Bureau of Mines, no effective method of accomplishing this result had been found. If a reliable means of voice transmission can be placed at the disposal of entombed men, they can inform rescue parties of their exact location, the number of men entombed, their names and designation number, the number of men living, and the condition of air supply.

It would be admirable if adequate provision could be made for placing mine communication rescue sets underground and have such sets ready for use in cases of emergency. However, the capital invested in idle equipment while waiting for something to happen, offers a serious obstacle. A direct operating use for the apparatus must be found in the every-day operation of a mine. Because of the fact that radio can operate effectively and efficiently when the radiated energy can be guided by metallic conductors the use of a simple low-power portable line-radio set is possible.

It has been found that practically any conductor which is insulated sufficiently for the economic transmission of power or lighting current, will act efficiently as a carrier for the high frequency. The conductor acts in a double capacity—the high frequency current being superimposed upon the low frequency or direct current power without any interference to the power supply, and with only slight interference to the carrier current communication if proper coupling and filtering systems are used. No interference to telephone circuits is noted by superimposing the high frequency carrier on the telephone line. Short breaks in the carriers such as opening of switches are not directly noticeable in operation, and severe disasters which might cause one or more breaks will not completely destroy the conductors.

I Want To Know

(*Continued from page* 63)

MAGNAVOX AS MICROPHONE

(977) Mr. Henry Smith, N. Plainfield, N. J., asks:

Q. 1. Would a properly insulated lightning protection system be of benefit in case the aerial was directly struck by lightning?

A. 1. The value of the lightning protection system is in keeping the air surrounding the aerial, from becoming too highly charged.

Q. 2. Could a Magnavox R-3 loud speaker be used as the microphone for a transmitting set?

A. 2. It would probably work quite well in such an arrangement. It would be advisable to remove horn, and arrange a small mouth piece instead.

CORRECT TUBE BATTERY

(978) Mr. Lloyd W. Cronse, Seward, N. Y., asks:

Q. 1. Do loud speakers having large horns require more energy in-put than do those having small horns?

A. 1. No.

Q. 2. Are Leclanché wet batteries suitable for WD-11 tubes?

A. 2. These batteries are quite efficient. They may be used in place of the usual dry cell or storage battery.

Q. 3. Which would be more economical, a single dry cell or a 2-volt storage-battery unit, for lighting a WD-11 tube?

A. 3. If facilities for charging a storage battery are available, it will probably be better to use that type of battery. Otherwise it would be more economical to use a single dry cell.

TUBE ADAPTERS

(979) Mr. A. J. Thieler, Detroit, Mich., requests:

Q. 1. What are the objections to using adapters with the various tubes?

A. 1. If the tubes are being used as radio frequency amplifiers, they will not function as well when adapters are used as when the correct sockets are used. This is due to the fact that the capacity between the elements of the tubes is increased. This causes a reduction in the amount of amplification. In addition to this fault, four more contacts are added to the set, at every tube, often causing tube noises.

LOUD SPEAKER EXTENSION CORD

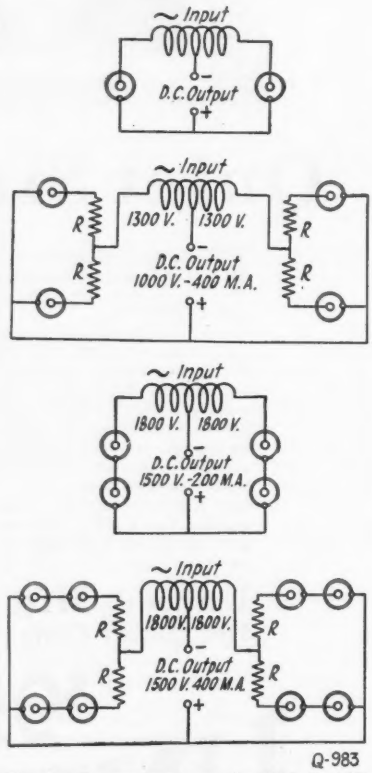
(980) Mr. Clifford Froberg, Ridgeway, Pa., writes:

Q. 1. Would a wave-trap serve to tune out strong interfering stations?

A. 1. A properly designed two coil wave trap would probably greatly reduce, if not eliminate, the signals from interfering stations.

Q. 2. Can a 20-foot extension cord be used on a loud speaker without decreasing the volume?

A. 2. Using an extension cord will reduce the volume slightly, but results will be entirely satisfactory.



Q-983

Showing the numerous ways in which the "S" tube rectifiers can be used.

BUS-WIRE CONDUCTIVITY

(981) Mr. Harry J. McBride, Detroit, Mich., asks:

Q. 1. Why is tinned bus wire used for connections if copper is a better conductor at high frequencies?

A. 1. Copper is not a good conductor if it becomes corroded, and tinning prevents corrosion. Theoretically, tinned bus wire has a higher H.F. resistance, but, practically, results are the same.

Q. 2. Why is gold plated wire not used more extensively, if gold is a better conductor than any other metal?

A. 2. The purest grades of copper have a greater conductivity than gold. Ordinarily, gold has a higher conductivity at low frequencies than the ordinary grades of copper, but copper takes the lead at high frequencies, as shown by recent tests by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Gold plated bus wire has the advantage of not corroding.

ONE DIAL CIRCUIT

(982) Mr. Frank E. McKamy, Bushington, Iowa, writes:

Q. 1. Please give the circuit for a set using one dial tuning.

A. 1. We are showing the circuit you request in these columns. The primary and secondary must be wound in the same direction. One tube is used for both windings, with a separation of ¼ inch between each.

"S" TUBES

(983) Mr. H. Selig, Pittsburgh, Pa., wants to know:

Q. 1. How is the "S" tube rectifier connected

at various voltages, when used to supply current to transmitting sets.

A. 1. We are showing these circuits. By using a standard filter consisting of two choke coils and two condensers, practically pure D.C. will be had. The choke coils may be of one-half henry inductance. The condensers will have to be about 25 mfds. An electrolytic condenser will fill the requirements. When connected in parellel, "S" tubes require resistances "R" of about 1,000 ohms.

Q. 2. What is the life of the "S" tube?

A. 2. Approximately 3,000 hours.

Broadcasters, Broadcatchers and Broadcashers

(*Continued from page* 17)

There is still another class of broadcast station that experiences no difficulty in securing artists—those operated by educational institutions. One in the Middle West says: "We have a Department of Music, which enrolls over 900 pupils. So you see, we, perhaps, have less difficulty than the average station in securing talent. All talent performing at this station is local."

A Pennsylvania college writes: "So far, we have not had any trouble in securing artists. We have some real talent around the college. The fellows get a kick when they receive cards from a distance. I only hope that it will not wear off."

Although the preponderance of evidence points to the error of the oft-repeated statement that broadcast artists are dissatisfied and threatening to quit, there is also evidence that the public is not supporting and encouraging them as they deserve. It appears sometimes in statements like this one from a New England department store station: "We firmly believe that the radio audience does not, in general, appreciate the fact that they are receiving what might be termed 'free entertainment.' We believe they should send more applause cards to the stations and artists from whom they secure this entertainment. The average person, the writer believes, leaves it to the other listener-in to send in the applause. Many radio fans believe if they write to a station once, that it is sufficient. From the station's point of view, it is desirable to have as many applause cards as possible on any one concert, as the artists who perform for that concert see only the cards that come in for that particular concert. Of course, they are more willing to come again if there is a good response. At times we have found it hard to secure competent artists, as some of them believe they should receive pay, and it has been our policy to depend on the advertising accruing to the artist from his appearance to remunerate him for his work. The average artist in the studio seems to like the idea of broadcasting as a novelty. If they receive a number of applause cards they are willing to come again."

A station in western New York reports: "While our station receives a goodly number of letters and cards in response to its broadcasting, we are still very anxious to receive more, as all such letters and cards are eventually turned over to the artists mentioned in them. This, as you know, forms their applause and is greatly appreciated by them."

ARTISTS DIGUSTED

Real trouble developed in the southern city from which this letter came. "It is difficult to secure competent artists for more than one or two performances. They are usually disgusted after their first appearance upon not receiving cards and letters to assure them that they 'get over.' There are apparently two schools of performers, one class desiring to broadcast, as they believe the publicity gained is helpful, and a second class who believe that it is injurious."

From the same city in Canada in which one station reports enthusiastically that there is no trouble in securing the best of talent, there comes a letter that should make the broadcatchers—the listeners-in—do a little

job of introspection. The writer is the broadcast manager of an industrial concern that gives a high-class entertainment program once a week and, on Sundays, broadcasts services from the various churches of the city. He says: "We experience no trouble in obtaining letters from listeners in the United States, although we believe the applause card is hardly satisfactory to the artists. The card itself is printed with one object only, that of obtaining a verification from the broadcast station that so and so did get such and such a station on a certain date. Naturally the artists like to see mention made of themselves and their numbers, and while we pay some artists, many come voluntarily and we like to show that their efforts are appreciated. Listeners in Canada, for instance, are not good correspondents, although, as announcer, I personally make every effort to get them to write. We receive thousands of letters, 80 per cent. coming from the States and we believe that 50 per cent. of these are applause cards, which cards are more or less selfish in their make-up. They give no real appreciation, but ask for a reply which is, of course, a verification of their reception. The radio listener must always remember that artists are human and broadcast stations are to be considered artists too, and while appreciation from listeners costs much less than the broadcast, it means a great deal when it comes along in the mail bag."

DO BROADCAST LISTENERS REALLY LISTEN?

The director of broadcasting in a far western college expresses himself as follows: "I am glad" he said "to learn that you are writing an article that will wake up the broadcast listeners. The average listener will applaud until his hands are sore at a vaudeville show, but will never write a letter to the broadcast station. We have, so far, been able to get our lecturers and musicians to donate their services, but some of them frequently say that they believe they are wasting their time. Tell the listeners when they write to mention names of artists and lecturers and to indicate that they have really listened to the performance." [*Ouch!*] "Many of our people believe that entirely too large a percentage of the listeners are simply playing radio golf and getting no benefit from the programs."

In the Southwest, a director finds: "There is a slightly increasing inclination of artists after they have appeared before the microphone a few times, to become less cheerful if asked to continue to render their services. We induce them to perform through the publicity which we are able to get for them in the newspapers with which we are co-operating. Except for the publicity which newspapers give them, they do not see much nourishment in broadcasting."

A New Jersey station, quoted above as saying that artists were satisfied to appear for the publicity value they saw in broadcasting adds: "It would not be hard to secure talent of a satisfactory calibre, if it were not so hard to secure written communications from the listeners-in. It has been the writer's experience that the public is quite liberal in sending cards to distant stations but absolutely forget the nearby stations, relying upon meeting them personally, or telephoning in during the course of a business conversation."

The situation in a section of the South where neither broadcast stations nor artists are too numerous is covered by the following Arkansas letter:

"We are very much in favor of your suggested article pointing out to the broadcast listeners their folly in not applauding the performers.

"In our experience, this is very trying. Our average range is 500 miles, having been reported in 41 states, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, but alas and alack, the artists who perform once, say nevermore.

"We wish to suggest in the beginning that reporting broadcast listeners cut out sending in a printed card, 'We wish to thank you for your excellent program of .....Sig,' and so on, that card doesn't mean much to a broadcast station. Let each person reporting give his opinion regarding the clearness, strength, and the numbers appreciated most.

"BCL's, if they are so termed, simply take good broadcasting as a matter of course, it was there when they bought their sets, it will probably stay there—so they think.

"Broadcast stations are invariably operated at a great expense. If it becomes necessary for them to pay for their talent in addition, many of the best ones will close. The artist doesn't enjoy broadcasting to an unresponsive audience. Reports of personal interest will help in the securing of programs from artists again.

"It only costs a cent or two to drop the station a letter, or better still a telegram. It is only through these expressions from the listeners that the stations can tell what they are doing.

"Primarily, stations are maintained for the good they can do. How then, we ask, are we to know what is wanted most unless the listeners write freely and often. Give us your suggestions and *constructive* criticisms often. Tell the artists that you appreciate their efforts, tell the broadcast station that is under a staggering operating cost that all is not wasted, but being received. Put the personal touch to it."

CHICAGOANS GET RESULTS

Chicago has probably established the world's championship for pulling in replies. It has not, however, relied so much upon the gratitude of the broadcatchers as upon their cupidity. Early in the game the Chicago broadcasters learned the little trick of holding the attention of the public by prize schemes. Every listener-in knows before now that if he tunes in a Chicago station he is likely to hear of some prize offer and that if he does, he may be able to shoot in a reply by wire and secure some little gift such as a 7-tube receiver or a $3,000 automobile. It is no reflection on Chicago's programs, which are excelled by none in the United States, to say that much radio applause secured by such methods is about as sincere as an oil stock promoter's flattery of a widow who has a legacy to invest. When, however, it is discovered—as it was discovered by the Chicago broadcasters—that so many members of the invisible audience have been taught appreciation of grand opera that 3,120 of them correctly identified the voice of a prima donna who sang incognito, announced as "Madame X," it is safe to assume that genuine appreciation is richly deserved and actually present.

De Forest Given Control of Regenerative Patents

(*Continued from page* 41)

A little over a year after the original conception, Dr. DeForest came to New York in an attempt to sell the telephone amplifier idea, and met Dr. John Stone, Consulting Engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. He showed Dr. Stone a sketch of the oscillator at the time. Subsequently this was to play a very important part in the patent litigation.

Another point stressed very strongly by Mr. Armstrong's attorney was that Dr. DeForest did not have a particularly clear idea of the use of the circuit. This notion possibly grew because no direct application of it was made until after the beginning of the legal squabble herein detailed. In the final court which handed down the decision, the fact that Dr. DeForest explained, in detail, his circuit to Dr. Stone upon the occasion of their visit in 1913, was taken to mean

t Dr. DeForest had a pretty clear idea his circuit's actions. The attorneys opsing Dr. DeForest also brought forward e fact that the Meissner circuit, which had come known in America about this time, iled to work under Dr. DeForest's hand. he only difference between the Meissner rcuit and the original DeForest one, as own to Mr. Stone, was that the Meissner rcuit, including coils P1 and S2, Fig. 2, as shunted by a capacity. If the condenser ving this capacity is too large the circuit ill not operate and the conjecture of atrneys in court—about the only way to set- the question, under the circumstances—as that Dr. DeForest had simply selected condenser for this circuit, the capacity of hich was too high. It must be remembered at at the stage of radio investigations disssed in this proceeding, none of the mathnatics concerning the oscillating characterstics of a vacuum valve had been put on aper. Really, about the only thing known oncerning the whole affair was that if the rid and plate circuits of a valve were alwed to interact upon each other, oscillaon would result.

THE FINAL DECISION

Following the first court decision in which was stated that Dr. DeForest produced e first vacuum valve oscillator, the claims Dr. Langmuir were dropped; then, shortMr. Meissner's claims were also deleted om the cause on account of his filing date the patent office. This narrowed the batle down to the claims of Mr. Armstrong d Dr. DeForest.

One of the chief troubles—at least it seems to us—was the fact that Dr. DeForest's aims were so much more broad than the dio application that it was entirely possible r the issue to be mistaken all through the wer courts. It is hardly a fitting occupaon to question the processess of its honor, e judicial mind, but seemingly, it is a ausible explanation for the decision in Dr. eForest's favor after seven years. The orginal idea, as conceived by Dr. DeForest, overs the use of a vacuum valve as a *generator of alternating currents.* May one be bold as to suggest that possibly the legal ights were led into some entangling bypaths n account of the now extensive use of the acuum valves as generators of *high frequency* alternating currents, as used, in radio?

A short history of how the oscillating property of vacuum valves came to be discovered ay be of interest. Fig. 1 shows the laboratory sketch of the hook-up which produced e first oscillations. Mr. Van Etten, Dr. Deorest's assistant, working directly under the octor's supervision, set up the apparatus illustrated in the diagram. The experiment as primarily one looking toward the proction of a telephone amplifier. The instruents used were for the most part pieces of lephone apparatus. The input circuit from e microphone was led to the grid side of e tube and the out-put with the receivers onnected was taken from the plate. In the ourse of the experiments, the two leads runing from the grid connection to one winding f the transformer connected in the out-put rcuit were installed. Immediately the tube as lighted, instead of the amplification that as hoped for, a beautiful whistling tone in e receivers resulted. The notes state that e tone produced in the receivers was very milar to that produced when the ordinary elephone receiver is held close to its transitter. This illustration, known to almost verybody, is a well known case of interactg circuits. This fact was stressed throughut the legal hearings as proof that Dr. Deorest and his assistants did actually know at the valve was oscillating at audio freuency.

Immediately they heard this whistling in e receiver, they proceeded to investigate the enomenon, as is shown by the notes. Difrent "B" battery voltages were used and arious incandescences were tried on the fil-

ament. The changes in the note made by these changes in the constants of the circuit were transcribed to the laboratory records.

The placement of the coils, and the two coils which are open, shown in the sketch, are simply the result of the fact that telephone apparatus was used in the experiment. Coils 4 and 5 were both standard telephone transformers. The Stone sketch shows that Dr. DeForest thoroughly understood just what was making the circuit oscillate.

The results of this decision are impossible to state at this writing. In view of the fact, however, that there are 17 companies manufacturing regenerative receivers under the erstwhile Armstrong patents and that there are some large firms engaged on a large scale in the manufacture of radio transmitters using vacuum tubes, it is almost obvious that on-lookers will be furnished with a grand show at someone's expense in the near future.

Mr. Samuel E. Darby, Jr., a member of the firm of Darby and Darby, Dr. DeForest's attorneys, states that it will probably be some time before the whole matter can be straightened out on account of the ramifications extending through half a dozen industries and twice as many companies. He says, however, that the question of patent ownership on the oscillating audion and the regeneration feed-back circuit is settled once and for all, and that further litigation on the subject is almost impossible. Mr. Darby has carried the legal battle from its inception to the present victory for Dr. DeForest.

The Importance of the Trivial

(*Continued from page 29*)

ally, not by end-thrust. It is amazing to how small a depth really rapid oscillations sink into a wire. They sink further into copper than into iron, for an iron wire has to be magnetized by the interior currents and this causes so much delay that high frequency currents keep wholly to a microscopic skin on the surface, and of course the resistance of this thin skin is very high, so that if ever a choke is required to kill oscillations by high resistance, an iron wire is suitable.

For receiving purposes we want the oscillations alive, and not killed. Hence a specially efficient aerial can be made of a great number of insulated stranded wires, even as thin as No. 40.

These remarks apply especially to the lead-in wires. The aerial itself acts partly as a capacity, and for capacity these considerations do not apply; they only apply to resistance for high frequency currents. Similarly, all high frequency transformers and the different leads employed should, if perfection is aimed at, be made of fine stranded wire.

The Beginners' Radio Set

(*Continued from page 36*)

tersink the holes for the heads of the machine screws or else drill half way through the panel with a 3/8-inch drill. After punching a hole in each one of the tinfoil lugs place them on the base, pass the two machine screws through the holes provided and through the lugs. Place a washer on top of each lug and tighten a nut over each washer. A second nut is then placed on each machine screw for the purpose of making connections.

THE CRYSTAL DETECTOR

In order to render audible the waves which are received by your aerial, it is necessary to have some sort of a rectifying device. A

with the condenser, the theory of the operation of this device will be explained later. It will only be necessary for you to know the construction of it at the present time in order to get your set working. The assembly of the detector is shown in Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C. First a base is necessary of the same size as the condenser base and drilled in the same manner. For this instrument it will also be necessary to secure a piece of fine wire. About No. 28 or No. 30 bare copper wire will be very satisfactory, and it need only be about 3 inches long. Also, from an old tin can, cut a piece of the shape shown in Fig. 6C. This is to hold the crystal and at the same time is connected to the binding post. The sides of this crystal holder are to be bent up so as to form a three-sided cup. It is then mounted with a machine screw, a washer and two nuts, as shown in Fig. 6B and on the opposite end of the base another machine screw, washer and two nuts are placed. One end of the cat whisker or fine bare wire is clamped between the bottom nut and the washer. This completes the assembly of the crystal detector with the exception of the crystal. The latter may be purchased at any radio supply store and practically any one of the good types will give results. Galena is among the best. Always buy a tested crystal guaranteed by the company who puts it out, as you will then be assured of results.

The next step is to assemble the entire set on a baseboard. Have the board large enough so that when you expand your set, you can place other instruments directly on this same base without having to buy a new one. In Fig. 7 we show the assembly on a base of just sufficient size to mount the apparatus. However, this form need not be adhered to and a base of any size may be used. This style of assembly is known as the "breadboard" type. The derivation of the term is obvious from the construction. The writer found that one of the best ways to get a good baseboard for experimental work was to purchase an ordinary drawing board such as is used by draftsmen. This is provided with cleats on the rear of it so that it cannot warp and its several advantages are obvious. These drawing boards can be obtained in various sizes to suit the purpose at hand. By using a lay-out of this type, instruments can always be changed around and other minor changes made in the set without the least difficulty. When a radio set has been assembled on a panel and placed in the cabinet, changes at once become quite difficult to make. For this reason and for the purpose of gaining a good knowledge of radio and at the same time having a usable set, the "breadboard" type is by far superior.

WIRING THE SET

When you purchase your other parts, get a half pound of bell wire or an annunciator wire. This is No. 18 wire covered with several layers of cotton insulation impregnated with wax. It gives excellent results for use in experimental hook-ups, as it is quite flexible and at the same time well insulated. The writer always uses this kind of wire for experimental purposes. After mounting your instruments on the baseboard, as illustrated in Fig. 7, run the connections as shown. Connect the aerial to one binding post of the tuning coil and the ground to the other. Also connect these posts to the condenser and detector respectively, connecting the condenser and detector together as shown. Next connect the terminals of the phones or receivers across the condenser, as shown, and your hook-up will be completed. The schematic lay-out of the circuit is given in Fig. 8.

In regard to the phones, we would advise that you buy a good pair in the first place, as they will give results for years and it will not be necessary to replace them. If possible, obtain a pair of the type utilizing mica diaphragms and operating on the

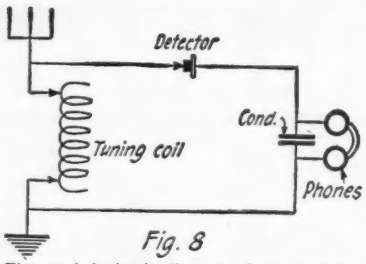


Fig. 8

The symbol circuit diagram of the receiving set.

principle which gives amplification in the phones themselves. Thus you will be equipped with an excellent pair of phones which can be used on any type of set and which, after you construct a two-stage amplifier, can be used as a loud speaker in connection with a horn or a phonograph. These phones do not cost so much more than the standard type that you cannot afford to buy them. It would be much better to spend a little less money on the rest of your apparatus, making most of it yourself, and so save money enough to buy this type of phones.

OPERATING THE SET

After connecting up the apparatus as described in the above paragraph, place the phones on your head and the two switches at about a midpoint on their respective ranges. Then bend the cat whisker so that the point or free end of it just barely touches the surface of the crystal. Do this during a period when you know that some local broadcast station is in operation. Move the cat whisker over the surface, and if you do not hear any signals, vary the tens switch one or two points. Again move the cat whisker and keep up this procedure until you hear sounds. Once a signal is heard, further adjustment of the cat whisker for a sensitive spot on the crystal and also adjustment of the two switches on the tuning coil will bring the signal in to its maximum strength.

If you have followed the directions given above implicitly and constructed all the instruments in the correct manner, you will have in your possession a very well made receiving set which will enable you to receive from broadcast stations located 25 miles away, or less. Under extraordinary conditions, greater distances than this have been

covered with this type of set, but you cannot expect to do this every day. Sometimes you may hear stations up to a distance of 100 miles with this type of set, but this would be under very good conditions. Ordinarily you will not be able to receive over much more than 25 to 35 miles. However, the reproduction will be wonderfully clear and the signals fairly loud. Much of the volume will depend upon your crystal and it is advisable to have two or three of them at hand so that the best one can be obtained. If at any time your signals from a certain station seem to be weaker, rub the point of the cat whisker with a piece of fine sandpaper so as to clean it off. Also, never handle your crystal with bare hands, but use a pair of pliers or small tweezers. In case your crystal becomes dusty or dirty, wash it with alcohol and allow it to dry before using again. This will often restore signal strength.

CALIBRATING THE SET

In order to do things in a business-like manner, it is desirable to calibrate your receiving set so that at any time you desire you can tune in any certain station within your range, provided that it is transmitting. To do this it is necessary to make a chart of the stations which have been received. For this reason the figures on the front of the panel, as illustrated in Fig. 4B, are necessary. You should also mark the switches with the terms units and tens as shown. While in reality, the taps taken every nine turns are not "tens" taps, still this is the common term used and serves the purpose.

A chart is to be made up as shown in Fig. 9. Space is provided for the call letters of the station received, as well as for the wave-length and the two switch settings. The method of making up this chart is as follows: When you get your set operating and a station tuned in, manipulate the switches until the volume is the greatest that you can obtain. Then in its proper column, record the number to which the indicator on the tens switch is pointing and do the same with the units switch. At the same time record the wave-length of the station received. As each new station is heard, list it on the chart. You will soon have quite a lengthy list and it will help you considerably in tuning for new stations. For instance, suppose you have a list such as that shown in Fig. 9; also, suppose that there is a station within your receiving range operating on 470 meters, or thereabouts. By referring to the setting used for receiving from the two stations operating on 455 and 492 meters, you can obtain an approximate setting for your switches on which you may expect to be able

STATION CHART

Call Letters	Tens Switch	Units Switch	Wave Length
WEAF	8	3	492
WOR	7	1	405
WJZ	6	2	455
WHN	4	7	360
KDKA	3	6	326

The above chart is an example only. You should mark down all the stations you can receive in the same manner. It will save you a lot of trouble.

to receive from the new station. With a calibration such as that shown in Fig. 9, this point would be about 6 for the tens switch and 7 or 8 for the units switch. By using the station chart in this manner, you will soon be able to tune your set to any desired wave-length with a high degree of accuracy.

In next month's article, we will deal with increasing the efficiency of this set, showing how to make it more selective. In the meantime, make this set in the described manner and learn to tune the coil and adjust the detector. Then you will be ready to study the action of the set and change the construction of it somewhat.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY

Edited by H. Gernsback, Editor of RADIO NEWS, SCIENCE AND INVENTION and PRACTICAL ELECTRICS.

RN-7

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PRACTICAL ELECTRICS and MOTOR CAMPER & TOURIST

MOTOR CAMPER & TOURIST

Ring Up Your Friend by Radio

(*Continued from page 43*)

common signaling wave-length, however, welds them all into one unit. After a signal has been received, by tuning the receiving apparatus, which has a range wide enough to include all the transmitting wave-lengths, each individual station can establish speech communication with any of the other stations of the system.

That this system gives no privacy to the conversations is evident. Any station, or for that matter any receiving set within the transmitting range, can overhear what is going on. For some purposes, where all stations are more or less concerned in what is being done by others, this is a decided advantage. The system in its operating features is the radio replica of the train dispatcher's circuit where any station can be rung without disturbing others, and where any station can talk to any other as well as to the dispatcher.

Some idea of the apparatus requisite for this scheme of signaling may be had from the photographs shown. A uniform panel arrangement has been developed with the idea that the various units might be used interchangeably in meeting the requirements of different types of installations.

Thus, the particular apparatus shown is seen to take up very little more room than the ordinary radio receiving set. Of course, as the number of stations on one system is increased and if the system is intercommunicative so that each station may signal and speak with any other station of the system, the amount and size of apparatus required will become greater and greater.

Calls Heard

(*Continued from page 46*)

(9BKF), 9BQJ, 9CBR, 9CKW, (9CLD), 9CWJ, 9ELB, 9EAE, (9CHT), (9DFH), (9CDE). Others too numerous to mention.

Phone: 9AAQ, (9AFM), (9AHJ), 9AIM, (9AJ), 9BEY, (9EBQ).

Anyone hearing my 10 watt C.W. or phone, please QSL card.

5ANC, ENID, OKLA.

All C.W.—(1AFE), 1APJ, 1ANA, (1ARE), 1ARP, (1AUR), 1AWW, 1BBO, (1BCR), 1BOQ, 1BCG, 1BES, (1BKQ), (1BVR), 1BWJ, 1CKP, (1CIT), (1CPI), 1ER, (1FS), (1SN), (1TS), (1ZL), (2BLP), (2BRB), (2BSC), (2CDW), (2CNH), (2CPA), (2CXB), (2DX), (2KU), (3AAO), (3AB), (3ADB), (3APV), (3BDR), (3BWJ), (3CCF), (3CCU), (3CCX), (3CHH), (3CKJ), (3HS), (3QT), (3QV), (3LL) (3UD), (3VW), 4AF, 4AI, 4BQ, 4DB, 4DX, 4EB, 4ER, 4FT, 4FS, (4HS), 4JK, (4KU), (4MI), (4PK), (5's too numerous), (6AKZ), 6AOC, (6AUU), (6BKO), (6BKX), (6BLW), (6BMP), (6BQK), (6BQL), (6BSG), 6BUR, 6BUY, 6CGW, (6GI), (6ZBK), (7ABB), 7ACI, 7ADR, 7CO, 7FD, (7HG), 7OB, 7QD, 7SF, (7TO), 7WM, 7ZB, 7ZU, 7ZV, 7YL.

Canada C.W.—1AR, 1BQ, (UV QSA), 2BN, (2JE), 3AA, 3CO, (3DB), (3GG), (3IA), (3KO), (3ML), (3NI), (3XI), (3XN), (3ZT), (4AW), (4EA), 5GO, (5HE), 9BP, (9CF).

Mexico C.W.—AJ, (BX), CP, (NG), QRA?

5TW, HUGO, OKLA.

1AA, 1HA, 1EE, 1BIJ, 1QP, 1XAM, 1MO, 1AAO, 1BTA, 1CDM, 2OL, 2NV, 2HE, 2AZP, 3IW, 3AB, 4CS, 4JK, 4AI, 5CG, (5LI), (5ACQ), (5ALK), (5GN), (5AL), 5AEU, 5AMW, 5TL, 5XAJ, 5TO, 5ADV, 5OE, 5QY, 5HY, 5ALG, 5RV, 5AMG, 5JL, 5AFX, 5AMU, 5EK, 5XA, 5AKC, 5RC, 5FC, 5FP, 5UK, 5VV, 5AJT, 5AJI, 5ALJ, 5QH, 5SK, 5HE, 5AKH, 5JH, 5QKT, 5AIU, 5AIC, 5AAV, 5AFU, 5UA, 5QD, 5AAO, 5QQ, 5QW, 5ANA, (6LV), 6BSG, 6ABC, 6AAT, 6AWT, 7HW, 7LR, 8BNH, 8CPK, 9EBQ, 9CCT, 9BRX, 9BWC, 9BSP, 9AHZ, 9CFK, 9BAZ, 9BSN, 9AVN, 9AHJ, 9CFI, 9CCS, 9BSC, 9AVN, 9AJD, 9DGX, 9CKJ, 9AHI, 9DBB, 9DII, 9CFY, 9CTG, 9ANO, 9EP, 9DWK, 9EIQ, 9CEA, 9BSI, 9DYY, 9BLW, 9BSI, 9SS, 9EAC, 9AAU.

Hawaiian—6TQ, 6CEU. WNP, F8AB, G2KF, G2CM.

New Zealand—4AA, JUPU?

If U want a crd pse QSL one and I'll do same. Has ani one hrd mi CW?

FORD RUNS 57 MILES ON GALLON OF GASOLINE

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 2559 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 40 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

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6KA, 6CGW, 6CFZ, 6BBC, 6BAL, 6BYV, 6ACM, 6BBQ, 6CM, 6BPZ, 6VOD, 6AOS, 6OL, 6BVB, 2CXL, 8BDA, 8OIG, 9MC, 9BQP.

Would appreciate QSL's from any of the above mentioned stations.

7AJT, BASIN, WYOMING

C.W.—1BSZ, (?ICW), 2AFF, 3BZ, 3RG, (both QSA), 4JR, (VY QSA often), 6DAO, 5AGA, (5AIU), 5AJJ, 5AMU, 5AZU, (5EF), 5LR, 5RG, 5QD, 5QG, 5QL, 6ACV, (6ADT), 6AFA, 6AWQ, 6BBW, 6BLM, 6BRI, 6CMI, 6CMU, 6CKR, 6EI, 6FM, 6GR, 6OZ, 6QP, (6ZBU), 6ZH, 7ABY, 7ADS, 7AEL, (7AFK), 7AFO, 7AHS, 7AJQ, 7ALK, 7AKZ, 7AYD, 7CR, 7DI, 7FQ, 7FS, 7GI, 7GV, (7GW), 7JU, 7KV, (7LH), 7NO, 7OM, 7OT, 7RY, 7RN, (7QC), (7QD), 7ZI, 8ATC, 8BBY, 8BCI, 8BFH, 8CKO, 8CLC, 8CMY, 8CNW, 8DAE, 8DED, 8DHQ, 8DIO, 8GX, 8HN, 8HV, 8JY, 8KJ, 8WP, 9's too numerous.

Canada: 3RG, 4CO, 4EO, 4UV.

ICW: 1UJ, 5CN, 5QD, (7EL), 8GA, 9AIM, 9CIP (?ICW), (9AEC).

Fone: 5AKE, 5QD, 6FM, 7CO, 7QC, 9AZG, 9CFI.

Dalite CW: 5AGN, (7CO), 9AGL, 9AMP, 9BHI, 9BQY, 9BVM, 9BXT, 9CYN, 9CYX, 9DEJ, 9DLF, 9DND, 9EAK, 9EGU, 9EKF, 9EKY, 9HK.

Wud App vy rpts on mi 10 watts. WI QSL abv if requested.

4SS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

1AJ, 1AVX 1BTW, 1CPN, 1CPO, 1GR, 1GM, 2BGI, 2BY, 2CJB, 2CPW, 3AFS, 3AJS, 3ALX, 3BBS, 3CF, 3CJN, 3MS, 3PH, 3ZO, 4's too numerous. 5AGJ, 5AIU, 5AKN, 5AMH, 5EK, 5GJ, 5HE, 5JH, 5LH, (QRA), 5MI, 5MW, 5NK, 5QW, 5QZ, 5RH, 5SP, 5UK, 5YR, 5YW, 5ZA, 5ZS, 6ACH, 6ACV, 6AHR, 6AMW, (QRA), 6APE, 6BBH, 6BCL, 6CMU, 6CNG, 6FR, (QRA), 6IS, 6OT, 6VT, 6XAD, 6ZH, 6WT, (QRA), 7CO, 7EL, 7HW, 7SC, 8AJY, 3AMR, 8ARD, 8ATC, 8BNH, 8BCJ, 8BYI, 8CEJ, 8CKO, 8CNW, 8ESO, 8DAT, 8DFR, 8FU, 8JY, 8RY, 8ZC, 9AAU, 9ALF, 9AQK, 9ARM, 9ASN, 9AVB, 9AVN, 9BAK, 9BAX, 9BBF, 9BBR, 9BGH, 9BNH, 9BQF, 9BYF, 9CCJ, 9CCS, 9CCZ, 9CFI, 9CGY, 9CHN, 9CLK, 9CPK, 9DAZ, 9DCP, 9DEJ, 9DEN, 9DEU, 9DHR, 9DLD, 9DLW, 9DOF, 9DRS, 9DSV, 9DTE, 9DWK, 9DYH, 9EDB, 9EDO, 9EFZ, 9LY, 9MC.

Canadian: 1AR.

Mexican: GW, (QRA).

L. F. STROBEL, 680 YALE ST., AKRON, O.

1AAC, 1AHL, 1AIY, 1AJC, 1AJU, 1ALR, 1ALW, 1ANR, 1APW, 1AR, 1ARE, 1ARP, 1ASF, 1ATJ, 1AVJ, 1AW, 1AYT, 1BCR, 1BH, 1BOA, 1BOD, 1BRL, 1CAZ, 1CCX, 1CDE, 1CI, 1CMP, 1CMX, 1DQ, 1FD, 1FS, 1GL, 1IJ, 1IV, 1JT, 1JV, 1KC, 1KW, 1LC, 1LP, 1ML, 1MY, 1RS, 1SW, 1VC, 1WU, 1XAK, 1XJ, 1XW, 1XZ, 1YW, 4AI, 4BA, 4BQ, 4DB, 4EQ, 4ER, 4FS, 4JR, 4LJ, 4LL, 4MY, 4NA, 4OA, 4OG, 4RR, 4SI, 4WC, 4XC, 4XE, 4XR, 4XW, 5AAZ, 5ABD, 5AC, 5AIC, 5AIR, 5AIU, 5AIY, 5AJB, 5AJJ, 5AJT, 5ALV, 5AMF, 5AMG, 5AMI, 5AMU, 5AMZ, 5AP, 5EK, 5FC, 5FU, 5GJ, 5HJ, 5KQ, 5LR, 5MI, 5MO, 5MZ, 5NW, 5OT, 5OV, 5QF, 5QH, 5QL, 5QY, 5RG, 5RH, 5TS, 5TW, 5VC, 5VT, 5VV, 5XA, 5XAB, 5XAT, 5XD, 5YW, 5ZA, 5ZB, 5ZW, 6AAO, 6ADA, 6AFR, 6AGE, 6AHP, 6AJH, 6AJP, 6AJS, 6AKW, 6BBC, 6BBW, 6BCL, 6BIC, 6BJJ, 6BM, 6BOU, 6BRF, 6BRI, 6BUU, 6CEW, 6CCY, 6CGW, 6CJV, 6CLB, 6CMR, 6CMU, 6CNG, 6EB, 6FO, 6FP, 6LV, 6NB, 6OJ, 6UX, 6ZH, 6ZT, 7ACZ, 7ADI, 7AJT, 7AKH, 7CO, 7FQ, 7IJ, 7QC, 7OU, 7ST, 7ZU, 9AAL, 9AAU, 9ABC, 9ACI, 9ADR, 9AFZ, 9AGB, 9AGL, 9AGO, 9AHP, 9AIB, 9AIM, 9AKI, 9AMP, 9APE, 9APF, 9AQG, 9ARJ, 9ARP, 9ATO, 9ATU, 9AVB, 9AVG, 9AVN, 9AVO, 9AVS, 9AVT, 9AWY, 9AXX, 9AYJ, 9AYY, 9BAB, 9BAV, 9BAZ, 9BBC, 9BCX, 9BDQ, 9BDZ, 9BGH, 9BHI, 9BHK, 9BHS, 9BHX, 9BHY, 9BIS, 9BIX, 9BLG, 9BLR, 9BMX, 9BOV, 9BOZ, 9BPC, 9BQY, 9BRK, 9BSI, 9BSS, 9BTE, 9BTO, 9BTT, 9BUN, 9BVV? (9BYE), 9BZE, 9CAA, 9CAU, 9CCM, 9CDI, 9CEH, 9CFI, 9CGK, 9CHI, 9CHT, 9CJC, 9CJY, 9CKM, 9CLD, 9CMK, 9CO, 9COG, 9COV, 9CPD, 9CPK, 9CPU, 9CPZ, 9CRD, 9CTG, 9CVO, 9CYG, 9CYN, 9CZM, 9DAI, 9DAO, 9DBA, 9DFH, 9DHW, 9DIP, 9DJA, 9DKY, 9DND, 9DNV, 9DOF, 9DOT, 9DPL, 9DPX, 9DQU, 9DR, 9DRO, 9DTE, 9DUJ, 9DWI, 9DWK, 9DWN, 9DXN, 9DXY, 9EAE, 9EAK, 9EAR, 9EBH, 9EBT, 9EER, 9EII, 9EKU, 9EKY, 9ELZ, 9FR, 9GS, 9HM, 9JG, 9LN, 9MI, 9RY, 9ST, 9XAX, 9XBD, 9XW, 9YAU, 9ZT.

Porto Rico: 4SK.

Canadian: 1DJ, 2AZ, 2CE, 2CG.

Between 100 and 150 meters.

1AAC, 1AR, 1BCR, 1DQ, 1FD, 1IV, 1JV, 1SW, 1XAK, 1XW, 1XZ, 4OA, 4WC, 4XE, 4XR, 4XW, 5AIC?, 5LR, 5TW, 5XAB, 5XAT, 6BJJ, 7IJ, QRA?, 9XAX, 9XBD, 9XW.

Canadian: 2AZ.

7GR, VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

1ASU, 1BCR, 1IV, 1KC, 2OD, 3BJ, 3RG, 4IO, 4XC, 4XE, 5AAQ, 5ABW, 5AHD, 5AIJ, (5AIC), 5AJT, (5AJB), 5AMP, 5AZ, 5BE, 5CV, 5DM, 5DJ, 5FG, 5GM, 5ID, 5LR, (5NN), 5OV, 5QD, 5QL, 5TS, 5VM, 5XR, 5XV, 8AIG, 8AH, 8ANM, (8ALF), 8APT, 8ATC, 8BGQ, 8BKN, 8CKO, 8CHY, 8CTW, 8DAE, 8DDJ, 8DGO, 8PL, 8RJ, 8YCP, 9AAU, 9AEM, (9AEP), 9AFM, 9AKC, (9AGL), 9AQK, 9AQV, 9AMA, 9AMM, (9AMP), (9AMW), (9AND), 9BAB, 9BAV, 9BBV, 9BCX, 9BDJ, 9BFF, 9BPN, 9BRX, (9BZE), 9CCV, 9CCS, 9CDE, 9CDV, 9CFZ, 9CFK, 9CGA, 9CJM, 9CKM, 9CNB, 9CJY, 9CPD, 9CPZ, 9CXP, 9CYN, 9DBH, 9DPP, 9DEC, 9DHS, 9DCS, 9DOE, 9DYR, 9DHG, 9DR, 9DKA, (9YI), 9DGA, 9DKB, 9ELZ, (9EAK), (9HM), 9RC, 9RY, 9TM, (9XBE), 9YAU.

NEW QRA'S

9CRS.—(Reassigned) Melvin Haas, Hubbard, Iowa. 10 watts C.W., I.C.W. and Fone. All QSL's answd.

9CSH—(Reassigned) Harry Mauch, Jr., Hubbard, Iowa. 10 watts C.W., I.C.W. and Fone. All crds answd.

2AGM—Charles C. Fingar, Jr., 335 Union St., Hudson, N. Y. All crds answd.

5LS—J. C. Johnson, 522 Welch St., Denton, Texas. All crds answd.

5AOX—Sam Zimmerman, Box 483, Port Lavaca, Texas.

2FO—J. V. Settle, 32 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J. 20 watts C.W., I.C.W. and Fone.

4TX—Donald Brown, 914 Abercorn St., Savannah, Ga. 10 watts C.W. Reports on sigs. appreciated. Will QSL.

3CCJ—(Portable set call) Raymond J. Carr, 617 Union Ave., Petersburg, Va. Pse KSL.

3BMN—Raymond J. Carr, 617 Union Ave., Petersburg, Va. 50 watts C. W. Pse QSL. All crds answd.

3BLI—(Change of address) C. H. Hess, 5104 Rubicam St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

3SP—Arthur B. Cochran, 317 Main St., Crisfield, Md.

1BX—R. B. Hodskins, 24 Converse St., Longmeadow, Mass. All QSL's answd.

Radio News' Fifth Birthday

(*Continued from page 23*)

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

I am glad that in my opinion RADIO NEWS merits a great deal of praise for the valuable service it has rendered to the radio art. It always utilizes every opportunity to assist in the progress and the development of the art in all its phases. I am sure the amateurs and engineers appreciate fully the value of your journal in bringing quickly to their attention, in an understandable form, every new development in radio.

LOUIS COHEN,
Office of Chief Signal Officer,
U. S. War Department.

Editor, RADIO NEWS:

RADIO NEWS is indeed to be congratulated on its fifth birthday. The circulation of over 350,000 is most astounding. Such popularity is without doubt an expression of approval on the part of radio folk from all parts of the globe.

The importance of RADIO NEWS, as a medium through which thousands are informed, is not to be neglected. The power of such a publication is almost unlimited. By including in each issue constructive and educational articles, RADIO NEWS is contributing in a large measure to the uplift of the vast throng of radio enthusiasts. By continuing to present radio subjects so that they can be understood by the non-technical man, the success of RADIO NEWS is certain to remain.

W. PALMER POWERS,
Stevens Institute of Technology.

OPPORTUNITY AD-LETS

Follow these advertisements every month. Reliable advertisers from all over the country offer their most attractive specials in these columns.

Classified advertising rate eighteen cents a word for each insertion. Ten per cent discount for 6 issues, 20 per cent discount for 12 issues. Name and address must be included at the above rate. Cash should accompany all classified advertisements unless placed by an accredited advertising agency. No advertisement for less than 10 words accepted.

Objectionable or misleading advertisements not accepted. Advertisements for the September issue must not reach us later than July 1st.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER RADIO PUBLICATION

EXPERIMENTER PUBLISHING CO., INC., 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Agents Wanted

Agents Wanted in every city and town to sell standard radio apparatus. Attractive discounts given. If interested write us at once stating age and radio experience. Wilmington Electrical Specialty Co., Inc., 405 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Delaware.

General Agents—Service Men! Genuine Gold Letters for store windows easily applied. 20 per cent cash commission on all orders from local agents appointed by you anywhere. 50 per cent discount on your own orders. Free samples. Metallic Letter Co., 422 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Big Money and fast sales. Every owner buys gold initials for his auto. You charge $1.50; make $1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 133, East Orange, N. J.

We want Salesmen and Agents, either whole or side line, to sell our low priced radio books to the trade. Excellent proposition for live wires. The E. I. Company, Publishers, 233 Fulton St., New York City.

Big Money and Fast Sales. Every owner buys gold initials for his auto. You charge $1.50, make $1.44. 10 orders daily easy. Samples and information free. World Monogram Co., Dept. 27, Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Representation in each radio community to handle new type of rheostat among jobbers and dealers in your community. Much superior to any rheostat now on market. Big possibilities for right organization. State lines now handled. Box 165 Radio News.

Agents make 40% commission selling "My Radio-Log" as sideline. Every radio owner buys one. Send 25c for sample and particulars. Radio-Log Company, Department C, 3 West 29th Street, N. Y. C.

Big Money applying monograms on automobiles. Easy transfer process. Done while waiting. Cost 5c, get $1.50. Sample Free. Ralco 325-A Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

Books

Wright's Radio Log and tuning record book, 64 pages; beautifully bound; convenient size. DeLuxe Edition 50c. H. G. Wright, 1521 Fisher Building, Chicago.

Business Opportunities

Make $100 Weekly in Spare Time. Sell what the public wants—long distance radio receiving sets. Two sales weekly pays $100 profit. No big investment, no canvassing. Sharpe of Colorado made $955 in one month. Representatives wanted at once. This plan is sweeping the country—write today before your county is gone. Ozarka, 813 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Start your own business, remunerative, interesting, little capital. Learn privilege trading. Dept. X, Paul Kaye, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Chemistry

Learn Chemistry at Home—Dr. T. O'Conor Sloane, noted educator and scientific authority, will teach you. Our home study correspondence course fits you to take a position as chemist. See our ad on page 115 of this issue. Chemical Institute of New York, 66 West Broadway, New York City.

Exchange

For Sale 200 Watts 1000 Volts D. C. Generator with 110 Volt A. C. Motor $80.00 complete, other high voltage Generators in stock. Morton Electric Co., 4832 Rice St., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Anything. What have you? What do you want? Radio Dept., General Merchandise Brokerage, Box 641, Atlantic City, N. J.

For Inventors

Inventors' Educator: 900 Mechanical Movements. 50 Perpetual Motions. How to procure and sell patents. Mechanical Movements greatly assist Inventors, suggest new ideas. Explains how to select an attorney and avoid Patent Sharks. Price $1.50. Postage Free. Albert E. Dieterich, 690 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

For Sale

4 Tube Superdyne and 5 Tube Neutrodyne for sale. Edw. Fischler, 158 Vine St., Plymouth, Penna.

Health

Free—Stop using tobacco. We will give free information how to conquer habit easily and permanently. Results guaranteed. Anti-Tobacco League, Box M, Omaha, Neb.

Help Wanted

We Want Salesmen and Agents, either whole or side line, to sell our low priced radio books to the trade. Excellent proposition for live wires. The E. I. Company, Publishers, 233 Fulton St., New York City.

Help Wanted—(Continued)

Earn $25 Weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 973, St. Louis, Mo.

All Men, Women, Boys, Girls, 17 to 65 willing to accept Government Positions $117-$250 traveling or stationary; Write Mr. Ozment, 251, St. Louis, Mo., Immediately.

Detectives Needed Everywhere. Travel. Experience unnecessary. Write George Wagner, former Government Detective, 1968 Broadway, N. Y.

Improved Made Toys

Make Improved Metal Toys and Novelties at home with our outfits and earn big money. No experience necessary. We purchase all your products made to our specifications and pay high prices all year round. Big demand. Write for free catalog and information. Improved B G Metal Casting Co., 342 East 145th Street, New York.

Instruction

Learn Chemistry at Home—Dr. T. O'Conor Sloane, noted educator and scientific authority, will teach you. Our home study correspondence course fits you to take a position as chemist. See our ad on page 115 of this issue. Chemical Institute of New York, 66 West Broadway, New York City.

Used Correspondence Courses bought and sold. Bargain catalogue 1,000 courses free. Students' Exchange, Dept. 5, 17 West 42 St., New York.

Miscellaneous

Remanufacture Fords—Most profitable business on earth —$14,355.00 made on 300 complete jobs. $850.00 completely equips shop with tools recommended by Ford Motor Company. Circular. K. R. Wilson, Buffalo.

Silk Fish Lines. 25c and up. Send stamp for samples. Silkline Co., Dept. O, Pekin, Ill.

53 Great Money-making plans free. R. Ross, Box 57-R, Medford, Mass.

Motorcycles, Bicycles

Don't Buy a Bicycle Motor Attachment until you get our catalog and prices. Shaw Mfg. Co., Dept. 6, Galesburg, Kansas.

News Correspondents

Earn $25 Weekly Spare Time writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 972 St. Louis, Mo.

Novelties

Magic goods, cards, books, novelties, illusions. Catalog free. J. Fenner, 2401 Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Patent Attorneys

Patents. Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability. Advice and booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

Lacey Patent-Sense. See page 104.

Patents—Send for form "Evidence of Conception" to be signed and witnessed. Form, fee schedule, information free. Lancaster and Allwine, 269 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Inventors—Should write for our Free Guide Books and "Record of Invention Blank" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for our Free Examination and Instructions. Radio, Electrical, Chemical, Mechanical and Trademark experts. Terms reasonable. Victor J. Evans & Co., 922 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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W. R. C. Radio Crystal Receiver. Best value for the money. Money refunded if not satisfied. Postpaid, $2.75. Wagner Radio Co., 2824 South Fourth, St. Louis, Mo.

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If your Neutrodyne won't "Neut" o.k., send 10c for details of Kladag Coast to Coast circuit, bill of materials, etc., to change over your Neut into a set that will bring them all in from Mexico City to Tunuca, Cuba, on a loud speaker. Or send $5.00 for all extra parts, blue print, etc., you need to do this. Stamps accepted. Radio list for stamp. Super Heterodyne specifications, 10c. Kladag Radio Laboratories, Kent, Ohio.

Wholesale Prices on Standard Receivers, 20% discount. Thomas Radio Co., Muncie, Indiana.

Eliminate Body Capacity with our anti-capacity insulated shaft extension bushings, 2½ inches long, for 3/16 inch and ¼ inch shafts. Excellent results when used on variometers, variocouplers and condensers. 25 cents each, postage paid. Jester-Cooper Company, P. O. Box 924, Houston, Texas.

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Tubes—type 201-A—$3.50. Guaranteed. Darveau and Son, 40 Michigan St., Mohawk, N. Y.

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Magnavox R3. Latest nationally advertised reproducers; electrical modulator. List $35. Introductory $25. The factory sealed carton is your guarantee. Radio Central, Dept. R, Abilene, Kansas.

The How and Why of Radio Apparatus, by H. W. Secor, E. E. This newest book on radio matters fulfills a distinct gap in wireless literature in that, while the treatment is made as understandable and as free from mathematics as possible, it at the same time incorporates a wealth of technique and instruction for the Radio Amateur—the Radio Operator—the Installation and Designing Expert—as well as teachers and students of the subject in general. A very broad field has been covered by the author, at the same time giving a great deal of information not found in other text books. If you are engaged in any branch of the Radio or allied arts at all you will surely need this latest contribution to radio literature, which is destined to be found on every radio man's book shelf before long. A glance at the following list of chapters gives but a very scant idea of the extensive and useful radio knowledge provided in its text. The Induction Coil; The Alternating Current Transformer; Radio Transmitting Condensers; The Spark Gaps; Radio-Transmitting Inductances; Radio Receiving Tuners; Radio Amplifiers; Construction of a Direct Reading Wavemeter and Decremeter; Antenna Construction; The Calculation and Measurement of Inductances; Appendix containing very useful tables, covering all subjects treated in this very unusual book. This newest of Radio Works, cloth bound in Vellum de Luxe, Gold Stamped and Hand Sewed, has 160 pages. Size of book, 6x9 inches. The How and Why of Radio Apparatus. Postpaid, $1.75. Experimenter Publishing Co., Book Dept., 53 Park Place, New York City.

Radio—(Continued)

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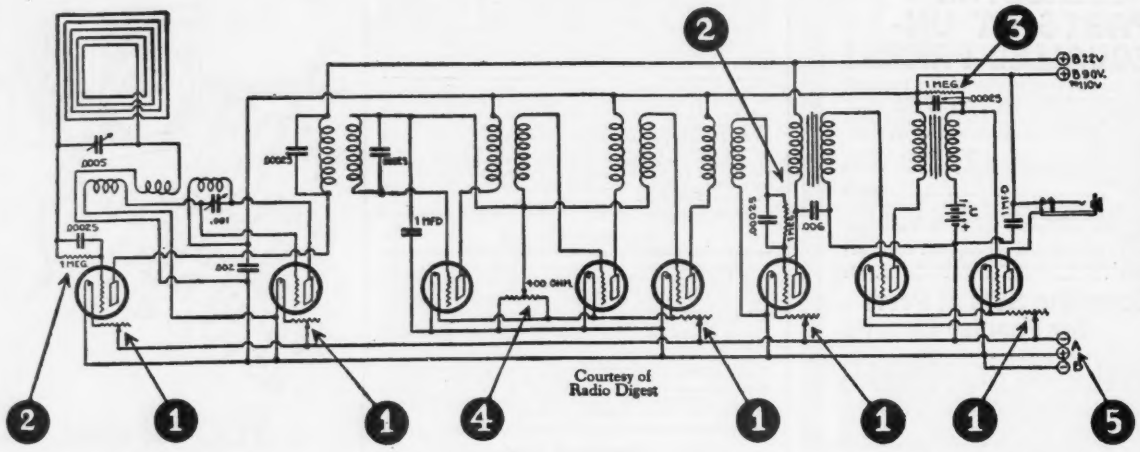

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